

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name The Caves Valley Historic District
other names/site number The Caves The Caves Valle BA-2388

2. Location

street & number Caves Road, Garrison Forest Road, Park Heights Ave. not for publication
city, town Owings Mills vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Baltimore code 005 zip code 21117

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>42</u>	<u>11</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>64</u>	<u>23</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
[Signature] 9-1-88
Signature of certifying official Date
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. Patrick Andrews 10/20/88
 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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet No. 6.1/7.1

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet No. 6.1/7.1**7. Description**Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)VernacularGeorgianGeorgian Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stonewalls StoneWeatherboardroof Slateother LogBrick

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Caves Valley is located in a natural upland valley encompassing about 2,100 acres near Owings Mills in northwest Baltimore County, Maryland. This rural historic landscape contains the typical features of a valley: sloping hillsides around a generally flat valley floor with several small streams running through it. The chief stream is the North Branch of the Jones Falls and its contributing courses. Within this natural setting are the components of a cultural landscape dating approximately 1730 - 1941 including circulation networks, internal boundaries, vegetation related to land use, a variety of structural types arranged in identifiable clusters, archeological sites and evidence of historic mining activities resulting in new landscape features, and several small-scale elements. Over the entire valley and especially along its northern, eastern, and southern edges, views into the valley from its surrounding hills are focused on the agricultural fields which occupy the majority of the district's open land area (approximately 1,042 acres). The building types in the district are stone, brick, log, and frame dwellings, stone, log, and frame agricultural outbuildings and barns. These range in construction date from the 1730's to about 1938 and encompass vernacular, Georgian, and Georgian Revival styles. The integrity of the historic district is extraordinarily high, due primarily to its continuing possession and use by a few owners of large property tracts. Virtually all of the historic structures have been altered several times, but each retains an essential feeling of historic character in location, setting, materials, workmanship, design, and association within its particular time frame.

8. Statement of Significance

BA-2388

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1730-1941

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Caves Valley Historic District is significant in the development of rural agriculture in Baltimore County, Maryland as a continuously farmed land tract from the mid-eighteenth century to the present. The pattern of cultivated fields, pastures, woodlands, streams, housing clusters, and agricultural structures was established by the early exploitation of two plantations within the geographic limits of the valley. The district is also significant in architecture through its vernacular architectural styles from the 1730's to the mid-twentieth century and the Georgian and Georgian Revival styles of the late eighteenth century and the early twentieth century. The vernacular buildings are log, stone, and frame, reflecting the local materials and functional plans of rural locations in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Georgian and Georgian Revival styles are virtually all of brick and represent a high standard of craftsmanship, design, and detail. The historic district is also significant in community planning and development in Baltimore County, exemplifying the suburbanization movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries from Baltimore City into the surrounding rural areas of Baltimore County. The Caves was one of several valleys north and northwest of Baltimore, including the Green Spring, Worthington, and Long Green valleys, to which the wealthy upper class began to move as rail and road transportation improved and occupations changed from trades and agriculture to business, finance, law, and commercialism in the period 1880 - 1920. Farmland was gradually converted to residential house lots, often with large stylish houses built during a transitional period of combined agricultural and residential use. The Caves Valley represents this transition, with farmland still a highly visible land use.

See continuation sheet FOR
HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PLAN data.

9. Major Bibliographical References

BA-2388

- Baltimore City Directories
- Baltimore County Land Records
- Baltimore County Officer of Planning and Zoning, Research file - The Caves
- Baltimore: Its History and Its People, Vol. 2: Biography. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1912, pp. 478-479.
- Baltimore Sun: May 28, 1909; March 3, 1937; September 16, 1940; April 23, 1943; October 7, 1962; February 17, 1963; April 20, 1969; March 28, 1979.
- Brooks, Neal A., and Eric G. Rockel, A History of Baltimore County. Towson: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979

See continuation sheet 9.1

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

Specify repository:

Valleys Planning Council, Inc.
212 Washington Avenue, Towson, MD 21204

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2100, approximately _____
U.S.G.S. quad: Reisterstown, MD/Cockeysville, MD

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	B	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
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C	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	D	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet 10.1

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet 10.1

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization N/A date April 1988
street & number 5632-C Loch Raven Blvd. telephone (301) 323-3852
city or town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21239

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6. FUNCTIONS AND USES

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS

Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural fields, animal facilities,
agricultural outbuildings

Domestic: single dwellings, secondary structures

Industry/Processing/Extraction: extractive facility

Landscape: forest, natural features

CURRENT FUNCTIONS

Domestic: single dwelling, secondary structure

Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural fields, animal facilities,
agricultural outbuildings

Landscape: forest, natural feature

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Caves Valley is a small upland valley of Maryland's Piedmont plateau. Ringed by low hills, it lies approximately 450 feet above sea level near the North Branch of the Jones Falls, which originates in several small streams on the northwest slopes of the valley. The hills range up to 660 feet at the highest

NOTE: Attachments referred to in this application are found on
Continuation sheets Numbers 7.25-40.

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point within the district. Above this level, the hills flatten somewhat into plateaus and broad ridges between the large Worthington Valley to the north and the Green Spring Valley to the south. The Caves is similar in geologic terms to these two valleys, being a "limestone valley" where the Cockeysville Marble formation is close to the surface under an eroded soil layer 10 to 100 feet thick.¹ The name "The Caves" is said to refer to limestone caves in the valley and the original patent was called "Coale's Caves". In recent history, The Caves has often been considered geographically and by custom part of the northwest section of the Green Spring Valley. This is partly due to its proximity to the larger and more populous valley, but more often because of the similar social and economic status of its residents over the course of recorded history. Examination of a 1971 aerial photograph (Attachment 1) of The Caves reveals the major difference which sets The Caves apart from the Green Spring: agricultural land use in The Caves is much more intensive, giving a basis for the study of a continuous pattern of human interaction dating much earlier than is evident in the Green Spring Valley, in which land use is most clearly associated with the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a time when agriculture began to decline before the encroachment of early suburban development.

The soils of The Caves are composed of a variety of loamy, fertile types, primarily the Glenelg-Chester-Manor and Baltimore-Manor Associations. The valley floor is essentially eroded material from the Cockeysville Marble formation and the Wissahickon Schist which makes up most of the surrounding hills and plateaus.² Poor drainage is a problem on the valley floor, where the soil is impervious. Water tables in the area are generally high. This has not been a hindrance to agriculture, but has only recently become of concern with the increasing interest in subdivision and development of the valley. The North Branch becomes muddy during periods of heavy rainfall, but it is generally a clear and unspoiled waterway. Several springs are found at various locations around the valley floor and slopes. The "well-watered" aspect of The Caves environment plays a key role in both prehistoric and historic human interaction. The recorded Early Archaic-Late Woodland site (18BA146; Photos 52-53) suggests periodic or seasonal use as a temporary camp or work site during food procurement activities³, indicating the valley's desirability to its earliest inhabitants. As European settlement of the upland valleys progressed, the preferred farm sites were close to running water and springs. The threat of flooding

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initially discouraged settlers in the valleys, another factor which may have favored the early consolidation of The Caves into a single large tract.

The 1971 aerial photo further reveals an almost continuous wide band of wooded land surrounding the open fields of the valley floor. These are primarily on the hill slopes and plateaus between the valleys. Originally the valley floor was also heavily forested and fields were cleared gradually for farming. The current natural vegetation is second and third growth of deciduous and mixed forest consisting of oak, tulip, red maple, black walnut, hickory, mountain laurel, pine, red cedar, and black cherry.⁴ Logging operations have been carried on in The Caves since the eighteenth century, although never on a massive scale. Several log structures survive in the valley, remnants of the first permanent building type. Tree lines along the edges of the cleared fields and the streams cross the valley floor in varying widths. Planted trees along Park Heights Avenue date from 1901 when the road was extended across the valley. Stands of trees planted in and around the mansion houses of The Caves, Atamasco, and the Cottman House (see Resource List below) follow no particular design, except the northwestern edge of the lawn at The Caves, where an embracing line of trees breaks in the center to provide a vista to and from the house (Photo 3). A boxwood stand near the south side of the house was once part of a designed garden, according to the present owner, but is now so much overgrown that it is indistinguishable as a separate element.

The crops currently being grown on a rotating basis are field corn, wheat, soybeans, hay, and barley. Vegetable crops in recent years occupied a small percentage of the land, but are not currently cultivated on a large scale. During the preparation of this nomination, the fields were seasonally unfarmed and the 1971 aerial photo was taken in October. Aerials made in August 1952 and May 1964 reveal varying shades of vegetation from field to field as well as harvesting patterns. The changing colors and patterns of the crops must be considered as an integral aspect of The Caves. The earlier aerials also show small grids of orchards on the north edge of the cultivated land east of the tenant house of Blendon and south of The Caves complex. By January 1986, the date of the last aerials made, the stand near Blendon tenant house was almost completely cleared and that near The Caves was indistinguishable from the adjoining growth. This exemplifies the changing aspect of some smaller fields which has taken place

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on a continuing basis from the earliest settlement. The overall ratio of cleared land to wooded land (roughly 49% to 51%) has remained fairly constant since the late nineteenth century. At the southwest edge of the historic district, the woodland belt is absent and the agricultural fields run directly to the edge of Garrison Forest Road which separates the Rosewood Center, a state residential facility for the mentally retarded, from the district.

The man-made resources of The Caves Valley Historic District are closely interwoven with its natural characteristics. The earliest human interaction with the valley has not been shown to have produced structures, but professional testing of the known and reported sites has not been done. The artifacts recovered to date consist primarily of points, scraping tools, shards, drills, knives, and several types of pottery fragments. A collection of items removed from the Yaruta Site (18BA146) in 1976 is in the possession of the Baltimore County Historical Society. Several artifacts have been retained by the owner of the site (Photo 53). The Early Archaic through Late Woodland time period ranges from 8000 B.C. to A.D. 1600, followed by the Historic Period (A.D. 1600 to present). Although farming was practiced by Indians toward the end of the Woodland Period, no evidence of such activity by any humans prior to the mid-eighteenth century has been discovered in The Caves valley. Further sites have been reported outside the historic district boundary within the drainage basin of the North Branch. Most are in close proximity to the water courses, as was the custom with the later European settlers. One recorded Historic Period site (18BA60) is the ruin of a stone barn in the southwest section of the valley floor (Photos 54-55). Its construction date is unknown, but it has the central passage and narrow openings typical of the German barns of southeastern Pennsylvania, which date from the second half of the eighteenth century into the nineteenth century. It shows evidence of alteration and repair in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Recent residents of the valley often refer to the structure as the "Indian fort" or "the Garrison fort". No documentary evidence to support this claim has been found, and the more likely location of "Fort Garrison" is the building south of Stevenson, Maryland (BA-33), a few miles south of the Green Spring Valley Historic District.

The European settlement of The Caves valley and the surrounding area began in the early 1700's. The first tract, Coale's Caves, was surveyed in 1705 and contained 972 acres.

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This was acquired by Dr. Charles Carroll in 1730 and was expanded to 1,770 acres by 1749 when Dr. Carroll passed the tract on to his son, Charles Carroll, Barrister. There is no documentary evidence of field clearance, planting, or other activities involved in the usual pattern of land use prior to about 1750. Possibly by the time Dr. Carroll purchased the original tract and certainly by 1752, planting of the principal cash crop, tobacco, was evident from Carroll's letters to his son in London:

"I built Two Tobacco Houses & a Barn at Your Quarters this last Year Your overseers have made a pretty good Crops. I have ordered them to get their Tobacco ready as soon as they Can." (Dr. Charles Carroll to Charles Carroll, Barrister, February 2, 1753)⁵

This letter verifies the practice of tenant farming from the earliest agricultural use of The Caves. The system involved both free and slave labor. By 1783, The Caves was the home of 33 slaves and an unknown number of free laborers and overseers.⁶ The resulting housing needs formed the basis for the arrangement of the domestic, agricultural, and industrial structures. The size of the tract and variety of activities carried out at The Caves makes the term "plantation" applicable, although it was seldom referred to as such in written documents.

As with the Indians, the water courses were a key factor in locating the plantation's domestic buildings. Facility of internal access was important, as is clear from the cluster of small domestic outbuildings still extant in The Cave complex (Attachment 3). The present stone mansion (BA-49) was built between 1798 and 1812, probably on the site of the original frame dwelling, a slight rise within 150 yards of the North Branch (Photo 1). The slave houses, summer kitchen, dairy, meat house, spring house, stables, and other outbuildings were located in an apparently random pattern around the main dwelling house. Of the early plantation, only three buildings or parts of buildings still exist: a spring house foundation with a rebuilt upper structure (Photo 8), a barn foundation with a new superstructure (Photo 16), and a log house now part of "The Little Caves" (Photo 5).

The farthest fields from the main plantation cluster moved progressively outward through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and smaller clusters of tenant houses and agricultural

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outbuildings were located for easier access to the fields. One of these is now the tenant house on the Blendon property (Photo 47). Another house and some associated agricultural outbuildings were demolished about four months prior to the preparation of this nomination (see Resource Map, Attachment 2).

Although The Caves was historically the largest single property in the valley, it was not the only large holding. At the southwest end of the valley is Atamasco (BA-44), a log and frame dwelling, the earliest log portion of which dates from about 1730 (Photo 21). Part of "The Adventure" tract surveyed in 1727, the property at its largest contained about 745 acres located on both sides of the present Garrison Forest Road and Caves Road. Like The Caves, the central cluster of structures contained a dwelling house and about 7 or 8 domestic and agricultural outbuildings as well as several tenant houses. None of the former tenant houses, if any still exist, are located within the historic district boundary. Several stone buildings including two domestic outbuildings, slave quarters, and two agricultural outbuildings possibly built in the eighteenth century are still on the property, which now contains about 27 acres. In this cluster, the structures most associated with domestic activity are near the house, while the slave quarters and barns are farther away (Attachment 4; Photos 24-25). The ruined stone barn, Site 18BA60, was most likely associated with Atamasco when first built.

Next to the necessity of access to water, the siting of the historic plantations was influenced by the existing roads, or more accurately, trails. From these routes evolved circulation networks to and through the valley and between the major building groups. Indian paths and trails were often the first circulation routes in the wilderness.⁷ Following the ridges and avoiding stream crossings where possible, the paths were little better than animal trails. Widened, increasingly cleared, and eventually paved with hard surfaces by the early twentieth century, the first routes in The Caves vicinity were the present Garrison Forest Road, an early route to the Garrison Fort, Caves Road, and Green Spring Avenue, originally Dover Road, which is located northeast of the historic district boundary. Park Heights Avenue, identifiable as a much later road because of its straight course across the valley floor, was laid out in 1901.⁸ The crossing of Caves Road over the North Branch is a modern concrete deck bridge, but it is at the approximate location of the presumed early crossing.

