

Appendix 1

Dana Marvel, Celia Lange, and Martha Bleidner, *A History and Geneology of the Worthington Family and Property in the Greater Patapsco Area* (March 2000)

Special Note: This is a preliminary draft included in this Report because it contains extensive and important information. While the vast majority of the text is original and the analysis sound, it contains some direct quotations and close paraphrases from original sources which are not always so-indicated in this edition, but will be revised in the final version.

Joseph N. Tatarewicz

A History and Genealogy of The Worthington Family and Property In the Greater Patapsco Area

*Researched and written by
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The Worthington family has figured prominently in the Baltimore area since Captain John Worthington, of the English Worthingtons, immigrated to the American Colonies in 1664. “In the Hundred of Leyland, Parish of Standish and Palatinate of Lancaster is situated the Manor of Worthington. The main stock established at Worthington is recorded in the ‘Herald’s Visitations’ and can be traced through the archives as far back as the time of Henry III.”ⁱ (Thirteenth century). In Maryland, the Worthington family name still graces many areas, such as Worthington Valley, as do the names of other prominent landholders from this time-period, names familiar to current residents of the Baltimore area; Owings (of Owings Mills), Hammond (of Hammond’s Ferry), Howard (Howard County), Shipley (Shipley’s Delight). Most, if not all, of these early families are now intertwined, their descendents linked by marriages and births over the years.

The presence of the Worthington family has influenced the Greater Patapsco area in several ways. The Greater Patapsco area lies at the extreme western end of Baltimore County, along the Patapsco River, which separates it from Howard County. Part of the area, which is now known as Granite, has a long history of stone quarrying, dating back to the late 1700’s, and becoming nationally known in the early 1800’s. An Englishman, Captain Walters established the first quarry on land originally owned by his wife, Elizabeth Worthington Walters.ⁱⁱ A second quarry, known as Fox Rock, was also located on land that was part of the Worthington estate.ⁱⁱⁱ The exceptionally fine granite from these quarries was used for the original Smithsonian Institute, the Washington Monument, the U.S. Treasury Building, the Library of Congress, and many other buildings in Washington, D.C., Baltimore, and elsewhere around the country.^{iv}

Manual labor, mainly provided by slaves, was used to quarry the stone during the early years of production. Flat bed wagons transported the finished granite pieces from the quarries to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad terminal at Woodstock, a town near the Patapsco River.^v A two-mile spur of the railroad, built from the river to the Worthington property gave the Waltersville quarry an advantage in transporting the stone.

Waltersville, now known as Granite, was originally named after Captain Walters. The town was a thriving center of homes, businesses, and churches, comprised mostly of residents who made their living at the three local granite quarries.^{vi} Granite, Maryland is now listed on the National Registry of Historic Sites.

Nearby, thousands of additional acres of land in the Greater Patapsco area were also owned by members of the Worthington family and their descendants. Col. John Worthington, Jr. (b. 1/12/1689 – d. 12/12/1765) was one of the sons of Captain John Worthington and Sarah Howard. He was born and lived in Anne Arundel County, but

owned large parcels of land throughout the Baltimore area. Married twice, first to Helen Hammond, daughter of Col. Hammond, and second to Comfort Hammond, daughter of John Hammond, he had a number of children, at least four of whom were still alive in 1765, although both his wives had pre-deceased him. Considered a prosperous merchant, at the time of his death on December 12, 1765, Col. John Worthington Jr.'s will specified the distribution of 6980 identified acres of property, as well as additional named parcels of land whose individual acreage is not mentioned. These properties were divided among his children and grandchildren as well as other individuals, whose relationship is not specified in the will.^{vii}

One such distribution was "To son Thomas, 3 tracts on the Patapsco, some 1680 acres".^{viii} These three tracts of land along with additional purchased and inherited Worthington family property formed the nucleus of the Patapsco-area Worthington Plantation holdings, which by the late 1870's, comprised over 3,500 acres.^{ix} A large portion of the plantation's lands were kept intact and allowed to revert to a wild state during the latter part of the twentieth century. This was a very different fate from that of so many other large holdings from the early years of Maryland's history, which were sub-divided and re-developed beyond recognition. This lack of development has resulted in a potential wealth of untouched archeological sites for the gathering of information on land use, and slave and farm management by major landholders in the 1700's and 1800's.

Thomas Worthington (b. 5/2/1739 – d. 1821) was the youngest son of Col. John Worthington Jr. and his second wife, Comfort Hammond. Thomas married Elizabeth Hammond (b. 8/17/1725 – d.10/4/1784) on August 21, 1761. They had two children, John and Reuben. After Elizabeth's death, he married his second wife, Marcella Owings (b. 7/5/1748 – d.1842), daughter of Joshua and Mary Owings on April 9, 1786.^x They had five children, Mary Owings Worthington (b. 1/16/1786 – d. 7/25/1869), Noah Worthington (b. about 1789 – d. 1/9/1872), Thomas Dye Worthington (b. about 1791 – d. 7/8/1823), Rezin Hammond Worthington (b. 6/28/1794 – d. 6/22/1884), and Joshua Worthington (b. about 1790 – d. 11/9/1804).^{xi} Rezin Hammond Worthington was probably named after his grandmother Comfort Hammond's brother, Rezin Hammond.^{xii}

It was Rezin who occupied and farmed the original tracts that Thomas had inherited, along with additional acreage that totaled 3500 acres by 1871. Rezin's brother Noah, and various other Worthingtons also took up residence in the general area, continuing to increase the total Worthington holdings. Rezin Hammond Worthington was married twice, first to Rachel Shipley (b. about 1806 – d. January 14, 1823). She was only seventeen years old when she died. Their only child was Thomas Chew Worthington (b.1823 – d.1903).^{xiii}

Thomas Chew Worthington lived most of his life with his father. In 1850, Thomas Chew married Louisa Davis.^{xiv} He was on the board of trustees for the schools of the second district (now the first district) in 1881 and died in 1903.^{xv} The first public school of the Second District of Baltimore County was located on a ½acre site acquired from his father, Rezin Worthington, in 1859, according to Baltimore County school records.^{xvi}

Rezin later married Mary Shipley (b. March 28, 1816 – d.1854) and they had nine children, four sons, and five daughters. Mary Elizabeth Worthington (about 1834), Noah Hall Worthington (b. 3/31/1835 – d. 6/1/1880), Marcella Owings Worthington (b. about 1836), Rezin Hammond Worthington, Jr. (b. 12/13/1839 – d. 3/22/1872), Anne H. Worthington (b. 6/4/1846 – d. 5/9/1929), Rachel Althea Worthington (b. 1848), and Sarah B. (Sally Belle) Worthington and two other sons who died young.^{xvii} During the war of 1812, Rezin Worthington responded to a call for volunteers to defend Baltimore, despite a recently broken leg.^{xviii} Rezin, whom the 1850 census described as a 56-year old farmer, was listed with a worth of \$44,000, a considerable fortune in those days.^{xix}

“In the Civil War, Maryland soldiers fought in both the Union and Confederate armies. Pro-Southern sentiment ran high in slave-holding areas. The Waltersville/Woodstock area made its contribution to the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia.”^{xx} In 1859, Rezin Hammond Worthington was one of 26 Baltimore County delegates selected to attend a statewide Slaveholder’s Convention. The number of slaves reported in Baltimore County had been dropping in the decades since the 1820 slave census, from 6695 in 1820 to 3182 in 1860.^{xxi} A N.D. paper located in the Maryland Historical Society Archives is titled Rezin H. Worthington’s inventory of slaves, contains a list of numbers, and appears to list the total as 2077.^{xxii} In 1864, during the Civil War, Rezin, a prominent Democrat, was arrested and briefly incarcerated at Fort Dix, a Union fort built along the Patapsco River in Relay, Maryland. He was arrested for refusing to take the oath to support the Union movement and give up his slaves.^{xxiii}

The impact of the Civil War on the economy in the area showed up in many ways. According to an article published in 1878, it had been sales to the Worthingtons for their “army of slaves” that had kept the Wright’s Mill in business producing “beat hominy”. The introduction of “pearl hominy” had reduced the demand for the mill’s product, but it was the Civil War, and the subsequent freeing of the slaves that had caused the mill’s revenues to drop off dramatically.^{xxiv}

In later years it was said of Rezin, “Among the oldest and most estimable citizens of this district is Rezin Hammond Worthington, ... ” “Although in his eighty-eighth year, he is a man of wonderful memory, with a great knowledge of American History, and well read in current events of the day. He is a fine type of the old-school gentleman, whose dignity and courtesy are specially proverbial in the State of Maryland.”^{xxv}

Rezin and his second wife, Mary, are both buried in the private family cemetery. There is also a grave with the initials R. W. and the date 1823, which may belong to Rezin’s first wife, Rachel Worthington, although this cannot be proven at this time. This particular Worthington family burial plot is located on one of the original parcels of land that Thomas inherited from Col. John Worthington Jr., and it has been used by the family since its beginning. The oldest known grave is that of Elizabeth Hammond, first wife of Thomas Worthington, who died October 4, 1784. One of the largest tombstones relates the information that Mary A. C. Worthington, who had already lost one child in 1859, lost her five remaining children in the 14-month period between June 29, 1876 and

August 11, 1876. Her husband, Noah Hall Worthington, died less than four years later in June of 1880.^{xxvi}

This cemetery is fenced and has been maintained to some extent, located as it is, on a portion of Worthington land still owned by a descendent of the Worthington family. It is in a remote, landlocked portion of the old Worthington estate, and has survived without much vandalism. The headstones are intact for the most part, and many are still legible. There are five generations of Worthingtons buried in the cemetery, beginning with Thomas, himself. He is buried between his two wives, Elizabeth Hammond (mother of Reuben, and grandmother of Henry Gaither Worthington) and Marcella Owings Worthington. In addition, Thomas and Elizabeth's two children, and Thomas and Marcella's five children, including Rezin and Noah, and several more generations of Worthington's are all buried at this site. This cemetery was in use well into the twentieth century, with the most recent burial occurring in 1971.^{xxvii}

Not far away from the Worthington family burial plot is another burial plot, this one located on land with even more historical significance. In addition to the larger Worthington family cemetery, there is the very early Marcella Chapel cemetery.^{xxviii}

One of the most significant historical contributions of the Worthington family was their very early conversion to the Methodist religion. Methodism in America came first to Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York. In the early 1770's, Francis Asbury, who had come from England to spread the word of Wesley, became acquainted with another prominent local family, that of Joshua Owings. "Mr. Owings and his family were Episcopalians, but in those days there was a very slender thread between those of that creed and the New Methodists. In fact, the Methodists are said to have still considered themselves, and were generally held to be, members of the Episcopal Church, forming only one of the parties within that denominations. So there is nothing strange about the close friendship that grew up between Mr. Asbury and Mr. Owings, or the fact that the former was a frequent guest in the latter's home."^{xxix} Joshua Owings "became one of the first converts of Robert Strawbridge to Methodism... and his house was one of the regular stopping places of the preachers of that denomination on their rounds. Asbury made it his headquarters and has left some pleasing memoranda about the family." "The new creed took such a hold in the Owings home that Richard Owings, son of Joshua, became, "if not at first, one of the first native Methodist preachers ordained,"^{xxx} and was "ordained in Baltimore in 1772".^{xxxi}