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The Caves plantation's internal circulation and siting were oriented to Caves Road, which was called "the road to the Garrison Church" (St. Thomas Episcopal Church, located across Garrison Forest Road near Atamasco, is a National Register site ((BA-48)) which is also within the Green Spring Valley Historic District). The original main drive between Caves Road and the complex was a long route extending northeast from a point now in the Caveswood Subdivision, a 1950's suburban development on the northwest side of Caves Road which is not included in the historic district boundary. A remnant of the drive may partially follow a path between the current driveway and the Doub House property (Photo 20, Attachment 7). The current driveway is an approximation of a second access route from Caves Road which served the iron ore mining sites along the south side of North Branch. This activity, carried on from at least the early nineteenth century until the late 1880's, resulted not only in an additional circulation element but also left pits and depressions in the area, most of which are now filled with water to form ponds (Photo 19). The bridge over the North Branch is a modern structure with an asphalt deck and simple side rails, although the location appears to correspond with the historical maps.

The drive historically continued on to the north through The Caves complex to connect with the tenant house now on the Blendon property and eventually met the Dover Road in the vicinity of the present Green Spring Avenue - Walnut Avenue intersection. Other internal roads led from the main cluster to other tenant houses on the northwest side of the valley. A secondary farm road branched off to the southwest through the Atamasco lands to join Garrison Forest Road, a right granted to the Carroll family in 1835 by William Patterson, then owner of Atamasco.⁹ These farm roads followed the edges of the fields and their present locations appear to correspond with the available historical maps of 1850, 1877, and 1898 (Attachments 5, 6, 7). An 1899 plat of The Caves (Attachment 14) made just before its sale at auction as separate farms shows many other secondary roads in addition to those described. Most skirted the fields or looped through woodland.

A marked simplification in the circulation pattern may be noted on the 1915 Atlas map (Attachment 9). After the 1901 and 1909 auction sales of The Caves, the internal road system had dwindled to the old ore bank access road to The Caves cluster and a new direct access road from Caves Road northwest to the valley

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floor (now Tuttle Farm Road). These joined at the edge of a field and followed the old route across the valley to join the present Carroll Avenue which is outside the historic district boundary. With the extension of Park Heights Avenue through the valley in 1901, the former farm roads to the northeast end of the valley from The Caves cluster ceased to be needed, although a path to the Blendon tenant house is still noted on the 1915 map.

The boundaries of The Caves valley have historically been demarcated by agricultural fields and the historic roads on the surrounding ridges. The field edges were marked by hedges and tree lines, which also serve to some degree as windbreaks. In addition to crops, The Caves farm also raised cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and chickens. The exact locations of the pastures for the hoofed stock probably varied over time, but the remnants of split rail fences (Photo 18) near The Caves cluster indicates that the pastures were most likely near the center of human activity. In the twentieth century, horse breeding and training became an important industry in the valley and the existing rail fences and pastures near The Caves barn indicate that focus. The Tuttle Farm complex (Attachment 10) was another center of the horse-related activity in the valley consisting primarily of a large horse barn, silo, and sheds now in deteriorated condition and former paddocks now under cultivation. Rail and board fences were undoubtedly in use in this complex, but most have disappeared. Wire fences running through the hedges at the field edges seem to have taken their places. A stone wall along Caves Road built along with the Cottman House in 1909 (Photo 33) is the only known stone boundary in the historic district. Matching the stone material of the Cottman House and carriage house, it is a decorative as well as a functional element.

Among the modern features in The Caves Valley Historic District are the high tension power lines supported by the familiar steel towers and two underground natural gas pipelines. The gas pipelines are most visible in the aerial photo which shows the cleared easements running northeast to southwest across the valley. The power line is also a major visual element, both in aerial view and at ground level (Photos 63-65). Although intrusive when viewed as part of the valley panorama, the power line serves as a boundary of convenience just north of Three Ponds, the Klaff property, to exclude from the historic district a modern subdivision. Near the southwest end of the historic district is a small complex of mid-twentieth century farm buildings located on State-owned land, part of the undeveloped

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land of the Maryland Veterans Cemetery. Consisting of a small cottage, an equipment shed, and a concrete block barn and silo, it is notable primarily for the visual impact of the barn as seen across the open rolling landscape (Photo 60). The classic symbol of American agriculture, the barn and silo are an eloquent image of historic and present land use in the valley.

The architectural styles represented in the historic district may be classified generally as vernacular for the period 1730 to about 1920 and Colonial-Georgian Revival for the period 1920 to 1941. The early vernacular buildings are mostly log and are incorporated into later frame structures or are covered with wood or other siding. The log portion of Atamasco, now covered with 18-inch clapboards, is the dining room of the present house and is located at the northwest end of the L-shaped building. A 1930's renovation revealed an early insulation of packed bark chips between the logs and the clapboard exterior.¹⁰ The peculiar linearity of the main section was the result of a bedroom built as an almost separate structure from the main section in the early nineteenth century, possibly by John Patterson. It was originally connected to the living room by a low, enclosed hall. A bath added in the 1930's filled in the gap and tied the room visually to the rest of the house.¹¹ This house particularly exemplifies the functional nature of vernacular architecture in the seemingly random additions. The general orientation to the south and the insulating material on the north side of the house show that the decisions on siting and later additions were planned in response to the sun exposure and the prevailing winter wind direction.

The Little Caves also has a log section enclosed within the present frame structure. A portion of the log wall is exposed in the living room. The various outbuildings in The Caves cluster are mostly log with board and batten exteriors, a nineteenth century alteration. One log outbuilding (Photo 9) now within The Little Caves property retains its original appearance.

The other common material of the vernacular buildings is stone. Virtually all the foundations of the historic structures are of this material. The spring house at The Caves and the remaining outbuildings at Atamasco are also of stone. The large two-story slave quarters at Atamasco had separate entrances with frame shed porches well into the twentieth century, but were recently removed because of deterioration. All the vernacular buildings used as dwellings have interior end chimneys of stone

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with large open fireplaces. Atamasco has two enclosed chimney stacks as a result of additions to the original building. It has a single room with double chimneys, one at each end (Photo 23).

The largest stone structure of the early period is The Caves mansion house. It is now stuccoed and an 1881 print of The Caves (attachment 12) shows a view in the upper left of the house prior to its alteration by Janon Fisher, Sr. after 1906. The exterior was apparently stucco as it is now, but the orientation of the house is now toward the south and features a deeply recessed main doorway under a Tudor arch (Photo 1). Although modest in scale in comparison with some of the twentieth century houses in the district, The Caves conveys a feeling of ampleness and fine detailing in the dormers, doorway, and interior finishes (Photos 1, 2, and 4) which, in relation to its siting and associated structures, identifies it as the most important building in the cluster.

The Stemmer House (BA-56) is the most unique structure in The Caves Valley Historic District. Its fine architectural details are not found in any of the eighteenth century houses in the district, although The Caves original house was probably built only a few years later than the Stemmer House's assumed 1796 construction date. Its material is brick, which was not widely used in the valley until the mid- to late nineteenth century. The clay deposits necessary for brick making are not found in sufficient quantity in the area and transportation of brick to the valley in the eighteenth century would have been impractical. The house and an outbuilding were dismantled at the original location near Stemmer's Run in southeastern Baltimore County and re-erected on the southeast side of Caves Road in 1931 (Photos 26 and 31). The site it now occupies is part of the southeastern slope of the valley and offers a panoramic view into the valley (Photo 62). At the same period, other large houses were being built on the northwest slopes and just across Caves Road on lots carved out of the original Carroll property. These included Blendon, Three Ponds, the Doub House, and others along Caves Road which are now cut off from the historic district by 1950's and 1960's buildings. The Stemmer House was a genuine example of Georgian architecture while the 1930's houses were the Colonial style and the Federal or Adamesque style in a variety of new materials and at different scales. The Stemmer House reconstruction retained all the hardware, doors, floors, windows, and trim. Each brick was separately numbered. The house retains

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its flat rear facade (Photo 27) formed by the flush rear walls of the main section and the wings.

The other vernacular houses in the historic district are primarily simple two-story log and/or frame houses, most of which are tenant houses associated with Blendon, and Three Ponds (Photos 45 and 47) which may date from the early nineteenth century. Similar in type and construction is the Mahon House (Photo 49), which was moved in the early 1960's from its original site near Garrison Forest Road northeast to its present location near the rear of the same property. A new concrete block foundation exposed on the south side was built at the new location.

In the early 1900's, the Cottman House (Photo 34), a stone vernacular house with a gambrel roof and trim, was built with a stone carriage house and a related farmstead complex (Attachment 10). This house was designed by an unknown architect or draftsman in 1909 to be built in clapboard with scroll pedimented dormers. Stone was substituted as the wall material, reportedly as a safeguard against fire. Memories of the Baltimore Fire of 1904 were fresh in the minds of the principal property owners in the valley, many of whom held public positions in Baltimore during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Tuttle Farm (originally part of the Cottman property) is unified by the gambrel roof style set by the main house, but the materials in this cluster revert to frame with stone foundations. The large barn features cupolas and board and batten siding. The main tenant house has German siding. The deteriorated horse barn has brick floors and a ridge line dominated by large ventilators and a central silo (Photos 40-42).

The Colonial Revival style of the 1920's and 1930's is well represented by the Doub House (Photo 43), Three Ponds (Photo 44), and Blendon (Photo 46). All of these houses are on a larger scale than the vernacular houses and the materials are brick, although Blendon has a frame main section and wings with brick later additions. All have elaborated main doorways ranging from the fanlighted Doub House example to a large scroll pediment at Blendon. The building type reflects the beginning of suburbanization in the valley, erected not as the main building of a farm or summer estate, but as a principal dwelling of an elite social class. A more rambling and scaled-down version of the upper class suburban house is the ca. 1938 Allan McLane House (Photo 48) in which a vaguely Colonial style has been adapted to

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the functional needs of the mid-twentieth century. At the other end of the architectural spectrum, the vernacular type of the 1920's and 1930's is also represented in the district in the Quattro House (Photo 50). The Yaruta House (Photo 51) of 1923 is a four-square shingled house with a second story sleeping porch, a typical feature of a suburban house of the period.

The post-World War II period saw the continuation of the suburbanization on a more intensive scale, resulting in various modern styles as in the 1960's Friedman House (O on The Caves Resource Sketch Map) and the George Doub, Jr. House. A modern administration building, chapel, and maintenance equipment storage building are the most recent additions to the district (Photo 67), located in the Maryland Veterans Cemetery in the southwest corner of the district. Swimming pools, tennis courts, and garden structures are other non-dwelling types of structures present within the boundary.

The physical relationship between the man-made components of the historic district is defined by land use. The cultivated fields interpose a large, clearly demarcated open space through the center of the historic district, on either side of which the farmsteads and houses are grouped. The Caves cluster and the Tuttle Farm cluster are located on the valley floor, but very near the lower edge of the valley wall. Except for Atamasco, the oldest structures are located in the lowlands. As farming decreased in economic importance, the need to locate home sites near the fields waned. The subdivision of the Carroll property at the beginning of the present century coincided with the rise of suburbanization in the rural districts surrounding Baltimore City. The result was that the houses built by the new landowners tended to be located higher on the valley slopes to take in vistas and catch breezes, attributes looked for by the well-to-do owners who commuted to the city by railroad from Owings Mills or the Green Spring Valley and increasingly by automobile. The post-World War II tide of suburbanization has gradually approached The Caves valley from the southeast, resulting in a higher density of buildings on the southeast side of Caves Road. A similar development was laid out on the northwest side of Caves Road along a new road, Caveswood Lane. The Caveswood Subdivision is clearly defined in the aerial photograph as an area of woodland. This first intrusion of suburbia into the geographical limits of The Caves valley is excluded from the historic district, as is a new development on the northwest edge of the district. These have been the only major changes in the

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components of the cultural landscape since the largest extent of woodland clearance in the mid-nineteenth century. The changes in the building clusters occurred mostly from the removal of deteriorated outbuildings, leaving greater distances between structures and often resulting in a park-like appearance exemplified by Atamasco and The Caves.

The historic district's appearance during the period of significance, 1730 to 1941, has, as stated, changed very little in terms of its major components. The croplands and pastures gradually replaced woodlands, reaching a peak around the 1850's. The fields between The Caves complex and Caves Road were allowed to return to woodland and became the location of separate house lots and properties after 1906. In the 1881 view (Attachment 12), the pasture in the foreground is now part of the Doub and Conservation Associates properties (Attachment 13) and are now thickly wooded. The middle distance of the view contains The Caves complex in the center, and in the far distance two tenant houses may be seen, the one to the left now disappeared, while the one in the center adjacent to an orchard is the present Blendon tenant house. These houses and many of the field boundaries appear on the 1899 plat and on the 1971 aerial photograph. The road crossing the view from the left is the historic entrance drive to The Caves complex. Neither the drive nor the fence exist today. The building on the extreme right may be an industrial building associated with the iron ore bank shown on the 1877 map (Attachment 6) as "Engine". The route of the present drive into the complex runs through the trees in the center from the right side of the view. At the junction of this road and Caves Road stood a blacksmith shop, a store, and several dwelling houses, perhaps originally lived in by slaves and later by free farm hands and miners (Attachment 16). A post office served this small village and The Caves vicinity briefly from April 1878 to December 1879.¹²

At the southwest end of the historic district along Garrison Forest Road, little change in the appearance of the fields on the west side occurred up until the early 1970's when the Har Sinai Cemetery was laid out and the early 1980's when the Maryland Veterans Cemetery was established. The Har Sinai land is clearly defined by circular roads and a fence. The newer State cemetery is still mostly undeveloped, with no clear demarcation line between the current burial areas and the open land area of the historic district. The Atamasco property was cleared until the

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1930's, but has since reverted to woodland except around the buildings.

The general condition of the buildings in the historic district is excellent. The exceptions are the barn and horse barns in the Tuttle Farm cluster. The large barn nearest the tenant house is in fair condition and is in partial use as an equipment storage building. The horse barns are in poor condition and the adjoining structures are in ruins. In addition, several abandoned vehicles are littered about the complex. A small cluster of farm buildings including a dwelling and several sheds near Three Ponds on the northwest side of the valley were demolished in late 1987. The frame tenant house on the Three Ponds property is currently being rehabilitated for rental by the owners. The stone outbuildings at Atamasco are in generally good condition, the slave quarters having been cleared of their deteriorated porches and interior debris. The owner plans further restoration work on the building. The stone horse barn is in current use and the stone shed and the former smokehouse are used as garage space for farm vehicles and equipment storage. The stone barn ruin north of Atamasco has deteriorated considerably since its first recording as an archeological site in 1963. The two wall sections are overgrown and the interior floor is pitted from earlier excavations and cluttered with debris and underbrush.

The principal qualities of the district which set it apart from the surrounding area are its topographical character, the wide vistas across croplands and pastures, the fine architectural quality of many of the historic houses, and the presence of exposed log structures which indicate the early human activity in the valley.

RESOURCE LIST:

Important clusters or complexes are listed first, followed by individual resources.

The Caves: The main dwelling house and related outbuildings of the Carroll family plantation, this cluster contains 14 contributing buildings, 2 contributing sites, 2 contributing structures, 1 contributing object, 2 non-contributing buildings, 1 non-contributing site, and 3 non-contributing structures. There are now four separate property owners in the complex; the outbuildings are divided primarily between the two historic main

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houses (see Resource Sketch Map). "The Caves" is the name used for the valley, the estate, and the main dwelling house (2522 Caves Road). It is a two-story stone under stucco house (A on sketch map) built between 1798 and 1812 which was originally oriented toward the east with a rear ell facing west toward the valley fields. In the early twentieth century, the principal elevation was changed to face south and the distinctive Tudor arched doorway was added. The former central gable peak on the east elevation disappeared as the varying ridgelines and heights were simplified under two perpendicular ridges with dormers in both sections. A two-story balustraded porch extends across the west elevation. The interior of the house reflects the exterior alterations, with a wide central hall and Classical Revival mantel flanked by a living room and a library (Photo 4). The interior trim, mantels, and doors are the principal remaining historic elements. A side porch visible in the 1881 engraving of The Caves is now enclosed with large plate glass windows. The Little Caves (B; 2518 Caves Road) is a one-and-a-half-story log and frame dwelling with wood siding and a gable roof built between 1798 and 1811 with several additions in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries which resulted in the present L-shaped plan (Photos 5-6). The 1881 view of the house identifies it as the manager's cottage, but it had served as a dwelling for Nicholas Carroll in about 1815. This house also has been altered several times but the general form of a small log house with an ell may still be discerned (Photo 5).

The contributing outbuildings include the former slave quarters (C; 2524 Caves Road), a two-story, gable-roofed dwelling, the principal material of which is unknown, but is probably at least partially log (Photo 7).¹³ A stone, one-story, gable-roofed spring house or dairy (D) is located near the pond just north of the North Branch. Another similar one-story stone outbuilding (E) with a gable roof, possibly a dairy, is located near The Little Caves. A one-story log outbuilding with gable roof (F; Photo 9) north of The Little Caves is the only exposed log structure in the cluster. These four outbuildings apparently were built during the period of the main building's construction, between 1798 and 1812. The former squash court built by Janon Fisher, probably between 1906 and 1925 (G; Photo 10), is now a studio leased to an artist. Although a functionally designed building with a sloping roof and an added wire glass studio window, it shares the frame structure and the board and batten siding of many of the Caves outbuildings. Its presence suggests the leisure activities of the well-to-do social class who were

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the principal property owners in The Caves valley in the early twentieth century. A one-story log shed with a gable roof and board and batten siding (H; Photo 11) stands near the pasture fence and a single-story, gable-roofed carriage house/garage with a shed addition on the side (I; Photo 12) is located near the main drive through the cluster. A two-story tenant house is probably log and frame with a gable roof (J; 2520 Caves Road; Photo 13), a one-story log outbuilding with a standing seam tin gable roof (K; Photo 14), and a one-story frame dovecote or chicken house with a steep gable roof (L; Photo 15) are located north of The Caves. These five outbuildings were probably contemporary with the main house (between 1798 and 1812). The barn (M; Photo 16) is a gable-roofed 1960's frame structure on the stone foundation of an earlier barn. The concrete block, gable-roofed pony shed (N) visible behind the barn in the photo is a ca. 1950's, non-contributing building. The other non-contributing building is the one-and-a-half-story gable-roofed frame 1960's house (O; 2512 Caves Road) on the entrance drive. Two non-contributing structures are the swimming pools west of the henhouse at The Caves and near the former slave quarters. The modern bridge over the North Branch is the third non-contributing structure.

The contributing sites are natural features of The Caves cluster. The North Branch (Photo 17) runs along the south edge of the cluster, the water feature being most crucial to the siting of any early farmstead. The large pond across from House O is the water-filled pit excavated during iron ore mining activities (Photo 19). The pond near the bridge is a recent addition (Photo 7). The hedge at the border of the lawn on the west side of The Caves is a planted landscape feature and has a break in the center for a vista toward the house from the west (Photo 3). The circulation system of the cluster follows the historic pattern established in the eighteenth century and the fences serve to define the historic land use changes and separate the barn and pastures from the domestic activity areas (Photo 18). The smallest contributing element in the cluster is the mounting block (P) located near the side door. It is a marble block with the name of the estate carved on its top, an eloquent statement of the long-standing pride which the Carroll and Fisher families took in The Caves.

Atamasco (10909 Garrison Forest Road): The central cluster of a once larger estate which adjoined The Caves on the southwest and south, Atamasco is now a tract of under 27 acres. There are six

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contributing buildings, two contributing structures, and one non-contributing structure (see Resource Sketch Map). The main dwelling house was originally a two-story log building built about 1730 which is now the dining room of the house at the southwest corner (Photo 21). Later nineteenth century log and frame additions to the house extended the living area east and north from the log section. A log bedroom wing built about 1830 almost separate from the house at the east end was originally connected by a corridor. This one-story section is now fully joined to the rest of the house by a 1930's addition of a bathroom. The high ridgeline, steeply pitched roof, dormers, and shed porch which extends across the entire south elevation are distinctive features of Atamasco which, in combination with its wooded site, have historically impressed visitors as particularly interesting and evocative of local history (Attachment 15). The carefully preserved carved initials of Christopher Carnan (Photo 22), the owner in about 1815, support the visual impact of the house. A square stone smokehouse just west of the extended north wing is now used as an equipment storage building. A second square stone outbuilding is located east of the swimming pool, the only noncontributing structure in the complex. The two-story stone, gable-roofed slave quarters has four doors on the south elevation (Photo 24) which once were shaded by two frame shed porches. These were removed by the present owner because of deterioration. A common kitchen with fireplace is located at the east end of the quarters. A stone barn and a stone shed or carriage house, both with gable roofs, are located northeast of the house. The barn is actively used for the owner's horses and the shed is a wood house and storage building. All the outbuildings were apparently built during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The split rail fences separate the buildings from the north end of the property which is now a wooded paddock. This fence line is probably a twentieth century location, but it is likely that similar fences were historically used throughout the larger estate. Viewed in context with the stone outbuildings and the house, they contribute considerable associative values as well as serve a functional purpose. The internal circulation of Atamasco is simple, a long straight drive leading directly off Garrison Forest Road opposite St. Thomas Episcopal Church. It is in the approximate location of the access roads shown in the late nineteenth century maps. Circling around the house, the drive becomes a farmstead road connecting the working outbuildings. The siting of the complex on the gently sloping south valley wall gives a secluded feeling reinforced by the thick woods between the public road and the

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complex. Although the woods are a modern regrowth, an anecdote related by Mr. William Elder to Dawn Thomas suggests that this separation also had the same effect in the late nineteenth century:

"Mr. Nicholas was a large man, over six feet, with hands the size of a ham. He wore a large beard and supposedly had a vile temper. He was given to saying 'get up the hill' if one of the hired help refused to work -- his way of informing the man that he was fired."¹⁴

Stemmer House (2627 Caves Road): The late eighteenth century dwelling house and a dairy were moved to the southeast side of Caves Road just opposite The Caves complex in 1931. Sited on the southeast valley wall with a view into the valley, it duplicates in this respect other large houses being built on the north and south sides of the valley. The two moved buildings contribute architecturally to the district's significance due to the care with which they were disassembled. Under the supervision of the architect Bayard Turnbull, each brick and feature was numbered, diagramed, and transported to the new location 15 miles from its original site on Stemmer's Run in eastern Baltimore County. While losing its associative value with this relocation, the house retains its architectural significance since all of its important original features were reconstructed. The main facade (Photo 26) is symmetrical, with five bays and a center entrance in the two-story brick central section and one-and-a-half-story flanking wings. The twelve over twelve wood windows even contain much of the original glass. The fanlighted entrance is pedimented and contains a heavily cross braced door, supposedly as protection from occasional Indian attacks. The chimney stacks at each end of the gable-roofed center section are joined by a parapet wall. The wings are set toward the rear of the main block, resulting in the distinctive flat elevation and half gables of the wings (Photo 27). The center hall plan is formally arranged for access to all sections of the house and has corresponding exterior doors at each end (Photo 28). The staircase is in the south rear section off the center hall. Among the many important interior features are the mantels in the front rooms (Photos 29-30) which display a rich variety of Classical designs typical of the transition between the Georgian style and Adamesque or Federal style. The one-and-a-half-story brick dairy has a gable roof on both its main section and a one-story adjoining section and is now used a garage and separate

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apartment (Photo 31). The remaining resources in the Stemmer House property are noncontributing: a swimming pool and a group of recent garden structures (Photo 32) which are considered a single resource type.

Cottman House (2734 Caves Road; current name: White Oaks): The Cottman House and carriage house are the two contributing buildings in this group, which also includes a spring house ruin and a stone wall along the Caves Road property line, both of which also contribute to the historic district. Built in 1909, the two-and-a-half-story house and two-story carriage house both are coursed local stone and have gambrel roofs (Photos 34 and 39). The house was designed to be built in frame with a clapboard exterior, but the house was completed in stone, possibly at the request of Clarence Cottman, for its fireproofing quality. Original drawings for the house showing the clapboard material and more elaborate dormer pediments are in the possession of the present owner, but no identification of the architect or draftsman is shown. The house plan and style is typical of the early twentieth century in its ample front and side porches, porte cochere, conservatory (Photo 35) and wide central hall. The trim in the hall features an arch over the foot of the staircase and a dentil molding at the ceiling line. In the living room and dining room on opposite sides of the hall are matching Adamesque mantels (Photos 37-38). In the dining room is a feature added by the present owner, 16th century inlaid paneling from a ship captain's house in England. The spring house is a ruin located east of the house which has lost its structural integrity, but confirms by its presence the transition between working nineteenth century farmsteads and the country estate quality of the Cottman House.

Tuttle Farm Complex, Caves Road (See Resource Sketch Map): Originally part of the Cottman property and built at approximately the same time, this complex is named for its association with Clarence E. Tuttle, owner of the Cottman property from 1941 to 1950, who retained this complex separately from the house until the 1960's to carry on his horse training activities. The complex contains five contributing buildings, a contributing structure in its circulation system, a contributing site in the pond and stream running parallel to the main access road, and a non-contributing building. The main tenant house (2724 Caves Road) is a two and a half story gambrel roofed frame dwelling with German siding (Photo 40). Its principal elevation faces northeast and has three bays and a center entrance under a

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shed porch. A second porch is located on the northwest side of the house. A square concrete block outbuilding with a hipped roof and cupola was possibly a dairy. The large bank barn has a stone foundation and board and batten siding (Photo 41). Three square cupolas crown the gambrel roof. A ca. 1950 one-story frame tenant house with a gable roof is located at the end of Tuttle Farm Road and is non-contributing. Following the farm road down the hillside to the northwest, the large frame horse barns are in two sections separated by a silo (Photo 42). These barns may have been built during Tuttle's ownership. A covered oval race training track formerly stood in a field across the present cultivated field northeast of the barns, but was demolished in the 1970's or early 1980's, leaving no trace. The track structure is clearly visible in the 1971 aerial photograph. The horse barns are in very deteriorated condition and some adjoining sheds have partially collapsed. A stone pump house in the same coursed field stone material as the Cottman House and carriage house is located on the northeast side of Tuttle Farm Road. From this building emanates a stream which runs down the hill through the complex. A small dam forms a pond on the opposite side of the road from the pump house. The spring from which the stream originates is one of several found in the valley which have supported its agricultural potential from the earliest settlement. The farm road from Caves Road runs straight down the hill to curve around and through the complex and eventually tie in with an earlier farm road which ran through the valley to the ruined stone barn just north of Atamasco. The relatively new circulation system established in 1909 thus still has ultimate relevance to the agricultural field system worked since the eighteenth century.

Doub House (2702 Caves Road; See Resource Sketch Map): This 1934 two-story, gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival house and garage represent the suburbanization of The Caves Valley, as well as the fine architectural level of the early twentieth century historical revival styles. The five-bay main elevation has a fanlighted and sidelighted doorway, paneled shutters, twelve over twelve windows, a modillion cornice, and interior end chimneys (Photo 43). Down the hill to the northeast is a modern non-contributing dwelling (2700 Caves Road) built for George Doub, Jr., the son of the builder of the 1934 house. A non-contributing swimming pool is located behind this house. Between the two dwellings are a frame chicken house and stable which are no longer in use, but contribute to the district for their associative qualities suggesting the lingering rural roots of

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even the late period of significance when the subdivision of the original farmlands accelerated the tide of suburban development in the valley's surroundings. A non-contributing tennis court is located near the northeast corner of the property.

Three Ponds (Klaff House), 11814 Park Heights Avenue: This two-story gable-roofed brick house was possibly built ca. 1925 on the foundations of an earlier twentieth century house. It is similar to the Doub House style of Colonial Revival, but has a projecting center bay with a frontispiece pedimented entrance (Photo 44). Its principal orientation is to the northeast toward the three small ponds from which the present property name is taken. Flanking the entrance drive to the house, these ponds contribute scenic qualities reminiscent of a park rather than a rural estate. A frame gable-roofed two-story tenant house (Photo 45) which dates from at least the mid-nineteenth century is identified on the 1877 map as a Carroll-owned house. Currently under renovation, the house is located northeast of the main house and the ponds. The locational map of the district shows an additional house and two related outbuildings south of the Three Ponds property. These were demolished in late 1987 by the corporation which owns the property.

Blendon (Krongard House). 11747 Park Heights Avenue: This property contains a large frame gable-roofed house built in the late 1930's (Photo 46), a gable-roofed, two-story tenant house which may be a log structure dating from the early to mid-nineteenth century (Photo 47), and a bank barn with a stone foundation and frame upper structure topped with a standing seam tin gable roof. A swimming pool and tennis court south of the main house are non-contributing structures. The main house has a two-story, five-bay central section with an elaborate scroll pedimented central doorway. Square columns support a porch with a fret balustrade extending from the eaves across the entire middle portion of the house. Story and a half wings flank the center section and a brick garage is attached to the north wing. The house is oriented toward the southeast and is sited on the valley wall at the extreme north edge of the historic district with a panoramic view into the valley. Highly visible from Park Heights Avenue (Photo 64) and the entire east side of the valley, Blendon is fronted by open cattle pastures which constitute a contributing site in the open land resources of the district.

Mahon House, 11315 Garrison Forest Road: This small frame gable-roofed, two-story house dates from the mid-nineteenth century and

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was located originally just off Garrison Forest Road. It was moved in the early 1960's to its present site near the rear of the present property. A new concrete block foundation replaced the original stone one and the south side was exposed, giving the house a three-story elevation on that side (Photo 49). The house is identifiable on the historic maps and the move did not substantially alter the setting of the house. Additions have been made to the original structure and a garage is attached to the north side.

Quattro House, 11115 Garrison Forest Road: This is a one-and-a-half-story frame gable-roofed house built in the 1920's (Photo 50). Although the form was common in rural locations during the 1920's through the 1950's, this is the only example of the type in the historic district. It is clearly rooted in the vernacular tradition, with turned porch columns and a standing seam tin roof.