Thomas Worthington, a well-to-do landowner in the area, at that time embraced Methodism, presumably through association with Francis Asbury and Richard Owings. As Methodism became known in Maryland, "weekly classes were formed, under a leader, usually a layman, who would inquire concerning the spiritual state of each member, collect offerings, and refer any problems or matters of discipline to the traveling preacher when he appeared once every two or four weeks on his round of the circuit. Asbury established these classes in Baltimore in 1773."^{xxxii}

“The names of those enrolled were put on the ‘class paper’”. The earliest known printed class paper in America is preserved at the Lovely Lane Museum. It is from the class of Thomas Worthington, leader, and “was maid the 30 of Jany, 1775”^{xxxiii} The paper contains the names of 16 members including Thomas Worthington’s first wife Elizabeth Hammond Worthington, the Wells, the Stinchcombs, the Randalls (of Randallstown), the Cromwells, and the Jones, all of whom owned large tracts of local land, as indicated by 18th and 19th century land grant maps.^{xxxiv} Columns on the class paper “are provided to record their state in life - married or single, state in grace - ‘s’ for seeker, ‘b’ for born again, or converted, also their weekly attendance and amounts contributed”, which were in “shillings and pence”, as this class paper dates to pre-revolutionary war times.”^{xxxv}

This “class paper” was donated to the Lovely Lane Museum in 1860, by Henry Fite. Fite was the husband of Mary Owings Worthington, and the son-in-law of Marcella and Thomas Worthington. Lovely Lane considers it one of their most important artifacts from the foundation of Methodism in America.^{xxxvi}

In 1786, Marcella Owings, sister of Richard Owings, the first native American Methodist minister, became Thomas Worthington’s second wife. Marcella “must have had a great leaning toward, if she did not actually embrace”, the Wesley creed and handed her persuasion down to her son, Rezin Hammond Worthington.^{xxxvii}

It was in 1827 that Rezin’s mother, Marcella Owings Worthington, became interested in the establishment of a Chapel of the faith in the Second District (of Baltimore County). She enlisted the aid of her wealthy son in the enterprise. Rezin, at the urging of his mother, donated an acre of ground and a contribution, said to have been one thousand dollars, to the building fund for the founding of the Marcella Chapel.^{xxxviii}

The deed by which Rezin Worthington conveyed the one acre of ground to Cornelius Howard, Nicholas Owings, Abraham Jessop, George Zimmerman and John Kelso, as trustees, for the purpose of building a house of worship ‘for the use of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America’ was dated May 28th, 1827, and it is safe to assume that Marcella Chapel was built either that year or the next.^{xxxix}

“The chapel stood on the crest of a wooded hill, overlooking a deep ravine, with its cemetery extending to the rear, partly down the gentle slope and around to the south side. It was a plain, oblong, stone structure about fifty by thirty feet in size, with a gable roof, narrow entrance door and four windows. The benches, pulpit and chancery rail are said to have been made from cherry. It was lighted at night by coal oil lamps, heated by a large egg stove and had a slave gallery extended across the last end over the entrance door.”^{xl}

“Now in a state of ruin, with little more than the foundation and a few of the gravestones intact”, “the picturesque ruins are none other than those of that early house of worship for Maryland followers of Wesley, and in the uncared-for cemetery sleep some of the section’s most prominent residents”^{xli} of that era.

From about 1827 until about 1868, “the neighborhood’s early converts to the comparatively new creed of Strawbridge and Asbury gathered in the place to sing hymns and listen to long-drawn sermons and prayers. The chapel thrived until the establishment of Mt. Olive in 1858, when attendance began to fall off.”^{xliii} Marcella Chapel was last reported as an active church in the minutes of the Quarterly Conference Minutes of Baltimore County Methodist Circuit Ministers in 1868, although there was an entry that it was being used as a Sunday School in 1869.^{xliiii} Sometime between 1868 and 1877, by various accounts, Mrs. Marcella Worthington Dorsey, its founder, began the erection of St. Paul’s Methodist Episcopal Church, in Granite, which became known on the Ministers Circuit as “The Quarries”.

The Marcella Church was such a well-known and important landmark in the area that Old Court Road was known as “Marcella Church Road”, and later as “Old Marcella Church Road long after the Marcella Church ceased to be used. The road later was referred to as “ the road to Joppa”, or “Joppa Road”, before becoming the “road to the Court”, “Court Road” and finally, “Old Court Road”.^{xliv}

Very few headstones remain visible in the cemetery, which is not fenced, so the original outline is unknown. The most complete record of these stones was made by local historian, Beverly Griffith, in 1969, and at that time the oldest stone read “Maurice Baker, Feb. 6, 1827, 57 years”. Others include his wife Rachel (1840), Lloyd Baker (1845), Amelia Raney (1840), Mary Ann, wife of Levi Crouch (1842), Rich (?) Duvall (1846), and Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Mary A. and Levi Crouch (1852).^{xlv} These remaining tombstones are located on the north side of the church ruins. Based on the account of the location of cemetery as extending behind the church and to the south side, it appears that a large number of tombstones have been removed or destroyed over the years, leaving the location of many of the congregations burial plots unknown at this time.

In addition to the grave markers, there were two mausoleums, containing members of the Worthington family. One is gone altogether, but the second crypt remains in amazingly good condition. It is rectangular in shape, approximately 10’ x 18’ in dimensions, with a flat roof fronted with a peaked slab, and is presumably made of local granite, for which the area is named. It contains 6 slabs for coffins inside, although it is reported that the crypts were vandalized in the distant past, and is unknown whether Worthington remains still exist at that site. The entry of the crypt has a large, polished granite slab over the door which reads “JOHN WORTHINGTON, OF JOHN, 1838”.^{xlvi} This is apparently the grave of the younger John Worthington, son of John Worthington and Anne Dorsey, grandson of Thomas Worthington by his first wife Elizabeth Hammond and great-grandson of Col. John Worthington Jr. This mausoleum is striking in its size and opulence, and appears totally out of character for a small country cemetery, indicating again that the Worthington family was indeed wealthy and occupied a prominent position in the community.^{xlvii}

The ownership and maintenance of the Marcella Chapel, crypts, graves and surrounding area have been the focal point of controversy and confusion for centuries.

In 1874 the Quarterly Conference Minutes of Baltimore County Methodist Circuit Ministers reported that, "Reverend J.P. Wright and John L. Turner were appointed a committee to investigate the condition and title of Marcella Chapel."^{xlvi}

In 1879 it was reported in the Quarterly Conference Minutes of Baltimore County Methodist Circuit Ministers, that "The tomb has been broken open, and Worthington family bones are scattered on the grounds".^{xlix}

In 1909 the Quarterly Conference Minutes of Baltimore County Methodist Circuit Ministers reported that "A committee intends to look into the title of Marcella Chapel." This action followed a motion in 1895 to investigate selling the property, but no record of a sale being completed.¹

The following article was published in the "*Catonsville Argus*" on April 12, 1935:

PASTOR CLEARS UP CONTROVERSY CONCERNING DENOMINATION OF OLD CHURCH

Recently, in response to a request as to the denomination of the Old Marcella Church on Old Court Rd. between Liberty Heights and Windsor Mill Rd., Woodlawn, The Rev. Ralph W. Watt, pastor of Mt. Olive Methodist Episcopal Church, Roslyn, clarified the issue by declaring that the original Marcella Church had been Methodist Episcopal and that the control of the property still resided in his own church. A number of old tombstones, containing names of early members of the congregation are still visible in the neighborhood of the remains of the old edifice, which is located on what was once the Worthington Property.^{li}

In 1986, local historian Beverly Griffith reported that property owners from adjoining land had removed stones from the site to build a foundation for a building.^{lii}

Ownership of the one-acre site containing the ruins of the Marcella Chapel and graveyard is still in question at this time. Interviews with Reverend Edwin Schell, Executive Secretary of the Lovely Lane Methodist Church Museum indicate that the Methodist Church has no record of ever selling the property, although they have not maintained it in over a hundred years. A local property owner whose land is adjoining to the site claims ownership, but to date no proof of that has been forthcoming.

A third cemetery, said to be located on the Worthington lands is that of their slaves, which by some reports may have numbered in the thousands. The widespread Worthington family holdings probably comprised the biggest slaveholders in the area, being referred to in an 1878 issue of the Baltimore County Union newspaper that the family once has 'an army of slaves'.^{liii} "With the surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox Court House in 1865, the Civil War came to an end. With a few exceptions, life here took up where it had left off. Several freed black families--with names such as Rogers, Johnson, and Dorsey--chose to settle in White Grounds (Hebbville). According

to the late Garrison Longley, aged 83 at the time of a 1964 interview, these families were former slaves of the Worthingtons, the largest slave owners around, with over 1,200 slaves in this and other areas.^{liv}

Slave graves often were marked with wooden crosses or a single stone, instead of carved tombstones, which is why the location of the slave cemetery(s) is not known.”^{lv} Much of the Worthington land that fronts Old Court and Dogwood Roads has been developed, as well as two large parcels along Dogwood Road, one of which is now a cemetery, and one of which is a residential community. At the time these properties were developed, local historians and descendants of the Worthington slaves demanded thorough examination of both the properties to insure that no slave remains would be disturbed.^{lvi}

No evidence of the slave cemetery was found, leading to the conclusion that the as-yet-undiscovered burial site of perhaps hundreds of Worthington slaves is probably located on one of the three remaining large, contiguous, undeveloped tracts of Worthington Land. These three parcels, comprising approximately 455 acres, formed the nucleus of the Rezin Hammond Worthington Plantation. These undeveloped tracts hold the remains of the original home site, many outbuildings, a large family cemetery, and many other relics, which still exist in a virtually undisturbed state. The potentially significant historical loss due to development of the properties and the destruction of the sites is incalculable.

ENDNOTES

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- ⁱ Worthington Web Site: The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1607-1776, Sec V Chap 20 p9
June 1769. Grants made in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury: Administration with will of John
Worthington of Ann Arundell County, Maryland; Probate of will of James Nevin of New Hampshire;
Administration of James Prior of Newport, Rhode Island, who died on H.M. ship Hussar. (AW).
- ⁱⁱ The Community News, *Condensed History of the Granite Quarry Industry*, p. 6, March 10. 1967.
- ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid.
- ^{iv} The Community News, *That Magnificent, Everlasting Rock*, Paul T. Morgan, p. 6, March 10. 1967.
- ^v The Community News, *Stonecutters From Europe*, p. 6, March 10. 1967.
- ^{vi} The Community News, *Condensed History of the Granite Quarry Industry*, p. 6, March 10. 1967.
- ^{vii} Worthington Web Site: The Complete Book of Emigrants, op. cit.
- ^{viii} Ibid
- ^{ix} History of Baltimore City and County, part 2, J. Thomas Scharf, p. 832, 1971.
- ^x Ibid.
- ^{xi} Worthington Web Site, The Complete Book of Emigrants, op. cit.
- ^{xii} Worthington Web Site: Worthington Descendant Newsletter, Vol. 1, No. 2, Page 3.
- ^{xiii} Ibid.
- ^{xiv} History of Baltimore City and County, op. cit.
- ^{xv} History of Baltimore City and County, part 2, J. Thomas Scharf, p. 830, 1971.
- ^{xvi} Second District School Records, Baltimore County, 1859 (formerly Aigburth Manor records.)
- ^{xvii} Worthington Web Site, Descendant Newsletter, op. cit.
- ^{xviii} History of Baltimore City and County, part 2, J. Thomas Scharf, p. 832, 1971.
- ^{xix} Worthington Web Site, op. cit.
- ^{xx} The Community News, *Civil War Action In The Woodstock-Granite Area*, p. 7, March 10. 1967.
- ^{xxi} Baltimore County Census.
- ^{xxii} N.D. Inventory Of Slaves, Worthington Papers, MS 924, Box 2, Maryland Historical Society.
- ^{xxiii} History Trails, Summer, 1981, Baltimore County Historical Society Newsletter, vol. 15, no. 4.
- ^{xxiv} Baltimore County Union, Nov. 2, 1878.