Yaruta House, 11405 Park Heights Avenue: A further example of an early twentieth century house type, this shingled frame, gable-roofed foursquare house was built in 1923 (Photo 51) and has a second story sleeping porch. The house is adjacent to the archeological site 18BA146 (Photo 52) which promises a high potential for information on prehistoric interaction in The Caves valley.

Stone Barn Ruin, north of Atamasco, east of Garrison Forest Road: An archeological site due to its loss of structural integrity, the ruins of the barn are readable (Photos 55-56) to an extent sufficient to identify its probable original structure. Volunteer digs at the site suggest that professional testing of the site could provide information on the use of agricultural outbuildings from the early settlement of the valley.

Former Rosewood Farm Complex, 11300 block Garrison Forest Road: This small cluster of a non-contributing house, a noncontributing equipment shed, and a contributing concrete block barn and silo was once part of the Rosewood Center property. The gambrel-roofed barn's contribution to the district is visual, a symbolic agricultural building which emphasizes the open land on which it stands (Photo 60) as distinct from the highly developed institutional grounds on the opposite side of Garrison Forest Road and from the Veterans Cemetery on which the complex is now located.

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McLane House, 2506 Caves Road: A 1938 frame one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed house built in a simplified Colonial Revival style (Photo 48).

Natural Resources: The natural components of the valley, the walls and floor contribute the basic topographical setting of the historic district. Within this topography, the North Branch and its tributaries and other water sources are considered a significant natural component group providing the basis for human interaction in the district. The ponds scattered throughout the district are often the result of human activity in mining and thus are a different contributing feature from the naturally occurring water sources. The agricultural fields of the valley as a group exemplify the historic basis of the district. The woodlands also contribute historical boundaries and represent a variation of agricultural land use.

Structures: The circulation system of the valley, consisting of the three main public roads, Caves Road, Park Heights Avenue, and Garrison Forest Road (Photos 56-59), the subsidiary farm access roads, and the internal farm roads through the fields comprises the most visible evidence of human exploitation of the valley. Related to the circulation system, but not a contributing structure in its present form is the Caves Road bridge over North Branch. The modern electric power line across the north and northwest sides of the historic district is a non-contributing system.

Maryland Veterans Cemetery, Garrison Forest Road: The cemetery and its buildings constitute a single non-contributing site (Photos 66-67).

Non-contributing buildings: The following dwellings are too recently constructed to qualify as contributing buildings. This list does not include non-contributing buildings within a complex or cluster previously described:

2730 Caves Road
3105 Hunting Tweed Road (Photo 68)
2402 Caves Road
3305 Carroll Avenue
3307 Carroll Avenue

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NOTES:

1. The Caves Valley: An Ecological Approach to Planning, Antioch College Environmental Planning and Policy Center, (1972) Section II, p. 11; Maryland Geological Survey, v. 10 (1918), p. 417.
2. The Caves Valley: An Ecological Approach . . ., p. 29.
3. Maryland Historical Trust Archeological Report, 1976.
4. The Caves Valley: An Ecological Approach . . ., p. 32-33.
5. Quoted in Trostel, Michael, Mount Clare: Being An Account of the Seat built by Charles Carroll, Barrister, upon his Lands of Patapsco. Baltimore: National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Maryland (1981), p. 8.
6. 1783 Tax List, Baltimore County, Middle River Upper and Back River Upper Hundreds.
7. Thomas, Dawn, The Green Spring Valley: Its History and Its Heritage, Vol. 1: A History, Historic Houses, Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1978, p. 55.
8. The Green Spring Valley, Vol. 1, p. 67.
9. The Green Spring Valley, Vol. 1, p. 62.
10. House Beautiful, May 1935, p. 94.
11. The Green Spring Valley, p. 218; House Beautiful, p. 94.
12. The Green Spring Valley, p.87.
13. The owner of this house refused permission for detailed photography. The view from the North Branch bridge is the only photo of the house.
14. The Green Spring Valley, p. 219.

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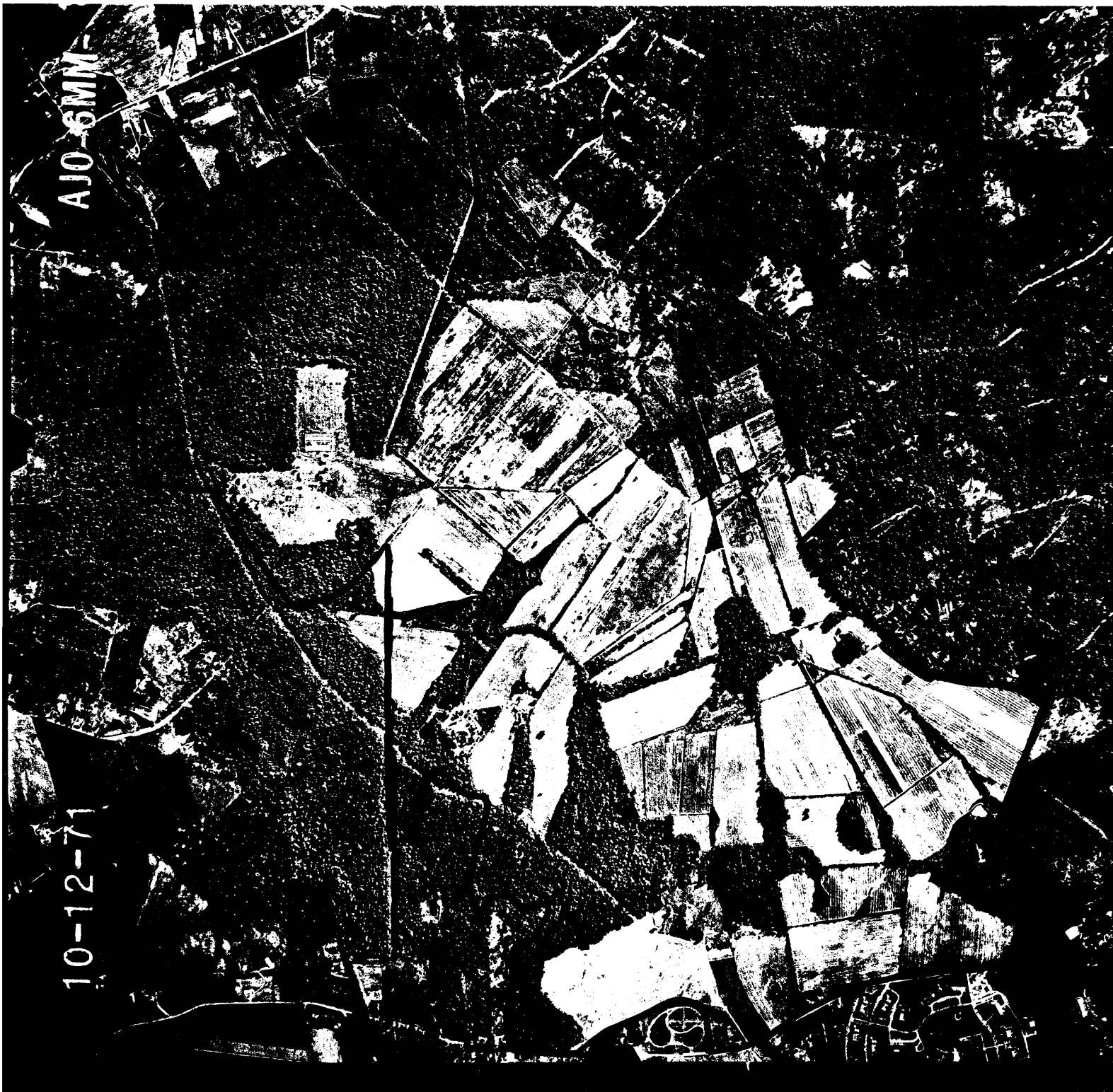
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aerial view with boundary, photo date 12 October 1971
source of photo: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

attachment 1



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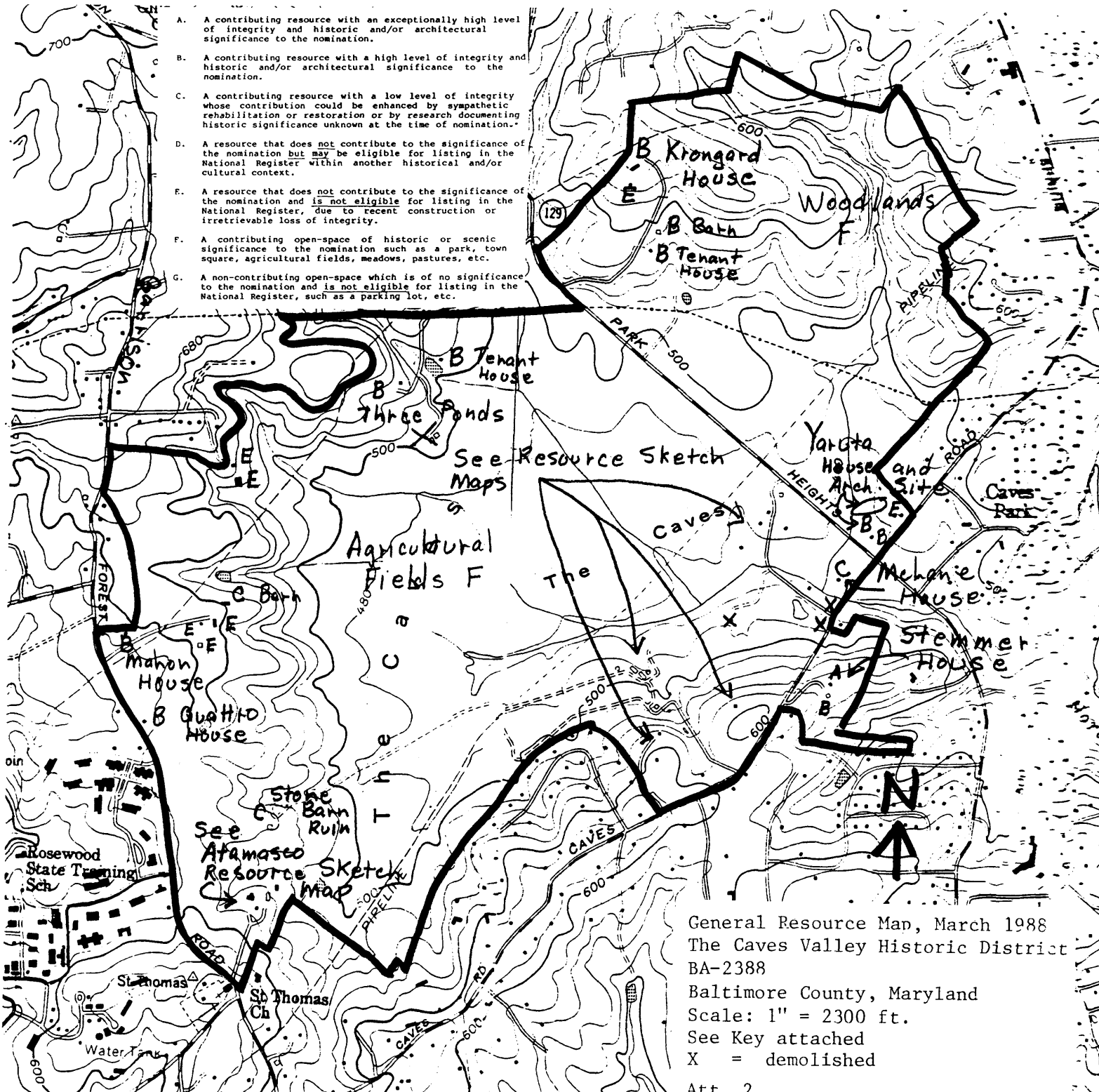
National Register of Historic Places
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BA-2388

- A. A contributing resource with an exceptionally high level of integrity and historic and/or architectural significance to the nomination.
- B. A contributing resource with a high level of integrity and historic and/or architectural significance to the nomination.
- C. A contributing resource with a low level of integrity whose contribution could be enhanced by sympathetic rehabilitation or restoration or by research documenting historic significance unknown at the time of nomination.
- D. A resource that does not contribute to the significance of the nomination but may be eligible for listing in the National Register within another historical and/or cultural context.
- E. A resource that does not contribute to the significance of the nomination and is not eligible for listing in the National Register, due to recent construction or irretrievable loss of integrity.
- F. A contributing open-space of historic or scenic significance to the nomination such as a park, town square, agricultural fields, meadows, pastures, etc.
- G. A non-contributing open-space which is of no significance to the nomination and is not eligible for listing in the National Register, such as a parking lot, etc.



General Resource Map, March 1988
 The Caves Valley Historic District
 BA-2388
 Baltimore County, Maryland
 Scale: 1" = 2300 ft.
 See Key attached
 X = demolished
 Att. 2

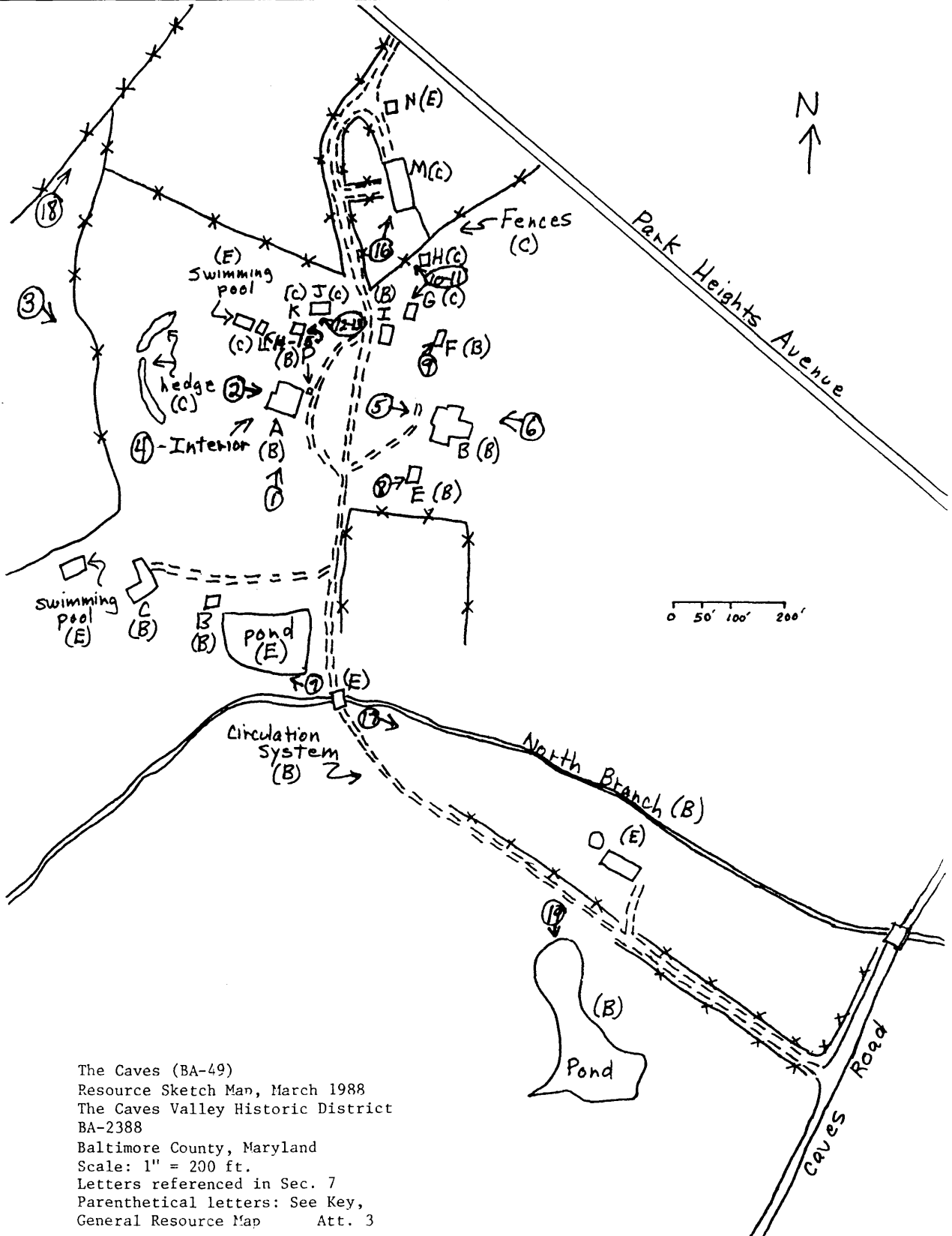
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The Caves (BA-49)
 Resource Sketch Map, March 1988
 The Caves Valley Historic District
 BA-2388
 Baltimore County, Maryland
 Scale: 1" = 200 ft.
 Letters referenced in Sec. 7
 Parenthetical letters: See Key,
 General Resource Map Att. 3