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- ^{xxv} History of Baltimore City and County, part 2, J. Thomas Scharf, p. 832, 1971.
- ^{xxvi} Baltimore Cemeteries, compiled by The Baltimore County Historical Society, Maryland Historical Society – MF 187.B2B231, Worthington Family Cemetery, p. 86-88.
- ^{xxvii} Patapsco Historic Background Addenda Information To The Office Of Planning And Zoning, Baltimore County, Maryland, Beverly M. Griffith, April 6, 1989, No. 7, p. 1-2.
- ^{xxviii} Patapsco Historic Background Addenda Information To The Office Of Planning And Zoning, Baltimore County, Maryland, Beverly M. Griffith, April 6, 1989, No. 9, p. 1-2.
- ^{xxix} The Jeffersonian, Oct. 10, 1947, Maryland State Archives Microfilm, M-4033.
- ^{xxx} Historical Record Of The Maryland Methodist Annual Conference, 1829-1939, Maryland Historical Society.
- ^{xxxi} Colonial Clergy Of Maryland, Delaware, and Georgia, Frederick L. Weis, 1978.
- ^{xxxii} Those Amazing Methodists: A History Of The Baltimore Conference Of The United Methodist Church, Gordon Pratt Baker, editor, 1972.
- ^{xxxiii} Ibid.
- ^{xxxiv} “Granite Map”, George J. Horvath, Historiographer, R. B. Wilkinson, cartographer, 1985; also “Atlas of Baltimore County, 1877”, Hopkins, Philadelphia.
- ^{xxxv} Those Amazing Methodists: A History Of The Baltimore Conference Of The United Methodist Church, op. cit.
- ^{xxxvi} Artifact, Class Paper, January 30, 1775, American Methodist Historical Society Of Baltimore.
- ^{xxxvii} The Jeffersonian, op. cit.
- ^{xxxviii} Ibid.
- ^{xxxix} Ibid.
- ^{xl} Ibid.
- ^{xli} Ibid.
- ^{xlii} Ibid.
- ^{xliii} Quarterly Conference Minutes of Baltimore County Methodist Circuit Ministers, Lovely Lane Methodist Church and Museum, 1868-1869.
- ^{xliv} Abstract Title Search Of Sixty-four Acres, Marcella Church Road (or Old Court Road) near Randallstown, Second District, Baltimore County, John Timanus, March 2, 1925.
- ^{xlv} Baltimore Cemeteries, compiled by The Baltimore County Historical Society, Maryland Historical Society – MF 187.B2B231, Marcella Methodist Chapel, p. 113.
- ^{xlvi} Crypt inscription, 9527 Old Court Road, observed Fall 1999.

^{xlvii} Worthington Web Site: Worthington Descendant Newsletter, op. cit.

^{xlviii} Quarterly Conference Minutes of Baltimore County Methodist Circuit Ministers, Lovely Lane Methodist Church and Museum, 1874.

^{xlix} Quarterly Conference Minutes of Baltimore County Methodist Circuit Ministers, Lovely Lane Methodist Church and Museum, 1879.

^l Quarterly Conference Minutes of Baltimore County Methodist Circuit Ministers, Lovely Lane Methodist Church and Museum, 1909.

^{li} Catonsville Argus, April 12, 1935.

^{lii} Notes, Granite Historical Society, Beverly Griffith, 1986.

^{liii} Baltimore County Union Newspaper, 1878.

^{liv} Woodlawn, Franklinton and Hebbville, The Woodlawn History Committee, Woodlawn Recreation and Parks Council, Page 52, 1977.

^{lv} "Patapsco Whodunit Plods On", Lynn Honeywill, Catonsville Times, March 14, 1990.

^{lvi} "Woman Seeks To Solve Mystery Of Slave Gravesites", Baxter Smith, Randallstown News, A1-A3, September 12, 1990.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCE MATERIALS

"Soldier's Delight Hundred in Baltimore County" by Edw. Fourier, Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. 1, 1906 (Marcella's death, p. 148) (grandson settled... p. 149)

Maryland Historical Magazine, vol. 46,48.

Herald Argus, 1881-1940 – MSA SC3322

The Baltimore Countian – OCLC 18652587

Inventory of African-American Historical & Cultural Resources, Marcella Chapel – BA2476

MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES:

Baltimore Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church Collection – Marcella church – MSA SC 4000 microfilm # M 1587 & #M 1586

Captain John Worthington – MSA SC 1858, location 00/11/03/34

John Stinchcomb (1815 – ACC#1-33, MS NO 349-33, location 2/16/7/22

Special Collections, Whitney Collection of Baltimore County, Box 17 of 23

Article on Marcella Chapel in the Jeffersonian, dated Oct. 10, 1947 – Microfilm #M 4033

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

Worthington Papers, MS 924, Box 1:

1842 Marcella Owings Worthington Estate, receipted bills. Also contains list of slaves received from Marcella's estate

Worthington Papers, MS 924, Box 2:

1864-1865 Noah Worthington's inventory of slaves

1828-1854 Rezin H. Worthington correspondence
Letter to Marcella with "Diamond Ridge" on envelope

N.D. Rezin H. Worthington's inventory of slaves

1829 Rezin H. Worthington – letters referring to land transfers in Baltimore County

1864 Mary O. Worthington Fite – inventory of slaves

1872-1884 Thomas Chew Worthington correspondence – letter to Col. W. Offutt

N.D. Worthington family list of land patents – Randalls Lot, 1747, Christopher Randall

1837 Land papers including Randalls meadow, with mention of Court Road

This box also contains land papers of Brice's Share, with a mention of Diamond Ridge, Howard's Fancy, Jacob's Delight, Cockermouth with degrees listed for the land, and Petticoat's Benefit which includes hand-drawn maps.

Howard Papers, Box MS 469:

1871 Anne Marie Chew

ADDITIONAL MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY FILES USED:

MS 1406 – Worthington land

MS 1656 – Nicholas Worthington

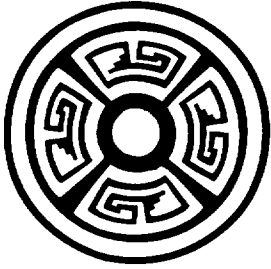
MS 923 – John & Samuel Worthington (1740-1808)

MS 2816 – Randall Family

MS 196 – Cradock Family

Appendix 2

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.,
*Summary of Results of Archeological Reconnaissance Survey on a
Parcel of Land within the Boundaries of the Worthington Plantation
in Baltimore County, Maryland*
(Frederick, Maryland, January 4, 2000)



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January 4, 2000

Dr. Joseph N. Tatarewicz
Greater Patapsco Community Association
10218 Davis Avenue
Woodstock, MD 21163

RE: Summary of Results of Archeological Reconnaissance Survey on a Parcel of Land within the Boundaries of the Worthington Plantation in Baltimore County, Maryland

Dear Dr. Tatarewicz:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. is pleased to provide the Greater Patapsco Community Association (GPCA) with this summary letter detailing the results of our recent reconnaissance survey on portions of the Lamb and Kahler properties in Baltimore County (Figures 1 and 2). This archeological reconnaissance survey was conducted at the request of the GPCA, as part of a general effort by the Association to document the existing historic resources related to the historic Worthington family estates. To date, members of the GPCA have conducted extensive archival research, which will be reviewed briefly in this report. In addition, members of the organization organized the survey and participated in the reconnaissance activities.

During the reconnaissance survey, a total of eight probable structures or ruins were documented, and two stone-lined well shafts and a stone wall were recorded. In addition, the Worthington Cemetery and the Marcella Chapel cemetery were noted (Table 1). No formal site delineations were completed, and no sub-surface testing was carried out. Despite the indistinct boundaries, these structures and features appear to cluster in six groups; site forms have been completed for three of these groups of cultural features. The Marcella Chapel (RCG-5) is on land to which we did not receive access, and we do not have sufficient information to complete an archeological site form at this time. In addition, insufficient information was available about the vacant twentieth century Kahler house (Structure 2; Locus RCG-6) to enable us to determine if a site nomination is warranted.

This document provides details of the survey methods and findings, recommendations for further investigations, supporting illustrations, an inventory of recovered artifacts, and copies of the completed Maryland archeological site forms for three sites.

while another major portion of the estate came into the possession of son Noah Worthington. Marcella Owings Worthington lived to the age of 94, and was responsible for the construction of the Marcella Chapel on Old Court Road. Rezin Worthington died in 1884 at the age of 90. Throughout the nineteenth century, the project area remained under the direct ownership of Rezin Worthington and his family. Most surrounding land parcels remain under the ownership of descendants of Worthingtons and other allied families. Land ownership at the end of the nineteenth century is indicated on the 1877 Atlas of Baltimore County (Figure 3).

Based on the history of land tenure in the project area vicinity, evidence of late eighteenth century through twentieth century occupation was expected in the project vicinity. Additional research into seventeenth century land ownership could reveal occupation by the Worthington or Brice families in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Also, additional historical research needs to be conducted on the conduct of slavery at the Worthington estate; initial census data from Rezin Worthington's tenure suggests a slave population approximating 100, although other papers examined suggest a higher number. The sites of the slave quarters and slave cemetery were not identified with certainty during this reconnaissance, and may be located outside of the current project area.

Methods and Results of Reconnaissance Survey

Methods

The survey consisted of a one-day field reconnaissance carried out by Mr. Chris Polglase and Dr. Ann Markell of R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. Fifteen members of the Greater Patapsco Community Association joined them in the field. Association members assisted in reconnaissance, and in brush removal and surface artifact recovery in the vicinity of Structure 1.

GPCA members who possess a familiarity with the area guided the survey and reconnaissance, which primarily included those areas thought to contain historic remains. The survey was not inclusive, and did not include systematic transects or sub-surface testing. Only minimal exploration of areas outside of the known historic concentrations was attempted. Some measured drawings were completed at Structure 1, and photographs were taken of selected areas and features. Portions of the project area are illustrated in plan in Figure 4. In addition, a circa 1937 aerial photograph of the project area indicates the locations of the Kahler house (RCG-6), Structure 1 (RCG-1), and Structures 3 and 4 (RCG-2) (Figure 5).