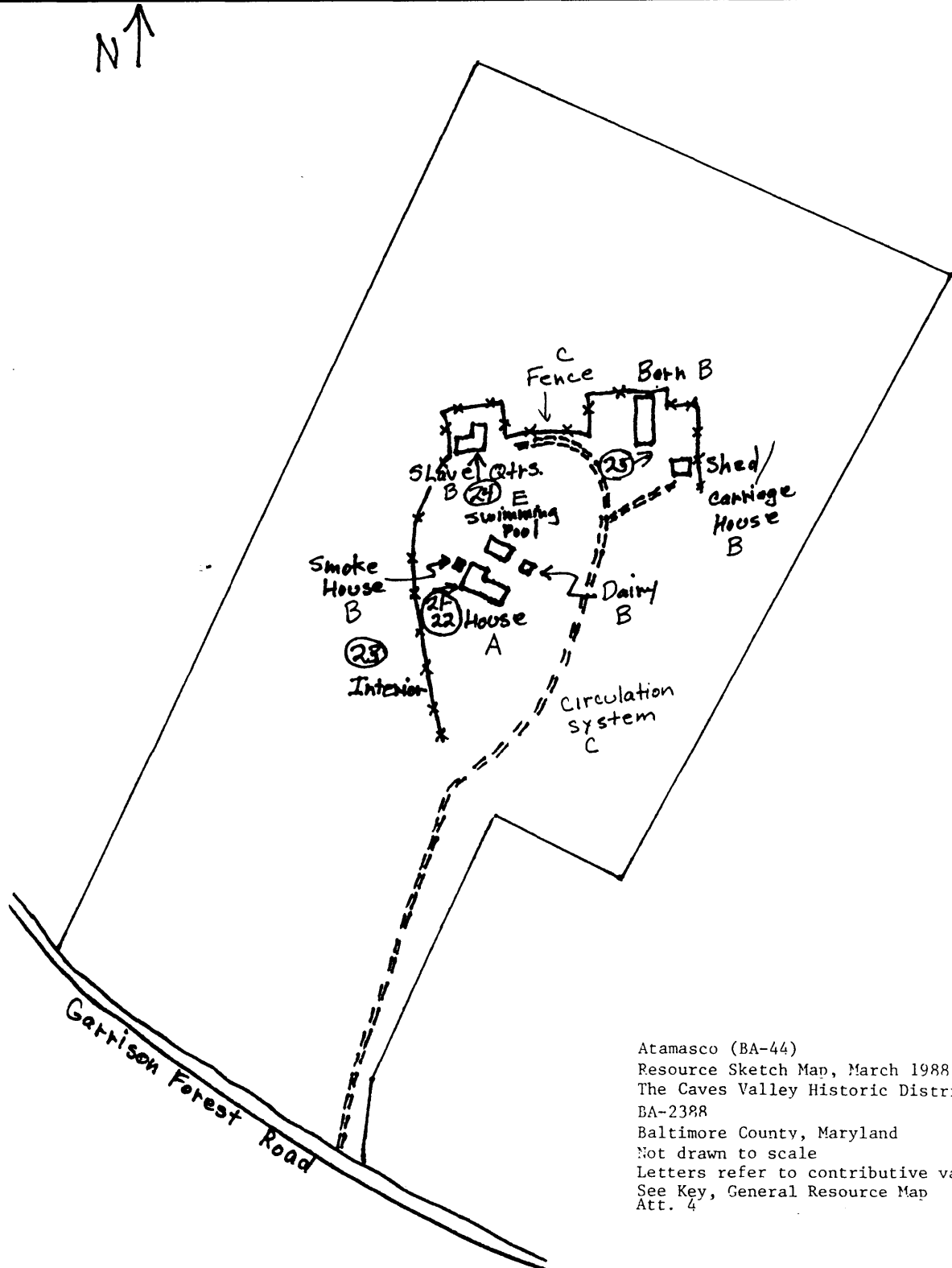
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Atamasco (BA-44)
Resource Sketch Map, March 1988
The Caves Valley Historic District
BA-2388
Baltimore County, Maryland
Not drawn to scale
Letters refer to contributive value
See Key, General Resource Map
Att. 4

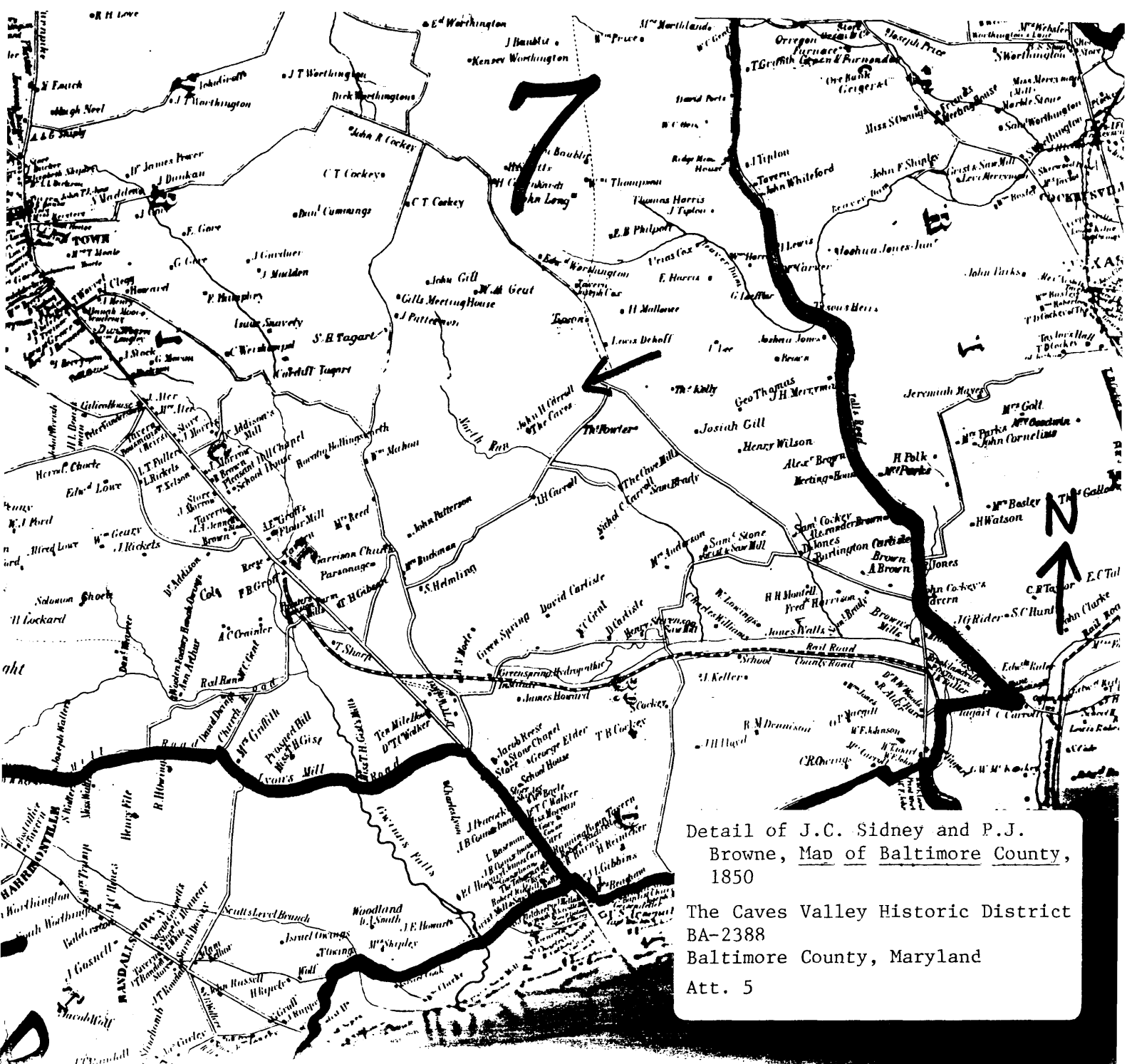
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Detail of J.C. Sidney and P.J. Browne, Map of Baltimore County, 1850
 The Caves Valley Historic District
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 Baltimore County, Maryland
 Att. 5

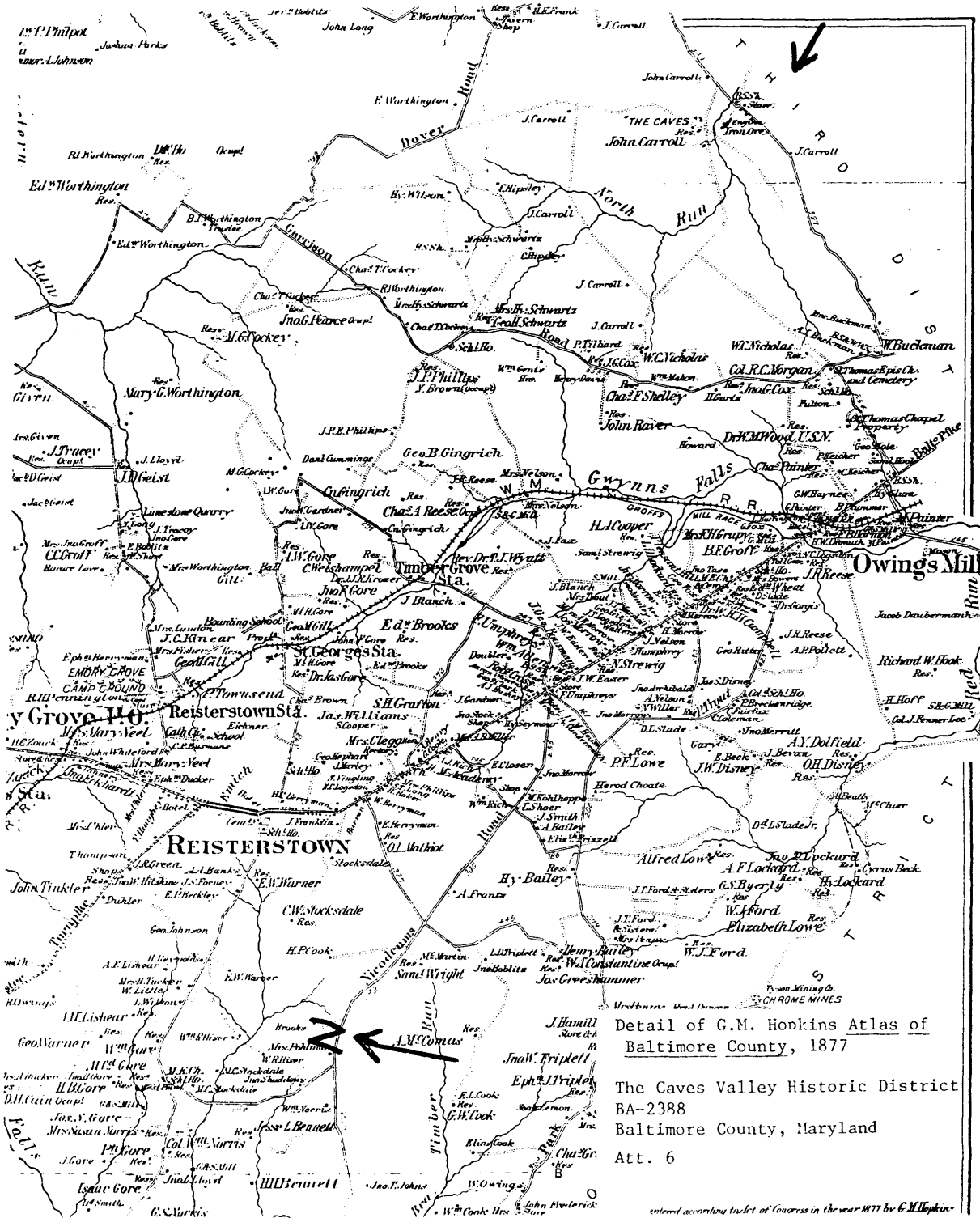
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Detail of G.M. Hopkins Atlas of Baltimore County, 1877

The Caves Valley Historic District
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reproduced according to Act of Congress in the year 1877 by G.M. Hopkins

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Detail of Bromley's Atlas of Baltimore County, 1898