Results

During survey of the project area, the remains of eight structures, three associated features, and two cemeteries were identified. For organizational purposes, these have been assigned survey locus numbers (RCG - 1 through RCG - 6). Each locus incorporates structures and features that appear to be temporally or functionally related. Table 1 lists the identified cultural features and their survey locus numbers. Of the six identified loci, three have been recorded as archeological sites (RCG-1, RCG-2, and RCG-3) with the Maryland Historical Trust. The two cemeteries (RCG-4 and RCG-5) and the twentieth century Kahler



Project Area Description

The area included in the reconnaissance survey conducted on November 11, 1999 is private land. Mr. Tim Lamb, son of landowner Mrs. Mary Lamb, participated in the reconnaissance. The bulk of the survey area is located to the north of Martin Luther King Jr. Road and Kratz Lane, to the west of Ridge Road, to the south of Old Court Road, and immediately southeast of land owned by the Bethel AME Church. The Marcella Chapel site is located on the south side of Old Court Road, east of Brice's Run, and adjacent to a utility easement. The Chapel and burial ground are privately owned; the owner did not permit access for survey at this time.

The surveyed project area currently is overgrown with second-growth hardwoods and scrub brush. No agricultural or other activities currently are practiced within the project area, although horses are pastured in the project area vicinity. Some ruins are within the project area and are evident as foundations; other buildings are vacant standing structures. Remnant roadways are evident in portions of the project area, and vestigial terracing is apparent adjacent to an unnamed drainage that lies on the eastern edge of the survey area. Ornamental plantings of lilies and other species are profuse on this terraced land. The Marcella Chapel land appears to have been maintained as yard area, but since access to the area was denied, the specific condition and current land use of the Marcella Chapel is unknown.

Historical Background

Extensive archival research on the project area and surrounding privately owned land already has been conducted by members of the Greater Patapsco Community Association. Syntheses of these research efforts are ongoing by members of GPCA. Based on this research, it is known that the project area was part of the large Worthington estate assembled by Thomas Worthington through inheritance and purchase, and occupied throughout the nineteenth century by members of the extended Worthington family. Thomas Worthington was born in 1739, the son of John and grandson of Captain John and Sarah Howard Worthington. Captain John Worthington was born circa 1650 and emigrated from England to Anne Arundel County in 1664. At his death in 1701 at the age of 51, he had amassed an estate including his home and lands along the Severn River, and various parcels in other areas, including 270 acres near the Patapsco River. His will left all of his possessions and land to his wife until her death, at which time it was to be divided among his children. Sarah Howard Worthington remarried John Brice by 1705, and died in 1726. John Brice held land in the vicinity of the project area, which eventually was subsumed into the larger Worthington estate.

Thomas Worthington appears to have been the first Worthington to have taken up residence in Baltimore County. In 1761, at age 22, he married Elizabeth Hammond and probably began his development of the property. Elizabeth Hammond Worthington died in 1784, and is buried in the Worthington Cemetery; hers appears to be the earliest marked stone in the graveyard.

Two years later, Thomas Worthington married Marcella Owings. The couple had one daughter and four sons, all born in Baltimore County. Two sons died during childhood or soon after, but son Rezin Hammond Worthington eventually inherited that portion of the estate included in the current project area,



house (RCG-6) were not recorded on Maryland archeological site forms, but future research may suggest the desirability of doing so.

Locus RCG – 1

Locus RCG – 1 is located in the southeastern portion of the area surveyed, on the Lamb property. The locus includes the stone foundation and chimney stacks of Structure 1, as well as a stone-lined well shaft located immediately adjacent to Structure 1 (Figure 6). These features are described below.

Structure 1 and Well 1

Structure 1 consists of the remains of a building originally measuring approximately 24 x 54 ft (7.32 x 16.45 m) in size. The building foundation and chimneys are of local dressed stone with shell and sand tempered mortar; the foundation walls are approximately 21 inches wide. Portions of the structure's wooden sills remain in place, and although displaced, some of the floor joists and internal stone supports are present (Figures 6, 7, 8). The building generally is oriented north-south; it appears to be aligned with the edge of the terrace landform. The two standing chimneys are external to the foundation, and measure 6.9 ft across at the base. The fireplace opening measures 4.3 ft in width, and is 4 ft high. A granite mantel spanning the entire width of the chimney is still *in situ* above the south fireplace; on the north chimney it has fallen and rests at the base of the hearth. In each fireplace, a wrought iron bar running perpendicular to the mantel is an integral part of the construction and may have served as a structural support for the chimney or the mantel.

The apparent footings for an approximately 10 x 15 ft (3.05 x 4.57 m) porch or ell extension are visible on the northwest corner of the foundation (Figure 6). These footings consist of two 10 in wide granite slabs, each approximately 5.5 ft long, and the remains of a rubble stone footing running perpendicular to the western foundation wall. A stone-lined well shaft was identified immediately adjacent to this porch or ell addition (Figure 6). The well is approximately 3 ft in diameter, and the shaft appears still to be open.

Recovered Artifacts

During brush clearance at Locus RCG – 1, a non-systematic surface collection was made in the immediate vicinity of Structure 1. A full inventory of the 43 collected artifacts is appended to this letter report. Most of the materials collected are domestic in nature and date to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The assemblage includes an iron axe head, a plumbing fixture, nails, lamp glass, a canning jar lid liner, glassware, and fragments of coal and slag. Some of these are temporally diagnostic. The machine-cut nails have a long date range, but generally are indicative of the period between circa 1815 – 1890. Portions of at least three different stoneware crocks were recovered. These domestically manufactured vessels also have a long manufacture period, but primarily date to the nineteenth century. A foot ring from a decal-decorated porcelain bowl dates to the period after circa 1880, but a fragment of flow-blue decorated whiteware is diagnostic of the period between circa 1820 – 1870. Two machine-



made bottles date to the period from 1898 to the present. Material noted but not collected included a twentieth century bowling ball. It is apparent from the surface collection that the occupation of Structure 1 continued into the early decades of the twentieth century.

Summary

Based on the information gathered during the reconnaissance survey, it appears that Structure 1 was a domestic dwelling probably built during the early to middle nineteenth century, although it may have an earlier construction date. While not definitive, the sand and shell limestone mortar used in the chimneys typically pre-dates 1880, when Portland cement came into common use. Nails noted were machine-cut, common between circa 1815 and 1890. Artifacts collected suggest that it continued to be occupied through the beginning of the twentieth century. While the foundations and chimneystacks were of fieldstone, it is likely that the building itself was wood-framed. There is no evidence that the structure burnt, and there is little structural debris remaining. It is probable that most of the structural materials were removed from the area after circa 1937, when the roof of the building was still apparent in an aerial photograph (Figure 5). The frame and other useable materials probably were recycled or re-used in other structures. Based on the size of the structure, and on the use of appointments such as the granite mantels, it is unlikely that the structure served as housing for slaves or servants. Without additional research, the identity of the building's occupants remains unknown, but it is likely that a member of the Worthington family originally occupied the structure. Additional archival research is suggested to determine construction and occupation dates. Based on visual inspection, it is likely that the stratigraphic integrity of the site remains substantial; however, sub-surface testing is required to delineate the site boundaries, to identify any additional associated features, and to permit an assessment of any associated archeological deposits.

Locus RCG-2

Locus RCG-2 is located in the southwestern portion of the surveyed area (Figure 4). Included in this locus are Structures 3, 4, and 5, a stone-lined well, and a stone foundation measuring approximately 52 ft in length. The well appears to be associated with Structures 3 and 4. The stone wall may be part of the foundation of another building, but initial reconnaissance did not identify a second, parallel foundation. Traces of a former farm road are present within Locus RCG-2. The road runs perpendicularly to Structures 3 and 4, but does not appear to be the same track that passed between the two buildings. The 1937 aerial photograph clearly depicts the farm road, which extends beyond Locus RCG-2 to the west, and appears to extend as far as Structure 1 to the east (Figure 5).

Structures 3 and 4

Structures 3 and 4 are two structures currently joined by a common, sheet metal roof (Figure 9). The roof appears to be a secondary addition, and covers the passage between the two buildings, creating a covered driveway for loading or unloading goods and for storage. The two structures are identical in size, each



measuring 16.5 x 24 ft (5.02 x 7.31 m) in plan. Each has a cellar and is one and a half stories in height (Figure 10). Foundations are of stone, and the structures are wood-framed with wood siding. The framing members visible in Structures 3 and 4 show evidence of check marks from hand hewing, a method used in the region until the early to mid-nineteenth century (Lanier and Herman 1997:78) (Figure 11). Wooden pegs to fasten the mortise and tenon timber construction also are evident. The siding and roof rafters of both structures retain marks from circular sawing, which did not come into common use until at least the mid-nineteenth century (Lanier and Herman 1997: 79). On both structures, there is evidence of vertical board, horizontal wood, and wood-shingle siding types, with the wood-shingles having been applied most recently.

While the original function of Structure 3 is unclear, during the twentieth century it had been used either as domestic housing or as an office, and secondarily had been fitted with a central brick chimney for wooden stoves in the basement and on the first floor. Electricity had been added and fiberboard walls typical of the mid-twentieth century had been installed on the first floor and in the loft. There was no evidence of indoor plumbing.

Structure 4 shows no evidence of having been used for living quarters or office space. The interior still contains evidence of grain and hay storage, and the slats of the exterior walls as well as the interior space divisions suggest its use as a corncrib. A wooden dowel with two drilled holes attached to the side of Structure 4 was used as a winch, probably to raise and lower feed sacks through the cellar window of the structure (Figure 12). The well in Locus RCG-2 is located directly behind Structure 4, to the east (Figure 4). The open shaft is stone-lined, and measures approximately 3 ft in diameter.

Structure 5

Structure 5 is located to the north of Structures 3 and 4 and consists of a series of flat footing stones that probably supported foundation piers. Two parallel rows of these stones run east to west for a distance of at least 24 ft. The two rows are approximately 12 ft apart, and the stones are on 6 ft centers (1.82 m). At the western end of the presumed structure, a small pile of stone rubble was suggestive of a chimney fall. Unfortunately, dense brush and time constraints precluded additional reconnaissance in this area, and it is possible that there are additional structural features related to this foundation.

Wall 1

Located approximately 64 ft (19.5 m) to the east of Structure 3, this stone wall or foundation ran north – south along the same alignment as Structures 3 and 4. Its northern end was aligned with the northern edge of Structure 3. The wall continued for approximately 52 ft to the south, at which point there was some indication of a corner. Time and conditions did not permit further investigations at the time. If the wall or foundation does continue at right angles, it might indicate that this construction is part of a building foundation, rather than a stone wall.



Summary

Locus RCG-2 includes two standing buildings (Structures 3 and 4), the footing stones for a probable former structure (Structure 5), a stone-lined well, and a stone wall that may be part of another building foundation. There is evidence of a farm road extending to both the east and the west from the complex of buildings. While Structure 4 appears to always have been used for grain and hay storage, Structure 3 had been renovated for use as a domestic structure. An additional floor was added, a chimney for wood stoves was constructed, electric service was installed, and the walls were covered with fiberboard. Based on the timber framing of the buildings, the original construction date may have been the early nineteenth century. Renovations at the complex continued into the mid-twentieth century.