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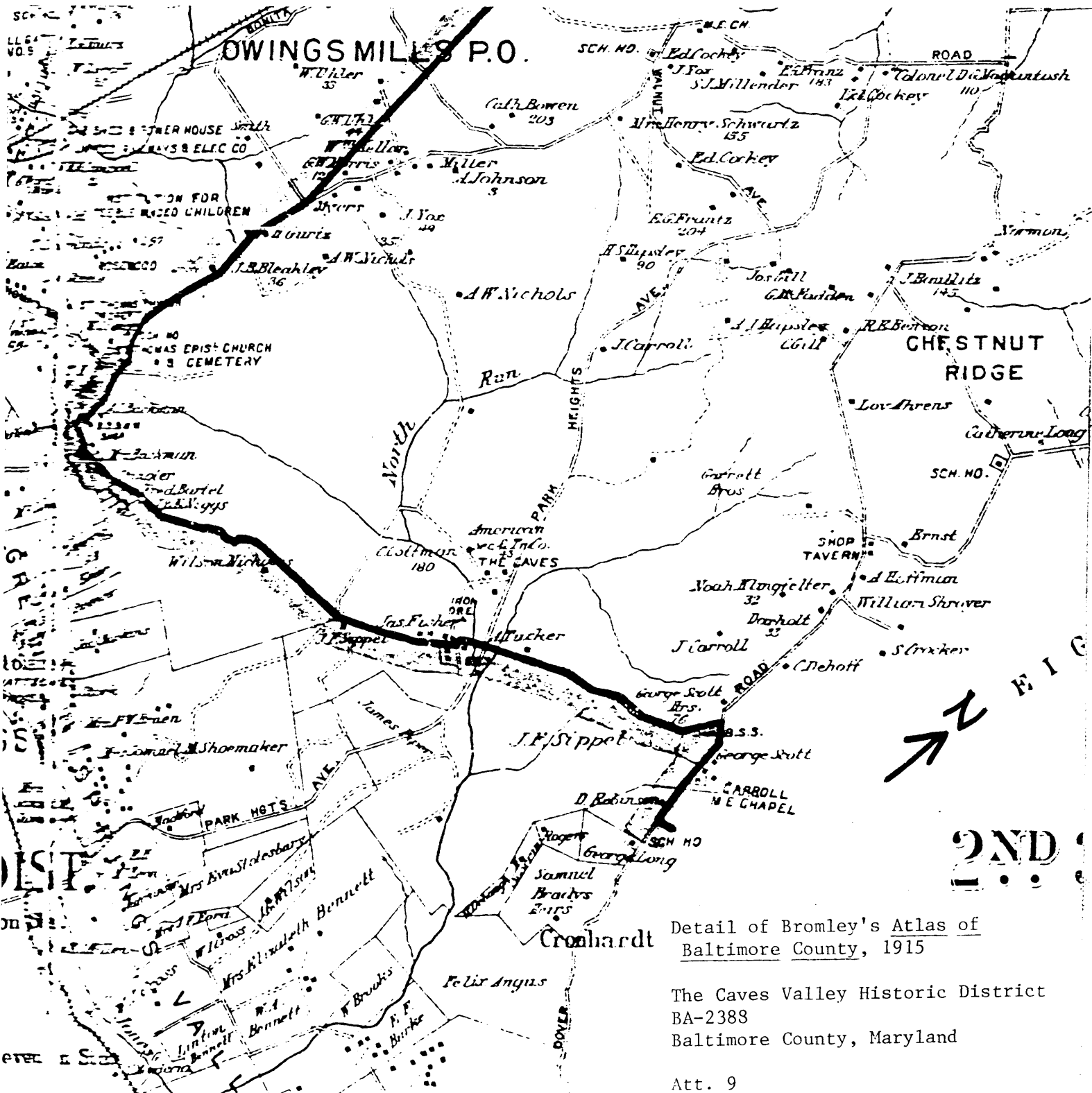
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Detail of Bromley's Atlas of Baltimore County, 1915

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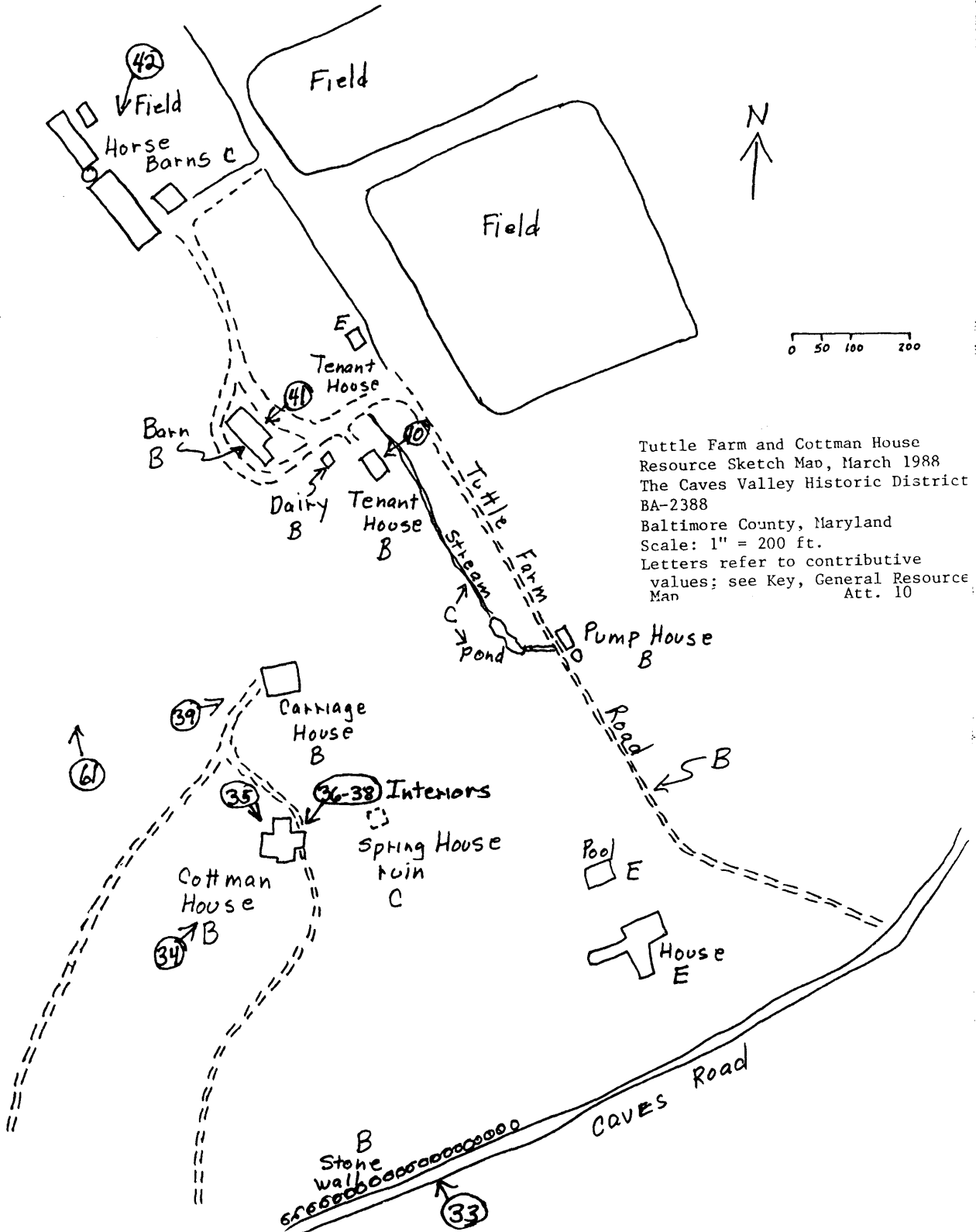
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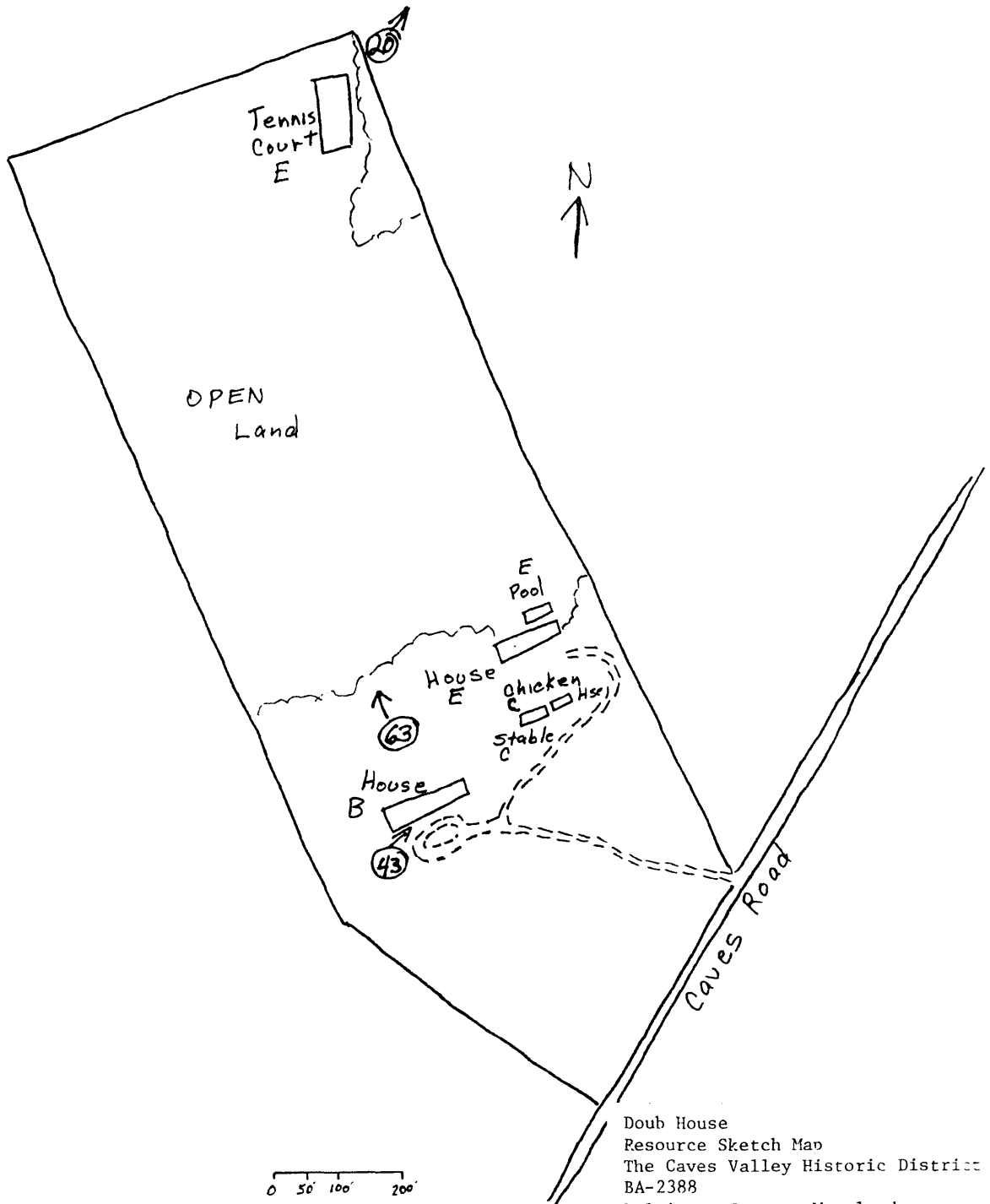
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Doub House
 Resource Sketch Map
 The Caves Valley Historic District
 BA-2388
 Baltimore County, Maryland
 Scale: 1" = 200 ft.
 Letters represent contributive
 values: see Key on General
 Resource Map Att. 11

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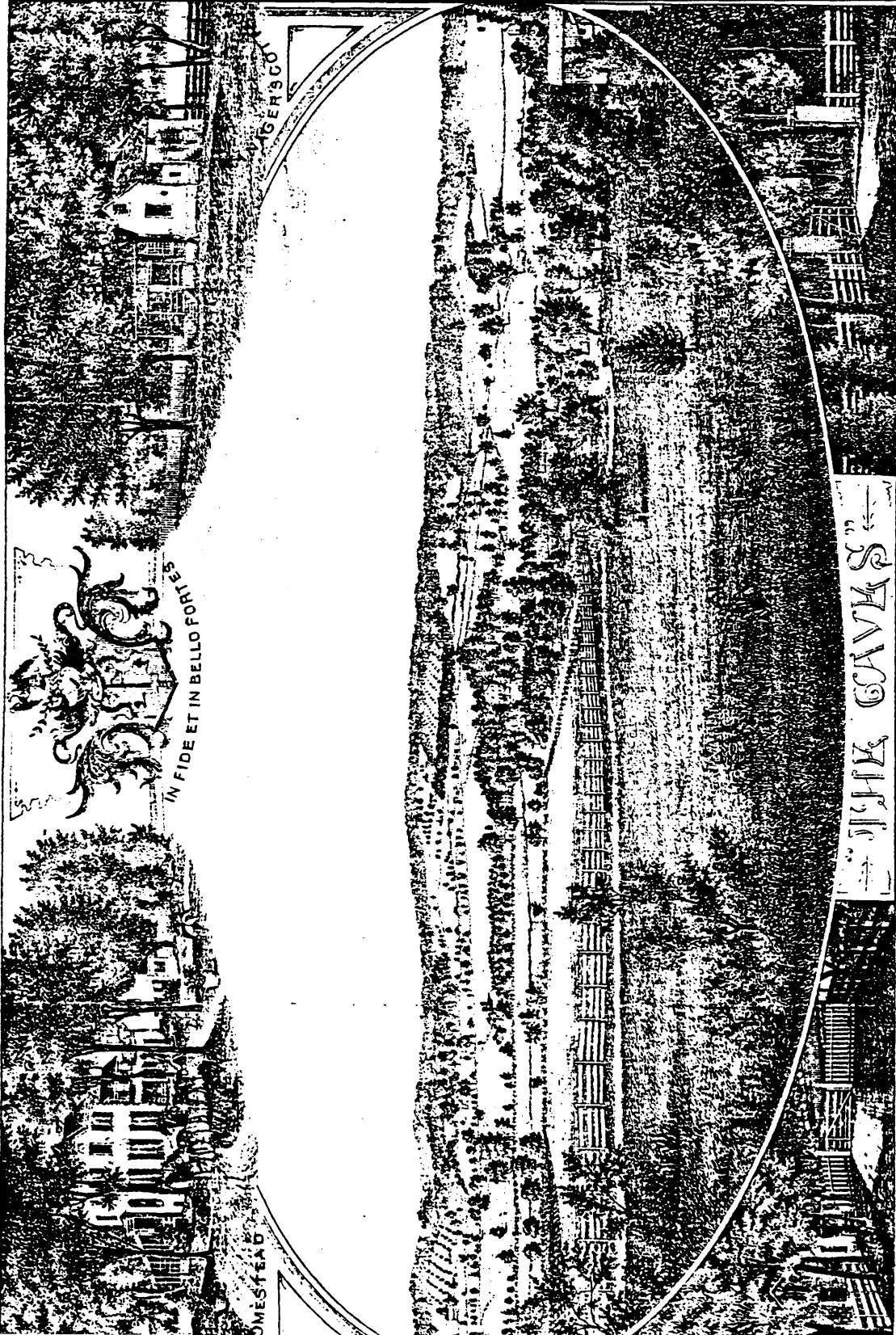
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History of
Baltimore City and County, 1881

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Att. 12



Louis H. Everett, Publisher.

ENTRANCE TO "THE CAVES."

PORTER'S LODGE. THE ESTATE OF JOHN CARROLL, ESQ., OF "THE CAVES," MARYLAND,
Containing about 3000 Acres. Patented by Chas. Carroll, October 10, 1701.

7, Galt, Del., Warren, O.