Based on the probable construction dates of the standing buildings, and on the presence of a road between Structure 1 and Locus RCG-2, it is likely that the locus contains structures contemporary with Structure 1. It is possible that these were outbuildings supporting Structure 1, or that they are the remnants of a slave or servant quarter associated with the early nineteenth century occupation of the Worthington estate. No sub-surface testing was carried out in this locus, no artifact collections were made, and the locus boundaries were not delineated. Until additional archival and field investigations are carried out, more specific dates and associations are not possible.

Locus RCG-3

Locus RCG-3 is located to the north of Locus RCG-2, and south of the Worthington Cemetery (RCG-4) (Figure 4). The features assigned to this locus all were located on the eastern side of the abandoned road to the Worthington Cemetery, but other features may be located on the western side. The locus includes a possible structure suggested by two stone piles, which could be fallen chimneystacks, a large circular depression that may be the remains of an ice-house, and a stone foundation of a small outbuilding. To the west of the locus, the land appears to be terraced and a second road trace may follow the edge of this terrace above an unnamed drainage. The western side of the locus, continuing to the terrace edge is dense with ornamental plantings that have gone wild.

Structure 6

Structure 6 is poorly defined and its existence remains conjectural. Reconnaissance survey revealed two rock piles spaced approximately 25 – 30 ft apart. Both piles were extremely overgrown, as was the area between the two piles. No other evidence was identified that would indicate that this was the site of a structure, but the survey was extremely cursory. The two stone mounds were suggestive of fallen chimneystacks, but additional survey is required to identify with certainty any structure and its characteristics.



Structure 7

Structure 7 is a large, circular depression approximately 15 ft (4.57 m) in diameter. No other structural features were identified during this cursory reconnaissance. While certain identification requires careful field investigations, it is possible that this feature represents an ice-house or a cellar depression.

Structure 8

The remains of Structure 8, a probable outbuilding, were identified by stone foundations measuring approximately 17 x 17.5 ft (5.18 x 5.33 m) in size. No additional features were noted during this cursory reconnaissance.

Summary

Locus RCG-3 received cursory reconnaissance during the survey. No sub-surface testing, artifact collection, or boundary delineation has been conducted. Based on this reconnaissance, the locus appears to contain the remains of at least three structures. Two of these may be outbuildings, and one may have had substantial end-chimneys of stone. Ornamental plantings and terracing in the locus vicinity suggest that a major domestic structure may have been in close proximity to these features.

Locus RCG-4

This locus comprises the Worthington Cemetery, a graveyard at the northern terminus of the project area. The Worthington Cemetery is enclosed by a stone wall, and although it is overgrown, it was maintained and used until at least the 1970s. The earliest dated stone in the cemetery is from 1784, the date of death of Elizabeth Hammond, consort of Thomas Worthington. The most recent marked grave is that of Agnes Love Warns, who died in 1966. The family names are those of the extended Worthington family, including Worthington, Love, Rupp, and Carr.

Based on Federal and Maryland State guidelines, it is unlikely that the Worthington Cemetery is eligible for individual listing on the National or Maryland registers of historic places, although a cemetery may be deemed eligible as a contributing element of a historic district or larger site. Despite the probable lack of Register eligibility, the Maryland State guidelines recommend that cemeteries be recorded on a Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form, and that boundaries, age, and significance be determined through non-invasive methods.

Locus RCG-5

Locus RCG-5 is the site of the nineteenth century Methodist chapel built through the efforts of Marcella Worthington circa 1827. The chapel site is located to the northwest of the current project survey area, but was not surveyed during this reconnaissance. It is located on private land, and the landowner was



reluctant to provide permission for survey. Grave markers and a stone crypt are visible from the access road adjacent to the property.

Based on published histories of the chapel, it remained in use until circa 1868, and gradually declined after that date. While the chapel site may be potentially eligible for listing on the State or National registers, there currently is insufficient data to permit recordation of the Marcella chapel site.

Locus RCG-6

Locus RCG-6 is a vacant house reportedly built at the beginning of the twentieth century by the Kahler family, who owned that portion of the property at the time. The house is a wood frame, three-story with basement building constructed in the Queen Anne style. The foundation is of stone. During the reconnaissance survey, only a cursory inspection was made of the house's exterior, and of the basement of the building. The Kahler house appears on the 1937 aerial photograph of the project area. It is suggested that additional research about the Kahler family, the dates of construction and other details of the building's history be conducted prior to recording the house with the Maryland Historic Trust. This step might include detailed photography of the Kahler house and its construction details.

Summary and Recommendations

The brief pedestrian reconnaissance survey conducted on November 11, 1999 at the Kahler and Lamb properties in Baltimore County, Maryland, identified a number of archeological features, structural remains, and other site components that probably are related to the nineteenth century occupation of the Worthington Plantation. Some of these, such as the buildings at Locus RCG-2, probably remained in use on the Kahler farm until its recent, mid-twentieth century abandonment.

For purposes of simple identification, these features and structural remains have been divided into three archeological sites within the larger Worthington Plantation project area. Maryland site recordation forms have been included for these three sites (RCG-1; RCG-2; and RCG-3). Site boundaries have not been delineated and probably will change with any additional survey and sub-surface testing. The current site groupings are based on apparent similarities in temporal and functional qualities. The sites are presumed to include data relevant to the period of rural agrarian intensification (1680 – 1815); the agricultural – industrial transition period (1815 – 1870); and finally the development of industrial/urban dominance (1870 – 1930). Because the project area has been well protected from developmental disturbance, and because the sites appear to retain excellent integrity, it is presumed that the project area possesses excellent potential to address questions about the broad changes in regional agricultural practices, economic factors, and social practices that occurred between the end of the eighteenth century and the middle of the twentieth century.

While there is no planned impact to these sites in the immediate future, these sites are only part of the larger Worthington estate, which included most of the land now bounded by Old Court Road, Dogwood Road, and Ridge Road. Given the density of the identified sites, the presumed size of the Worthington



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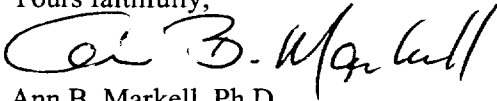
holdings, and the reports of those familiar with the land, it is extremely likely that additional cultural resources related to this estate are present just outside of the current project area. The land adjacent and to the northwest of the current project area initially was owned by the Brice family, and apparently came under Worthington control through marriage in the eighteenth century. This area could contain late seventeenth or early eighteenth century occupational evidence related to the Brice and Worthington families. Finally, it is likely that additional evidence related to the relatively large population of slaves on the Worthington estate will be recovered during any additional survey on this and adjoining properties.

The concentration of apparently intact features and archeological remains from the documented sites, combined with the Marcella Chapel and cemetery, represent a unique suite of historic resources related to an important Baltimore County family. Taken together, these sites and additional un-documented sites may represent an archeological district related to the Worthington family. Goodwin & Associates, Inc. recommends that GPCA meet with staff from Baltimore County to discuss the preparation of documentation for an archeological district to the County's Landmark Preservation Commission.

Goodwin & Associates, Inc. is pleased to have been of service in this initial assessment of cultural resources on the Lamb and Kahler properties. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions about this or any other matter. We are at your service.

With best regards, I remain

Yours faithfully,



Ann B. Markell, Ph.D.
Senior Project Manager

ABM/slc

Attachments



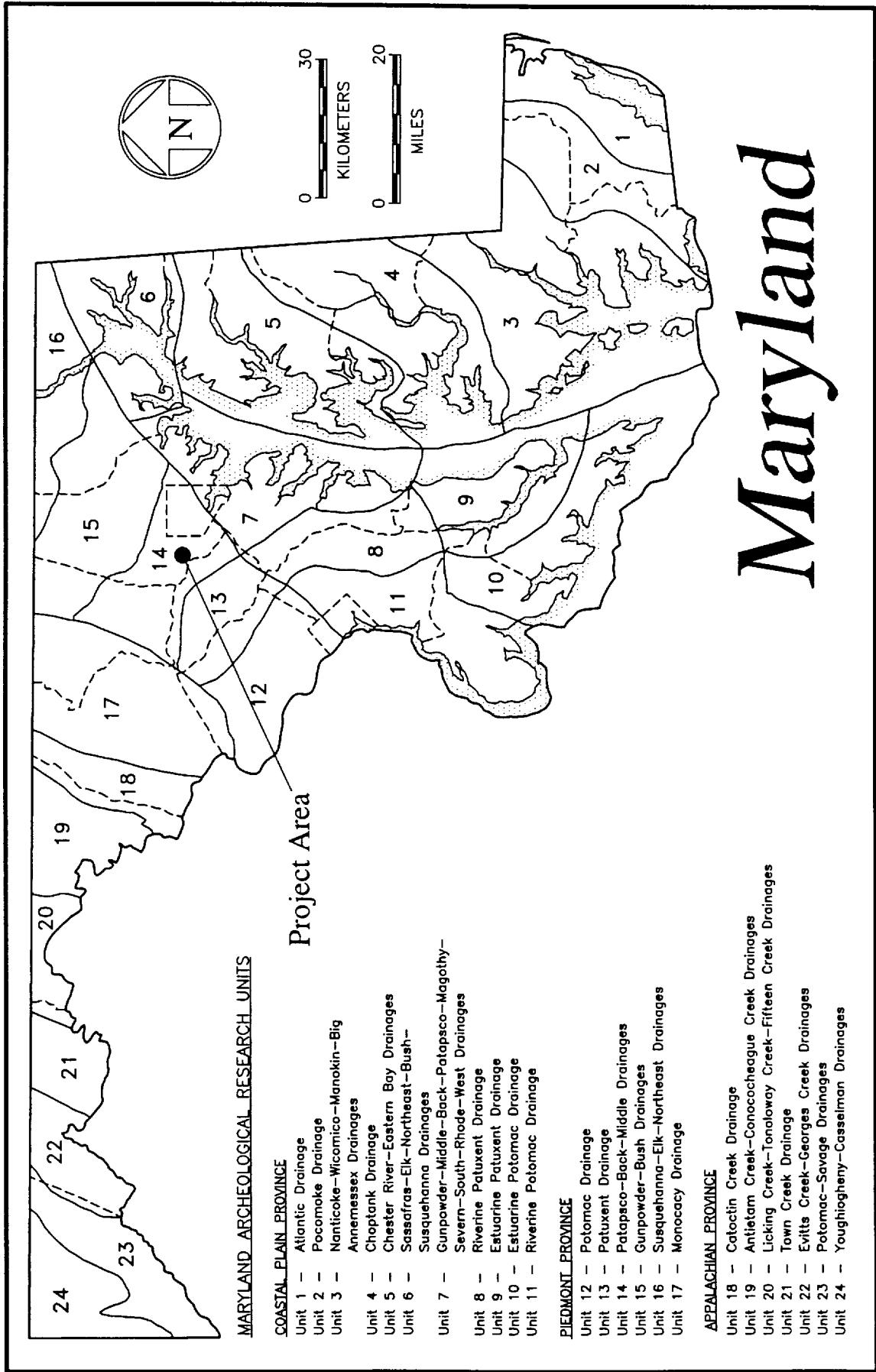


Figure 1. Map showing the location of the project area in Baltimore County, Maryland.