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View of Atamasco, ca. 1880
from Dawn Thomas, The Green Spring
Valley

The Caves Valley Historic District
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Att. 14

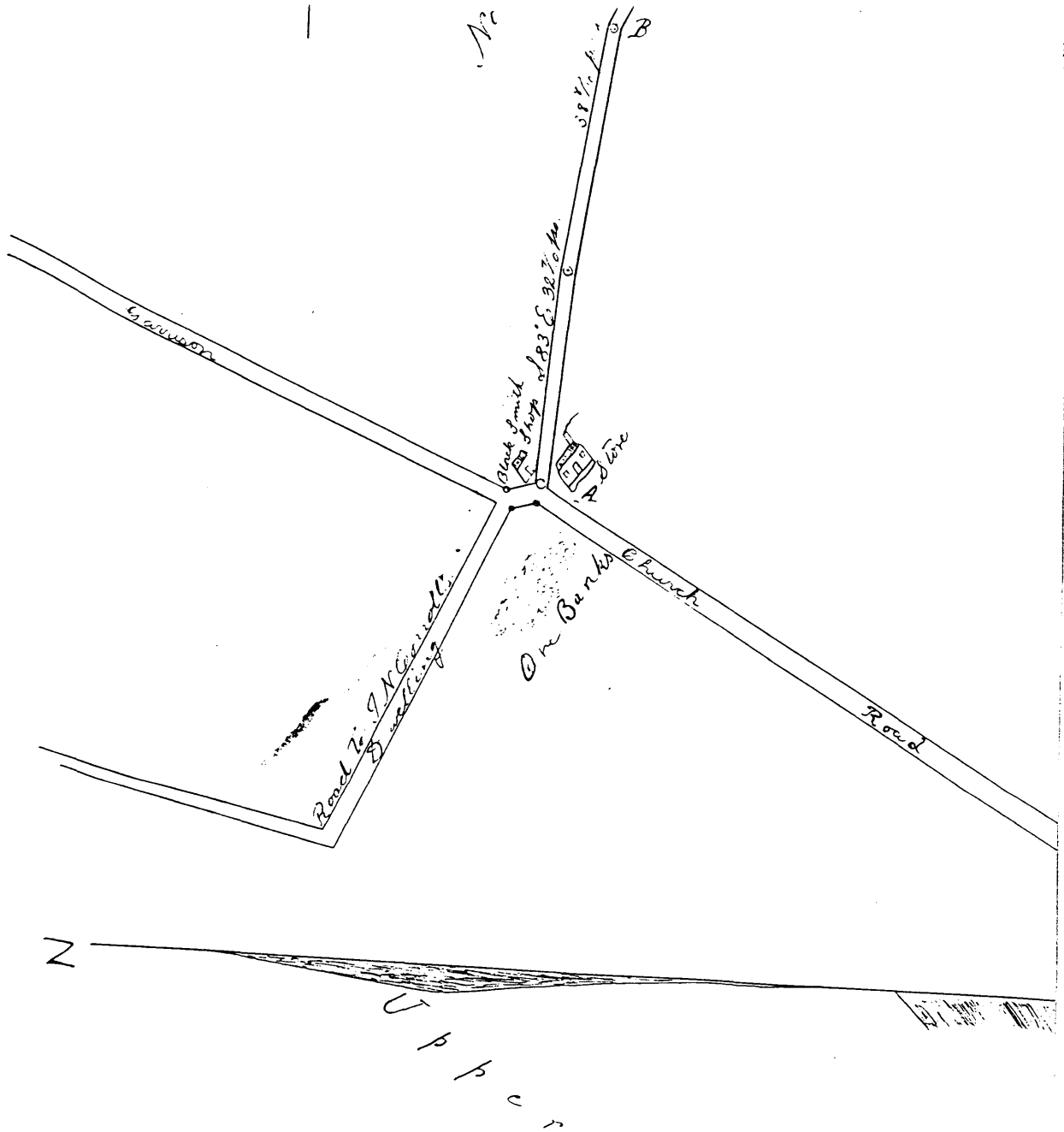
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Detail of Plat WPC 6-40, ca. 1870
Baltimore County Land Records

The Caves Valley Historic District
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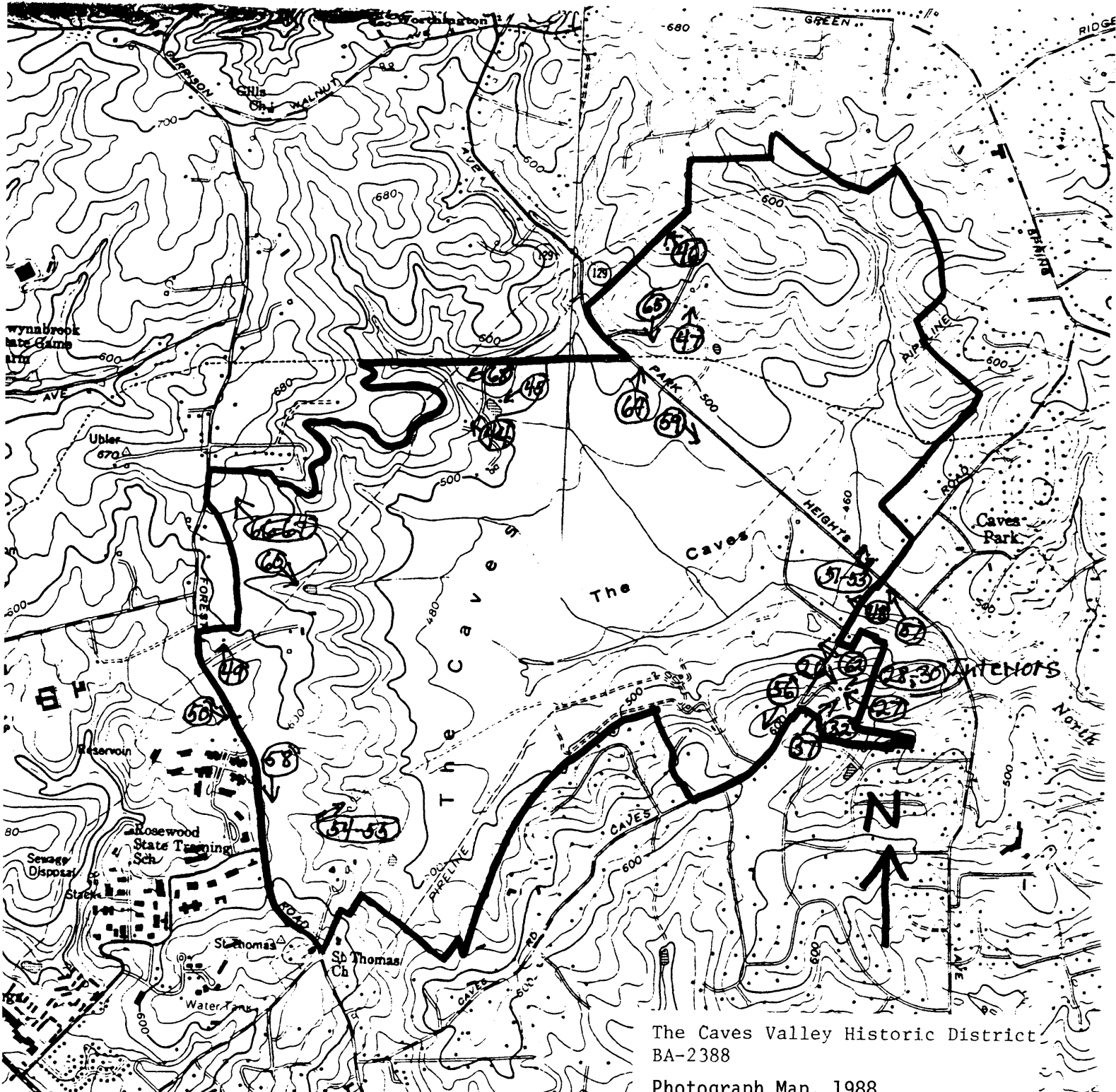
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The Caves Valley Historic District
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Photograph Map, 1988

⑤ = number and view

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Contact and Settlement Period	A.D. 1570-1750
Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Agriculture
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning
Economic (Commercial and Industrial)

Resource Type:

Category: district
Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) or Use(s):

Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural fields, animal facilities, agricultural outbuildings
Domestic: single dwellings, secondary structures
Industry/Processing/Extraction: extractive facility
Landscape: forest, natural features

Known Design Source: unknown

The Caves Valley Historic District is significant in the development of agriculture in Baltimore County during the period 1730 to 1941 because it is a clearly defined single tract of land which has been farmed continuously from the mid-eighteenth century to the present. In the neighboring Green Spring Valley to the south, A National Register Historic District with which The Caves is most often associated, agriculture has gradually been reduced to a minor land use because of the influx of wealthy landowners, institutions, and small industries which relied less on cultivation of the land for their support. The Worthington Valley (also a National Register Historic District) to the north of The Caves Valley has retained more agricultural use, largely in the form of pastures associated with the important horse breeding and training industry in that area. The Caves, therefore, is unique in the amount of adjoining agricultural land within the geographic limits which has been farmed for a continuous period.

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Within the agricultural theme, the plantation resource type was the earliest to appear in The Caves Valley. Only two land holdings encompassed most of the geographic area of the valley and the main dwelling clusters of The Caves and Atamasco remain with sufficient integrity to explain the life of the plantations from the mid-eighteenth century to the end of the nineteenth century, when the type as a functioning entity disappeared from The Caves. The virtually exclusive ownership of The Caves land sets it apart from the other agricultural valleys of Baltimore County, as most others were divided early into several tracts and remained so thereafter, with concurrent variations in resource types. The rural vernacular architectural style of The Caves, Atamasco, and their extant outbuildings is representative of the style which developed in most of Baltimore County. Log and stone structures are commonly found in small and large dwelling clusters in The Caves, Green Spring, and Worthington valleys, among those of similar date. The completeness of the clusters in The Caves Valley is significant. The Caves group is particularly outstanding in that it exemplifies not only a large group of historic outbuildings from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, but also contains new structures added to the group by more recent owners, emphasizing the continuing use of the earlier outbuildings.

The architectural theme also is represented in The Caves Valley Historic District by the presence of a bona fide architectural masterpiece, the Stemmer House. This house and an outbuilding built in about the last quarter of the eighteenth century in an area 15 miles from The Caves in eastern Baltimore County, were moved in 1931 to their present location on Caves Road. The move was accomplished with great care to preserve bricks, woodwork, glass, roofing materials, trim work, interior features, and plan, so that its architectural significance was retained virtually intact. Although its historic associations are not with the contemporary buildings or inhabitants of The Caves and Atamasco, the Stemmer House contributes to the overall significance of The Caves Valley. The presence of similar great houses such as Brooklandwood and Ulm in the Green Spring Valley is part of the significance of the National Register district.

The Stemmer House also represents an interest in Colonial Revival architecture prevalent among the wealthy class who were moving into The Caves in the 1920's and 1930's. The movement of population from the city of Baltimore outward into the surrounding rural districts was the local manifestation of the national phenomenon of suburbanization which took place in Maryland in the latter part of the Industrial/Urban Dominance period (1870-1930) and continues in the Modern Period (1930-present). This was not limited to any particular area, but in the Green Spring Valley, The Caves Valley, and more recently in the Worthington Valley, the new landowners were primarily of the upper social and economic class. Drawn to the former estate lands of the aristocracy of the Colonial and Federal periods, these people obtained their living through investments, real estate, industry,

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and the legal and medical professions. Considering these occupations as the new aristocracy of America, it followed that their homes would reflect in style and scale that of the original gentry from whose estates the new house lots were subdivided. This interest was rooted in the American Renaissance movement, another national phenomenon. Renewed examination and publication of the plans and exteriors of genuine houses of the Colonial period and early Republic resulted in new designs in the Colonial Revival style. Houses in The Caves Valley Historic District which echoed the Georgian style of the Stemmer House are Three Ponds, the Doub House, and Blendon. The Cottman House of 1909 is an early example of the Colonial Revival in the early twentieth century. Even vernacular architecture received new attention and one resulting type, the four square, is represented by the Yaruta House in the district.

Returning to the agriculture theme, the plantation resource type continued in The Caves Valley through the Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870) and into the Industrial-Urban Dominance period (1870-1930). This again was due to the single family ownership of most of the valley. In fact, the plantation gradually became primarily a grain-producing farm and, at a less important scale, a live-stock farm. No major changes in resource types occurred, with the barns, corn cribs, pastures, and fields remaining much as in the earlier period of intensification. The extension of the railroads in the Green Spring Valley helped that area move more swiftly into an industrially dominant period. The Caves remained without connection other than by road, an aspect of its economic life which reinforced the retention of much land in farming use. The iron ore extraction industry had a brief period of importance, of which the only remaining elements are the ore banks or pits, many of which are now filled with water and constitute landscape features. The distance from The Caves ore banks to the railroad station in the Green Spring Valley was an important reason for the abandonment of the industry in the late 1880;s, along with the low price of iron ore. In other isolated locations around Baltimore County, similar small quarries operated on the same basis, flourishing when iron ore was in demand and waning when the market slowed. The historical evidence of such industries ties in to the overall economic development of the region.

A final resource type related to agriculture in The Caves Valley is the horse farm, a subsidiary type of livestock farm in the context of the region. This type evolved in The Caves Valley to a business scale relatively late in the Industrial-Urban Dominance period (1870-1930). The raising and training of horses was an aspect of agriculture which had been present since the establishment of the plantations. The interest in horses was not only a necessity for farm work and transportation but also a "gentlemanly pursuit" associated with the landed gentry. The development of horse racing as a sport and an industry in the state was centered in the Piedmont region and in virtually all the agricultural areas of Baltimore County were found horse farms and training facilities. The Caves Valley landowners participated in

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hunt clubs and related activities in the Green Spring Valley and Worthington Valley, probably because so much of the open land of The Caves remained cultivated, offering few courses for fox hunts. The conversion of some fields along the southeast valley wall to pastures in the early twentieth century and the building of horse barns at The Caves and the Cottman Farm reflected the increasing interest in horse-related business. The barns at the Cottman (later Tuttle) Farm are distinct from the hay and cattle barns in the district because of their linear interior arrangement and massive ventilators along the ridgeline. The upper structure of The Caves barn is a recent replacement built on the old stone foundation of an earlier barn. These structures are common in the valleys of Baltimore County, but in The Caves Valley, they show how the leisure sport of horse racing developed into an important business for landowners who previously depended on city-oriented occupations.

The landscape features of The Caves Valley are significant to the themes of agriculture, architecture and industrial development. The generally oval shape of the valley walls and floor suggests an enclosed and defined area as opposed to the expansive area of the Worthington Valley and the long and relatively narrow shape of the Green Spring Valley. The adjoining sites of the agricultural fields were dictated by the preference for flat land locations for farming. The hillsides remained woodlands, although eventually cut once or twice over for lumber, until the early twentieth century when the movement of suburbanization led to the building of houses on sites with views of the valley. The Green Spring Valley also has examples of houses sited for vistas, especially on its north wall. In The Caves Valley, most of the early twentieth century houses were located on the southeast side because of the easier access to Caves Road.