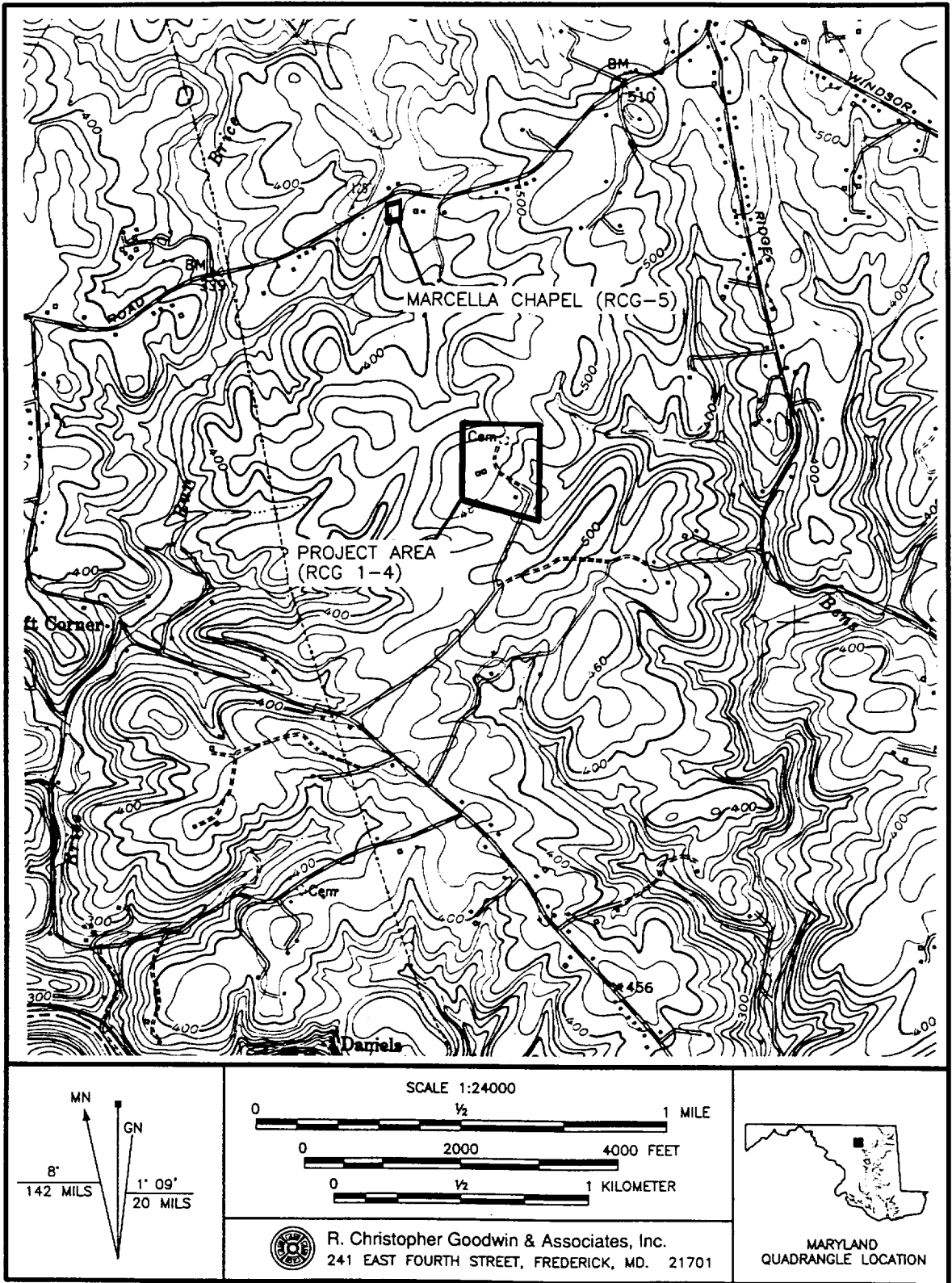


Figure 2. Portion of the Ellicott City, MD 7.5' USGS quadrangle map showing the location of the reconnaissance survey project area and the Marcella Chapel.

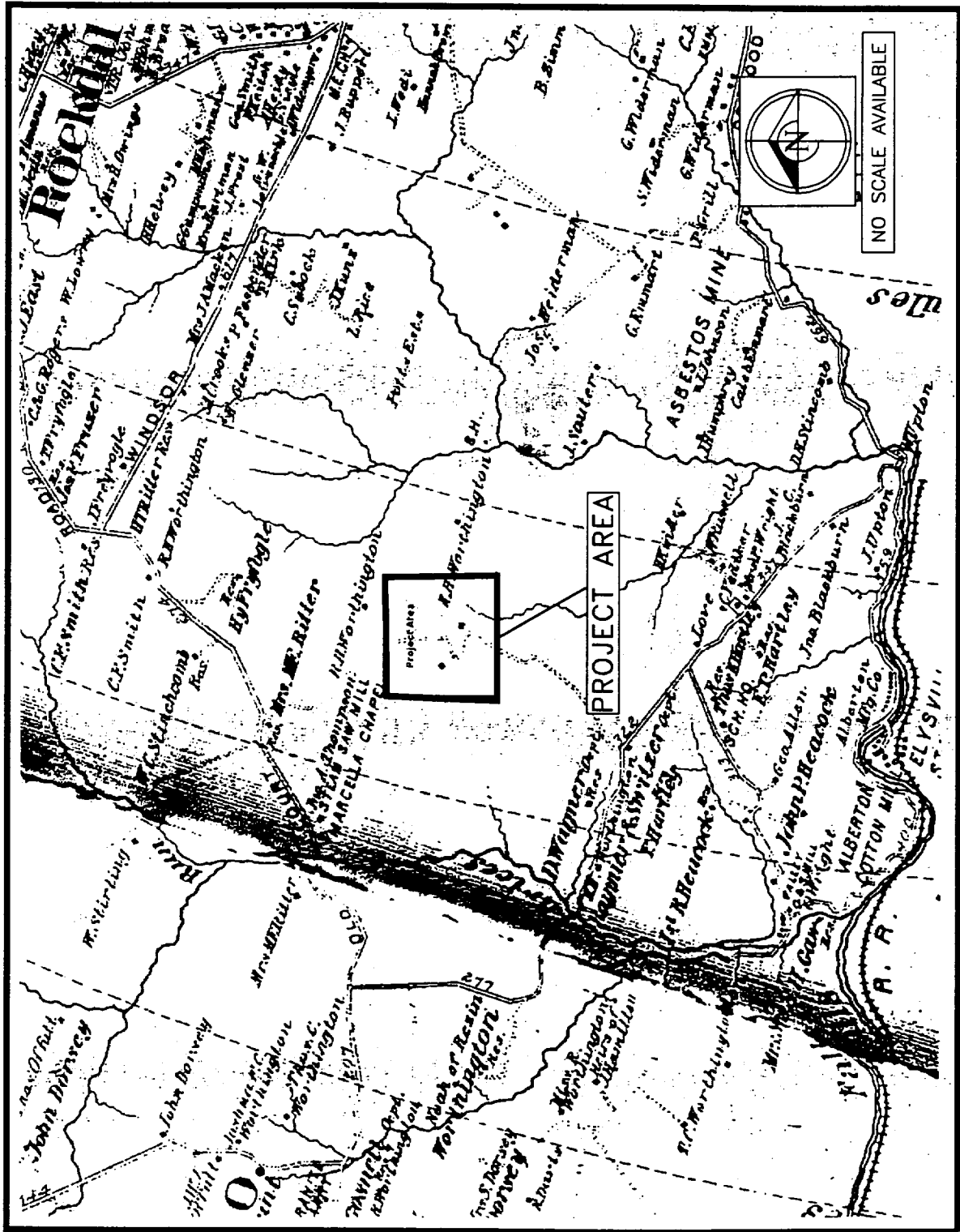


Figure 3. Portion of the Hopkins Atlas of Baltimore County (1877), showing a road and two structures within the project area, and the location of the Marcella Chapel.

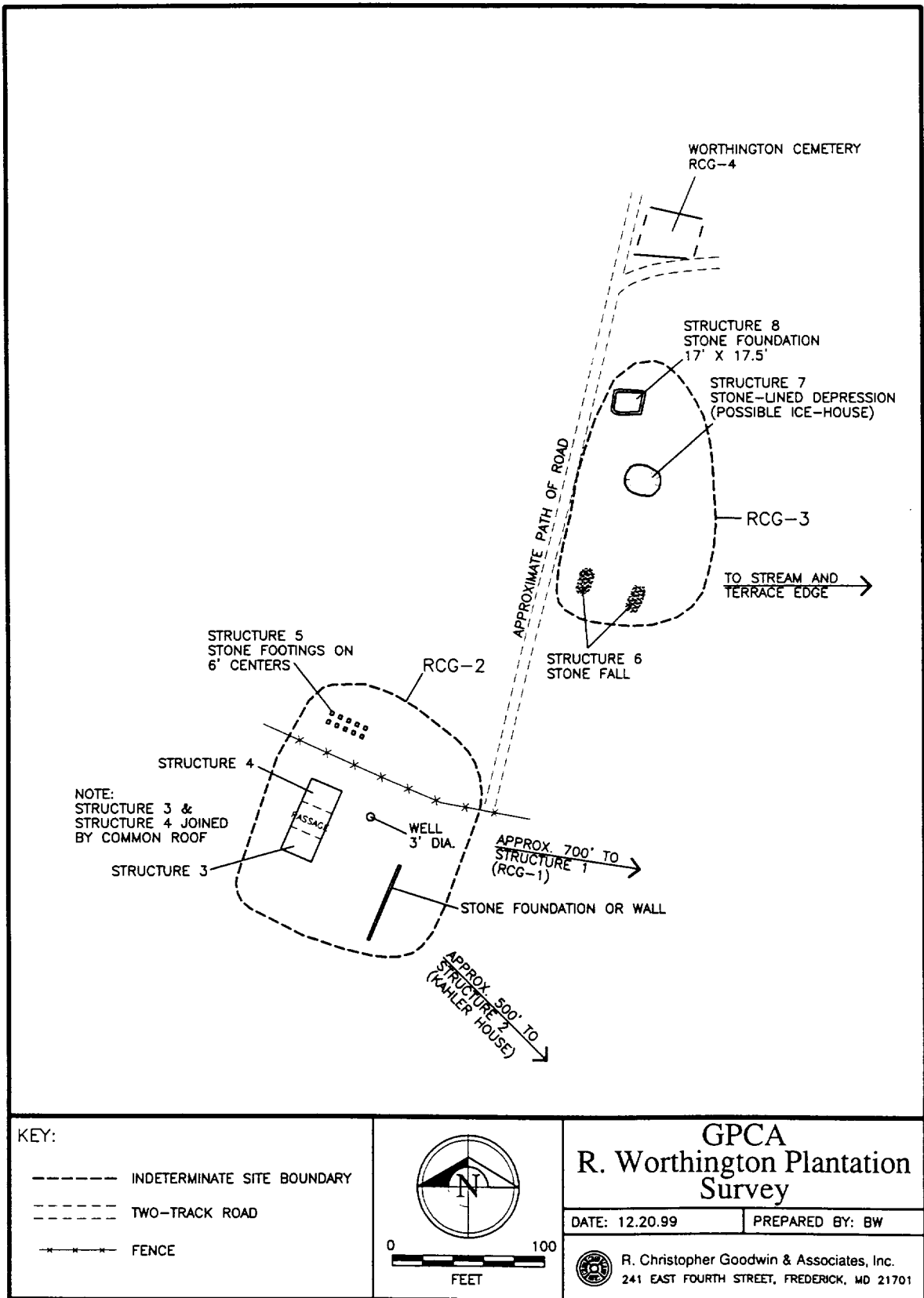


Figure 4. Sketch plan of structures, features, and sites recorded during the reconnaissance survey.



Figure 5. Circa 1937 aerial photograph of the survey area, showing the Kahler house (RCG-6), Structure 1, and Structures 3 and 4.

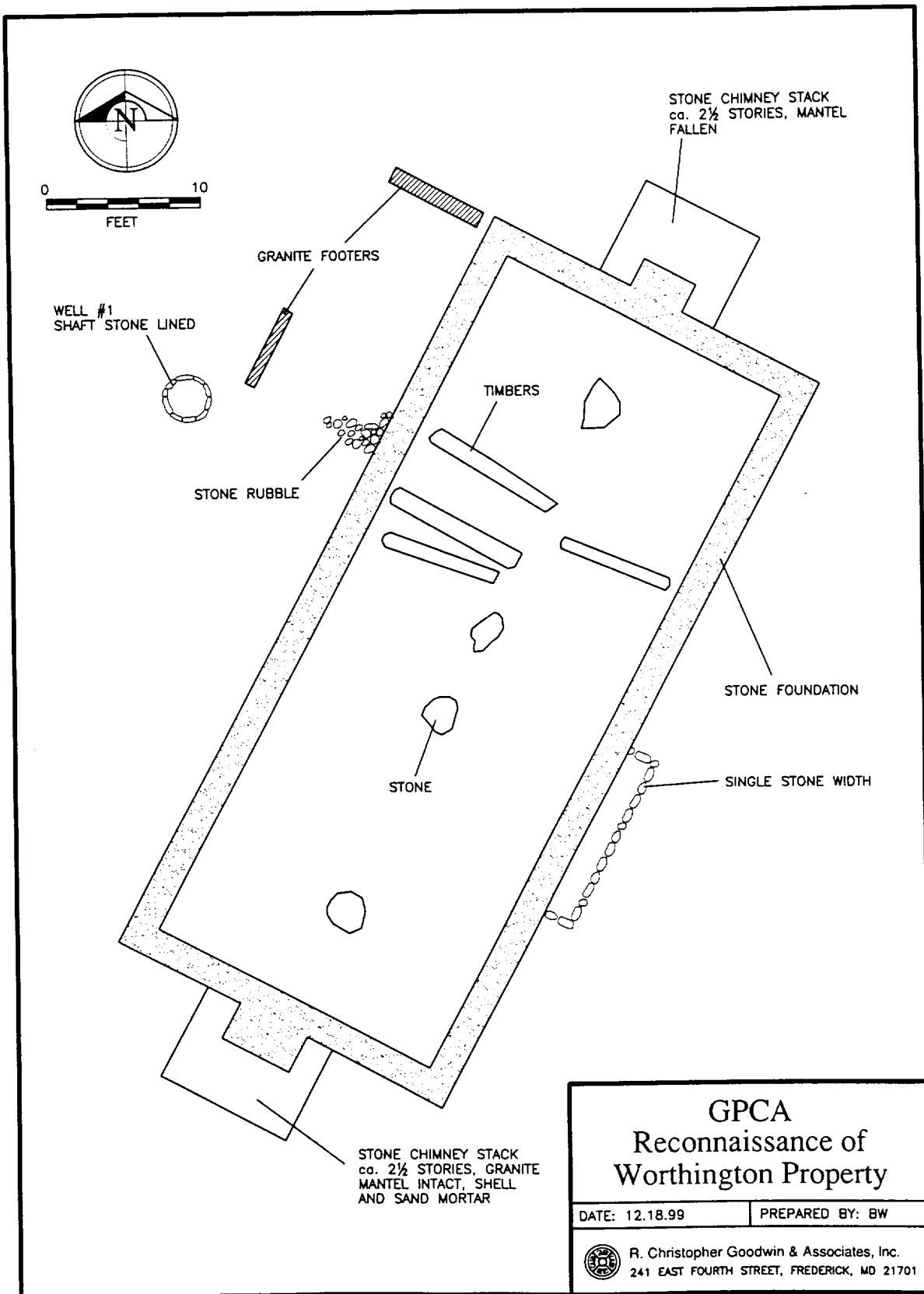
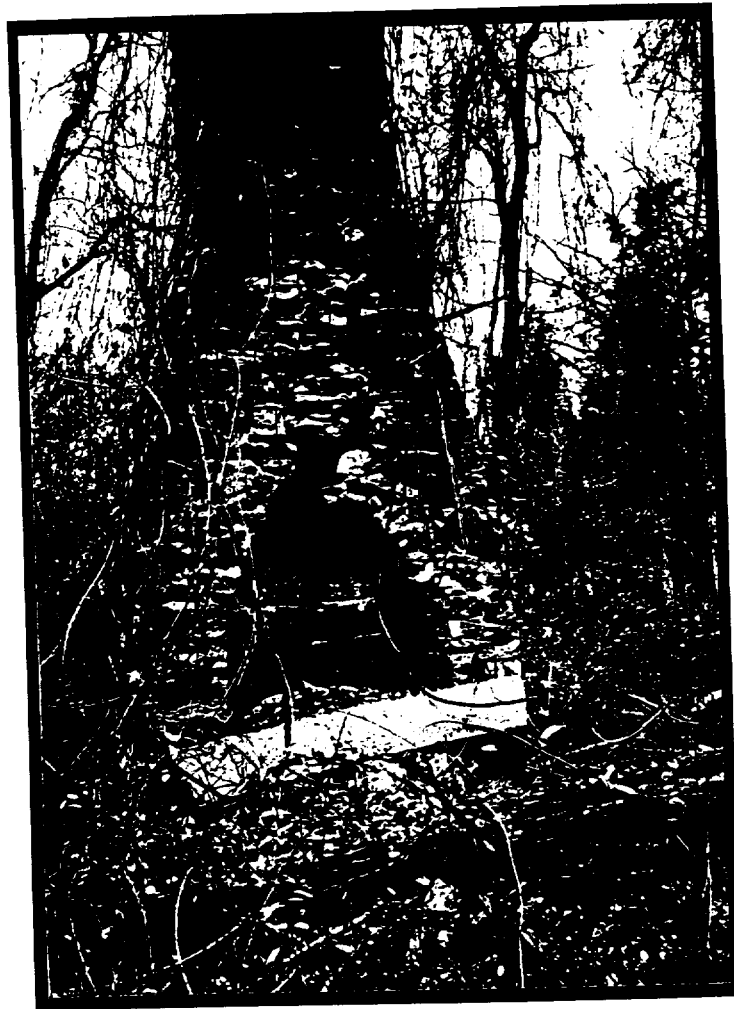


Figure 6. Sketch plan of Structure 1 (RCG-1), showing the foundation, chimney bases, and the well.



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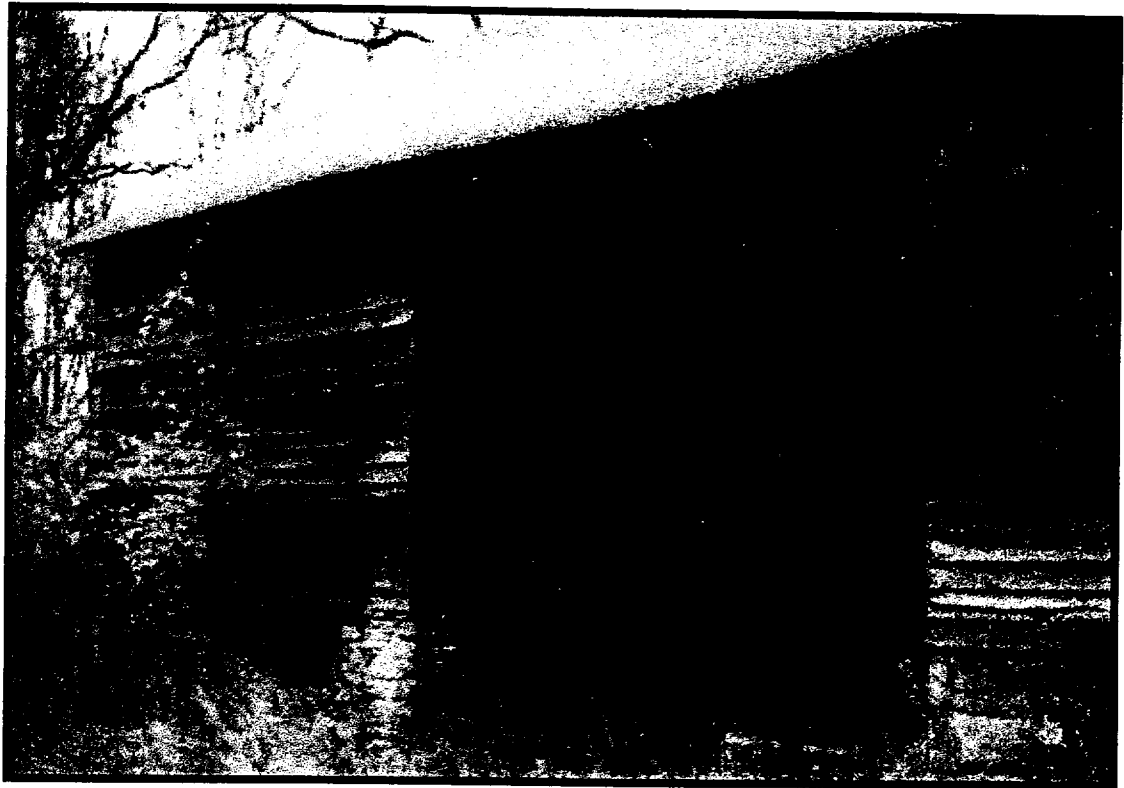
Figure 7. Photograph of the Structure 1 north chimney, showing fallen granite mantel.



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Figure 8. Photograph of the interior of the Structure 1 foundation, showing beams and stone supports or piers.