The water courses in The Caves Valley, primarily the North Branch of the Jones Falls and its tributaries, influenced the creation of farm land in the valley floor to take advantage of the natural irrigation. The Green Spring and Worthington Valleys likewise are oriented toward their water features, as were most areas settled during the period of water power dominance. The ore banks are often filled with water at present, forming a man-made component in the landscape. The commercial exploitation of natural springs in the Green Spring Valley was known to have altered the appearance of the sources, but in The Caves, all traces of the industrial site except the pits themselves have disappeared, leaving an apparent natural pond in the wooded environment.

The period of significance of The Caves Valley Historic District was based on the continuous nature of its agricultural use from 1730, the date of Dr. Charles Carroll's purchase of the Coale's Caves tract and the approximate date of the earliest section of Atamasco. The ending date of the period, 1941, takes in the date of the last known major house constructed before World War II, the McLane House (1938). The period was extended three years to the date of America's entry into

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World War II because this conflict resulted in major social and economic changes as well as a virtual stoppage of building activities, at least in the early war years, due to war materiel needs. As is clear from the accompanying aerial photograph, however, agricultural activity in The Caves Valley continues to the present day, a remarkable 258-year span of land use made all the more arresting when viewed against the physical, economic, and social changes of the significance period.

ADDITIONAL HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

The Caves Valley Historic District is distinguished by broad, open cultivated fields set on a relatively flat valley floor surrounded by low wooded hills. Within this physical setting are clusters and groups of houses, sites, and structures which convey a feeling of a long history of human interaction -- a true cultural landscape. The architectural styles ranging from vernacular to twentieth century Colonial Revival emphasize the continuously occupied and changing aspect of the valley. The visible use of local materials in log, frame, and stone identifies the earliest buildings, while brick and the large scale of the more recent contributing resources indicate their date period.

Originally a tract called "Coale's Caves" totaling about 972 acres occupied much of the land in the valley, surveyed in 1705. The recorded activity in The Caves Valley, however, dates from about 1730. That year Dr. Charles Carroll purchased the Coale's Caves tract and began enlarging it by additional purchases. During the same year, a small log dwelling house was probably erected by Christopher Gist on a tract assembled under the name "The Adventure".¹ This was the structure later expanded by subsequent owners and renamed Atamasco in the early nineteenth century. Gist's lands occupied the southwestern edge of The Caves Valley and extended beyond it to the south and west. These two tracts became the basis for the future development of the valley.

Dr. Carroll eventually acquired 1,770 acres encompassing the majority of the geographical dimensions of the valley. He gave this plantation to his son, Charles Carroll, Barrister, in 1749, while the younger Carroll was still a student in London. Overseers managed the day-to-day operation of the plantation, which began initially as a tobacco farm, as did most farms in the Piedmont region in the mid-eighteenth century. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, and vegetables, as well as flax were also grown for the Carroll household and for use by the other Carroll business interests.

The basic assemblage of dwelling houses and outbuildings dates from the mid-eighteenth century, but the main dwelling house is a stone building erected between 1798 and 1811. Before that time, Charles Carroll, Barrister, had lived

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in a log structure during his short visits to the plantation. In 1775, the tract was re-surveyed under the name The Caves, by which it was known from then-onwards. The tract contained at that time 2,468 acres and extended from the present Green Spring Avenue to the former Gist property then owned by Charles North Carnan, which held about 747 acres.² A considerable portion of The Caves was located southeast of the present Caves Road. The Barrister, childless, left his property to his nephews James and Nicholas Maccubbin on the condition that they take the name Carroll. Nicholas (Maccubbin) Carroll and his wife lived at least part of the year at The Caves where in 1798, one dwelling was identified as an octagonal building 24 by 24 feet.³ Nicholas Carroll built the present stone house but lived at "The Little Caves", an overseer's house nearby because he reportedly did not get along with his wife.

During the nineteenth century until the 1890's, the Carroll family passed the estate from father to son. For the second quarter of this period, John Henry Carroll, grandson of Nicholas (Maccubbin) Carroll, was the owner of The Caves and for the first time as recorded, lived there all year round. He and his son appended the distinguishing "of The Caves" after their names to further identify their branch of the extensive Carroll family. J. H. Carroll of The Caves was raised at The Caves and his school workbooks and ledgers in the collections of the Maryland Historical Society show the interests of a country boy of the landed gentry. The pages are filled with sketches and doodles of horses, floor plans of horse barns and carriage houses, and floor plans for mansion houses. The young man studied surveying and on one page a sketch of the entrance drive to The Caves as it ran from Caves Road past the ore banks and crossed over North Branch is easily recognizable as it was shown on the 1850 map. At one point, a gate design for the estate appears and elsewhere a prophetic bit of verse:

"In you I see the true gentleman's fate;
You have built your fine house and spent your estate."⁴

It was, however, not John Henry Carroll who spent his estate, but his son John Nicholas Carroll who was the spendthrift.

John N. Carroll inherited The Caves in 1863 at the age of 16. During the Civil War, a Confederate raiding party under General Bradley T. Johnson camped at The Caves, an event which apparently caused no great alarm in the valley, as relatives of some of the soldiers visited them there.⁵ In 1869, John N. Carroll was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates, a position also held by his father in the 1830's. In 1870, he was appointed chief of cavalry in Maryland with the rank of Brigadier General and was known as General Carroll for the rest of his life. These events indicate the political and social level with which the Carrolls have historically been associated, rather than entirely their economic viability. General Carroll

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made some poor business decisions, including trying to revive the declining iron ore mining industry on The Caves land. A prospectus of The Caves Iron Company issued in 1881 located the principal deposits, provided analyses and testimonials as to the ore's quality, and invited investors. The ore had apparently been in demand during the Civil War when it brought as much as \$8 or more per ton. By the early 1890's, it was down to \$2 per ton. The Caves Iron Company went out of business in about 1889, a few years after the Ashland Furnace, the principal buyer of the ore, closed down.⁶

In the mid-1890's, General Carroll defaulted on a mortgage with the result that The Caves was put up for sale. No buyers appeared and the estate was sold at auction in 1899. For the purpose of the sale, a plat dividing the property into 12 separate farm lots was surveyed. The mortgage holder, Celeste M. W. Hutton, was the principal buyer. The Caves Valley Farms Company was formed to sell the farms and in 1901, Park Heights Avenue was extended across the valley in order to make the properties more accessible. Throughout the first two decades of the twentieth century, the farms were bought and sold in various combinations. In 1906, Janon Fisher, a civil engineer in Baltimore City, purchased the farm containing the mansion and its outbuildings. Fisher had been appointed Chief Engineer for Baltimore City in 1894 by then-Mayor Ferdinand C. Latrobe, who coincidentally was the court-appointed trustee for the disposal of The Caves property. Fisher's engineering firm completed the Fallsway in 1917, the covering of the lower reaches of the Jones Falls. After that project was finished, Fisher retired to The Caves to devote his attention to farming. The main house was given its new orientation and the rooflines simplified at approximately this period.

Another lot became the Clarence Cottman Farm in 1909. Cottman was the public weighmaster of Baltimore, a position which put him in close association with prominent business and political figures.⁷ The interest of the wealthy class of Baltimore in The Caves was clearly based on its desirability as potential horse raising and hunting country. A Daily Record notice of the sale on May 11, 1909 stated:

"This is conceded to be the most desirable section of Maryland for country homes, lying between Ruxton, the Green Spring Valley, and the delightful settlements on the Reisterstown Pike."

At the 1909 auction at which Cottman purchased his lots, former Governor Edwin Warfield also was a prominent buyer, saying at the time that he might create a game preserve on the property.⁸ This never came to pass and Warfield disposed of his land over the next few years. Cottman, however, built a stone mansion and carriage house on the south valley wall and a tenant farm on the valley floor below. This property passed through many hands until 1941 when Clarence E. Tuttle, an industrialist and financier, purchased the farm and built or added to the existing

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group extensive horse barns and a covered training ring. Tuttle's financial and business interests ranged from iron and steel to cattle ranching and uranium mining. A regent of the University of Maryland, he was also on the Board of the Maryland Jockey Club, which operated Pimlico Race Track.⁹ Tuttle eventually acquired a large tract in the valley, taking in some of the Atamasco lands along Garrison Forest Road. Part of Tuttle's Caves Valley Farm became the Caveswood Subdivision in the 1950's. Tuttle was thus part of the suburbanization movement in the last years of the historic district's period of significance and also a later developer of the post-World War II expansion of the suburbs.

Other early twentieth century houses were built by friends and relatives of Janon Fisher. Janon Fisher, Jr. devoted his life to the training and breeding of horses. His wife Katherine LeMoyné Fisher gave a part of the Fisher land in the valley to her brother Frederick who built the house at Three Ponds. Mrs. Austin McLanahan, a sister of Mrs. Fisher, was responsible for the Stemmer House being re-built in The Caves Valley in 1931. In 1938, former Judge Allan McLane bought a small part of The Caves along Caves Road and built a house for his retirement. This was the last major house built in the historic district's period of significance. Two other houses built in the 1930's were the George C. Doub House on Caves Road and the present Blendon, the latter sited on the northern edge of the valley with a spectacular view over the fields and pastures. All of these recent landowners in the historic district were members of the wealthy and socially prominent class which moved out from the northern and western sections of Baltimore City and the nearer suburbs to the formerly rural districts, spurred on by the availability of automobile transportation.

The importance of the horse industry in Baltimore County was suggested by the Tuttle Farm expansion referred to above. Even before this happened, Janon Fisher, Jr. was making a name for himself and The Caves in horse breeding circles. In 1929 he was one of the founders of the Maryland Horse Breeders Association, of which he was elected president three times. For 30 years, he was secretary of the American Trainers Association. A regular participant in the Green Spring Valley Hunt, he was Master of the Hunt for five years. Fisher was the trainer of Blockade, the winner of the Maryland Hunt Cup in 1938, 1939, and 1940. He duplicated this feat again with Mountain Dew, a horse he also owned, in 1962, 1965, and 1967. Along with Clarence Tuttle, Fisher was an officer of the Maryland Jockey Club, serving as its director, vice president, and treasurer.¹⁰

The influence of the years of agricultural use in The Caves Valley is immediately apparent in the open land area defined at various times of the year by growing crops, harvesting patterns, and dormant fields. The retention of such valuable land in farm use has been linked historically with the economic status of the principal landowners. The Carroll family maintained the farm through the

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late nineteenth century partly to provide food for their households and partly as an investment. As the twentieth century approached, the economic focus shifted to the port of Baltimore and the myriad business interests in the city. When it again became desirable among the wealthy to have a country home and also feasible to travel daily between the city and the country, The Caves was on the auction block with opportunities to assemble a property of modest size for a house or large enough to farm and raise horses. The wealth of the buyers in the early twentieth century allowed them to pay up to \$75 per acre to achieve their goals, with the result that the open land remained largely intact. The attraction of vistas over cultivated rolling countryside is another factor in the retention of The Caves Valley in open land. Again, the economic stability of the landowners provided them options for retaining the open land in the valley floor while dividing house lots along the hillsides. As stated in Section 7 and above in the first paragraph, the openness of the valley is one of the distinguishing features which set the historic district apart and at the same time unites the houses sited along its edges.

The intrusions in the historic district are few. The most visible is an electric power line extending through the woodlands on the north edge and across the open land in the northwest section. Other intrusions are primarily new individual dwellings, swimming pools, and tennis courts. These are minimally visible to the general observer and the heavily wooded house sites conceal much of the new construction. A larger but clearly defined area of new housing, the Caveswood Subdivision, was excluded from the historic district, but again is not highly visible due to the vegetation which makes an obvious line between the house lots and the agricultural fields. The power line also serves as a boundary to exclude an intrusive new subdivision on the northwest side of the historic district.

The archeological potential of The Caves Valley has been mostly unevaluated. Two sites have been reported by volunteers from the Archeological Society of Maryland. Site 18BA146 near the Yaruta House just northwest of the Park Heights Avenue - Caves Road intersection has yielded a continuing collection of prehistoric artifacts including points, knives, scraping tools, flakes, and other items from the Early Archaic to Late Woodland period (8,000 B.C. to A.D. 1600). A sample of the artifacts from this site is held by the Baltimore County Historical Society. A second reported archeological site is 18BA60, the stone barn ruin north of Atamasco. Speculation about the ruin in the early 1960's following an amateur dig by a high school group concerned whether the ruin was a fort from the late seventeenth century because of the narrow vertical openings in the remaining wall sections. Research on barn structures since that time indicates that German stone barns of southeastern Pennsylvania featured openings of the same design and a central passage similar to that noted on the plan made in the 1960's. The report also mentioned pottery sherds, metal and glass objects, and oyster shells. Professional testing on these two sites is likely

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to provide considerable information on both the prehistoric and historic periods in The Caves Valley.

NOTES

1. The Green Spring Valley, p. 212.
2. The Green Spring Valley, p. 216.
3. The Green Spring Valley, p. 236.
4. John H. Carroll Work Books (1823-1828), Carroll-Maccubbin Papers, Maryland Historical Society.
5. The Green Spring Valley, p. 135.
6. Maryland Geological Survey, Baltimore County (1929), p. 225.
7. Baltimore: Its History and Its People, Vol. 2: Biography, New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1912, pp. 478-479.
8. Baltimore Sun, May 28, 1909, "The Caves at Auction".
9. Baltimore Sun, October 7, 1962.
10. Baltimore Sun, March 28, 1979.

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundaries consist of the property, inner road, contour, and power lines indicated on Attachment 13, see Continuation Sheet No. 7.37, labeled Tax Assessment Map With Boundary, March 1988.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundary includes the agricultural fields and woodlands which have historically been associated with the Caves and Atamasco plantations, the main dwelling houses and their outbuildings, and the twentieth century houses built within the period of significance on lands subdivided from the two larger properties. The boundary was determined using the following factors: ridgelines of the surrounding high ground where possible, the presence of modern development, and visual relationship to the valley floor. Caves Road and Garrison Forest Road follow the ridgelines to the southeast and west. The Caveswood Subdivision, a modern development off of Caves Road, is excluded as are several properties near the intersection of Caves and Garrison Forest Roads. The 600-foot contour line continues the edge of the western ridgeline and also excludes the Carroll Avenue houses which are non-contributing. At the northern boundary, the 600-foot topo line and the power line comprise the boundary to exclude most of a modern subdivision north of the power line. Northeast of Park Heights Avenue, the property lines of the contributing buildings do not extend to the ridgeline marked by Green Spring Avenue and several modern housing developments without visual ties to the valley are excluded by following the property lines. Returning to the Caves Road ridgeline, a modern subdivision north of the Yaruta property is excluded. The Stemmer House property is included on the southeast side of Caves Road because of its strong visual orientation to the valley.