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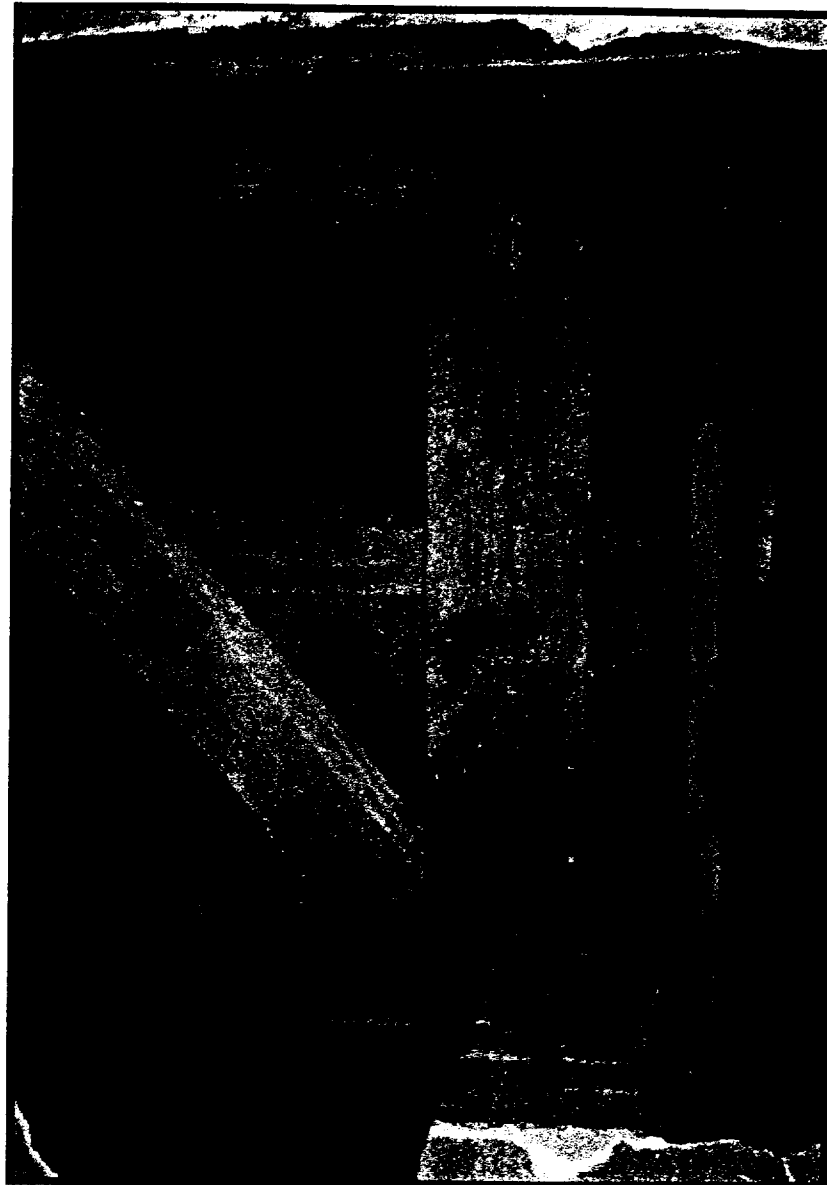
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Figure 9. View of Structures 3 and 4 at Site RCG-2.



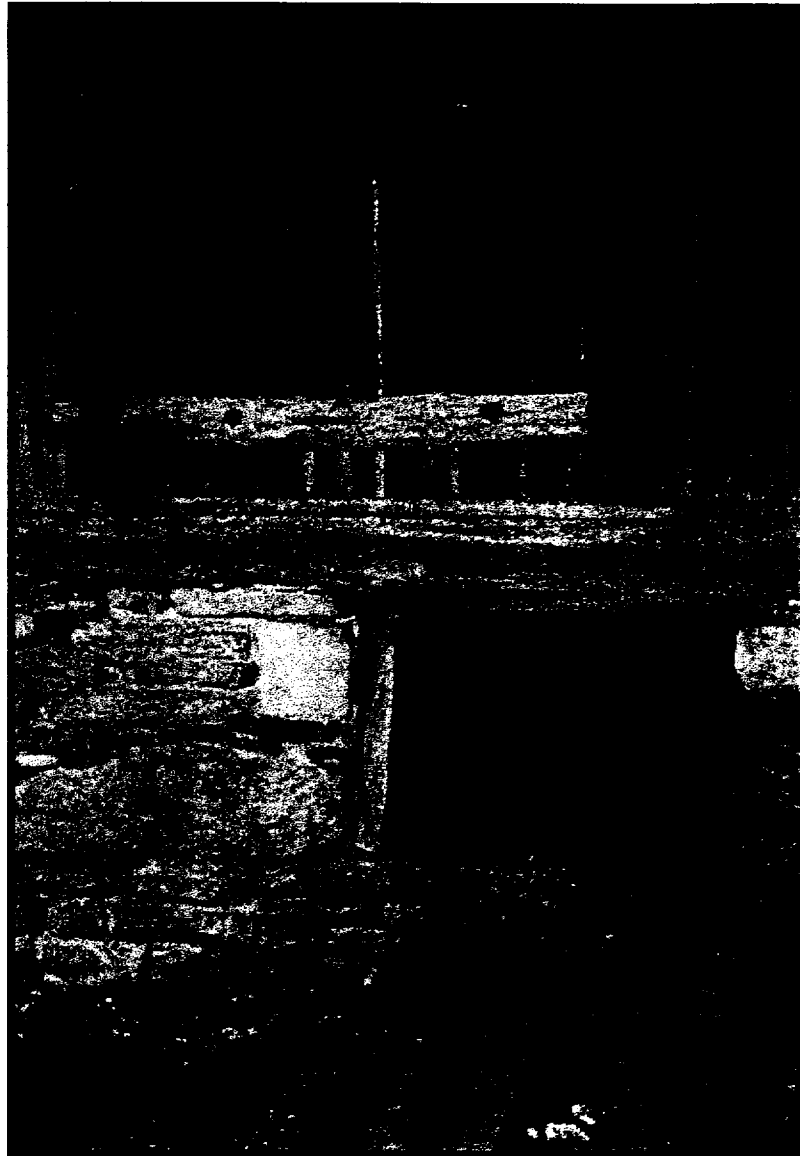
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Figure 10. View of Structure 3 at Site RCG-2.



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Figure 11. Detail of interior beams in Structure 3, showing hewn timbers, and boards with marks from a circular saw.



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Figure 12. Detail of wooden winch on Structure 4.



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Figure 13. Gravestones at the Marcella Chapel Burial Ground.

Table 1. Structures and Features Recorded During the GPCA Reconnaissance Survey

Feature/ Structure	Description	Date	Site Association
Structure 1	Stone foundation, 24 x 54 ft; two standing stone chimneystacks.	Probable early nineteenth century through twentieth century	Locus RCG-1
Well 1	Stone-lined well shaft, 3 ft diameter, open shaft.	unknown	Locus RCG-1
Structure 2	Queen Anne style house, two and a half story plus basement, wood-frame, stone foundation. Built by the Kahler family, recently abandoned or vacated.	First decade of the twentieth century	Locus RCG-6
Structures 3 and 4	Double-pen structure with domestic portion (Structure 3) and agricultural storage portion (Structure 4). Single metal roof connects two buildings across passageway/breezeway.	Nineteenth – twentieth century	Locus RCG-2
Well 2	Stone-lined well shaft, 3 ft diameter, open shaft	unknown	Locus RCG-2
Structure 5	Series of stone piers or footings on 6 ft centers. Approximate structure size 12 x 24 ft. Smaller stone rubble at western end.	unknown	Locus RCG-2
Wall 1	Stone wall or foundation approximately 52 ft in length, on same orientation as Structures 3 and 4.	Unknown	Locus RCG-2
Structure 6	Two stone rubble concentrations, possible indicative of dual chimney falls	Unknown	Locus RCG-3
Structure 7	Circular depression, approximately 15 ft diameter, possibly the remains of ice-house	Unknown	Locus RCG-3
Structure 8	Stone foundation, approximately 17 x 17.5 ft.	Unknown	Locus RCG-3
Worthington Cemetery	Cemetery containing extended Worthington family graves; more than 40 graves with stones. Enclosed with stone wall	Earliest marked grave – 1784. Most recent marked grave – 1971.	Locus RCG-4
Marcella Chapel	Site of nineteenth century Methodist chapel and associated cemetery built through the efforts of Marcella Worthington. Grave markers and crypt visible. Access to chapel site was denied.	Chapel was constructed circa 1827, and was used until circa 1868.	Locus RCG-5

Artifact Inventory

12/16/99

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
GPCA/Bethel Church Recon. B-1								
FS 1								
HISTORICS	Activities	Glass	Miscellaneous	Lamp Glass		1		ribbed; base; poss base of oil lamp, embossed letters and numbers, "GLOW/NIGHT LAMP/No. 0626//MADE IN/U.S.A./Pat. 5,5,08; clear
	Activities	Metal	Tool	Axe		1		complete head; ferrous; handle terminal
	Architecture	Manufactured		Miscellaneous Building Material Mortar		2		
	Architecture	Metal	Construction Hardware	Gas/Plumbing Fixture		1		elbow joint; threaded; attached to pipe
	Architecture	Metal	Construction Hardware	Spike		1		cut
	Architecture	Metal	Machine Cut Nail, Common	2-4"		3		1815-1890
	Architecture	Metal	Machine Cut Nail, Common	2-4"		1		1815-1890
	Architecture	Metal	Machine Cut Nail, Common	Fragment		1		1815-1890
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Bristol Slip		2		crook; handle terminal; base; mends; blue sponge decorated, 1860-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Gray Body w/Brown Glaze		2		crook; mends; rim; brown glazed interior, 1750-1900
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glaze, Floral		2		crook; mends; rim; hand-painted blue and green, 1790-1900
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Domestic Gray Stoneware	Gray Salt-Glaze, Undecorated		2		crook; mends; rim, 1750-1900
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Later Porcelain Type	Decal Porcelain, Hard		1		hollowware; foot ring/base; floral decoration, POST 1880

Artifact Inventory

12/16/99

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
HISTORICS	Kitchen	Ceramic	Later Porcelain Type	Decal Porcelain, Hard		1		bowl; foot ring/base; floral decoration, POST 1880
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Later Porcelain Type	Transfer-Printed Porcelain, Hard		1		cup; rim; blue floral decoration
	Kitchen	Ceramic	Later Porcelain Type	Transfer-Printed Porcelain, Hard		1		saucer; rim; blue floral decoration; foot ring
	Kitchen	Ceramic	White ware	Flow Blue		1		indeterminate form, 1820-1870
	Kitchen	Ceramic	White ware	Undecorated		1		indeterminate form, 1820-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Glass	Machine Made Bottle	Clear		1		complete bottle; embossed symbols, "ii" on side, diamond with "H" or "I" in it on base; 3 piece mold; crown cap; poss. pharmaceutical, 1898-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Glass	Machine Made Bottle	Light Green		1		embossed decoration, 1898-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Glass	Machine Made Jar/Container	Aqua		1		rim, 1881-PRESENT
	Kitchen	Glass	Table Glassware	Molded		1		solarized; poss. dish/bowl
	Kitchen	Glass	Table Glassware	Molded		1		solarized; thick stem; poss. dish/bowl
	Kitchen	Metal	Kitchen Utensil	Table Spoon		1		copper/lead alloy
	Kitchen	Metal	Miscellaneous	Canning Jar Lid		1		lid liner intact; stamped letters around lid, "[GENJUINE BOYD JAR//FOR MASON JARS"
	Kitchen	Metal	Miscellaneous	Unidentified		1		poss. beer tap
	Miscellaneous	Stone	Miscellaneous Stone	Coal		9		
	Miscellaneous	Stone	Miscellaneous Stone	Coal Slag		1		
						Total Count=	43	Total Weight=

Artifact Inventory

Category Group Class Type Sub-Type Heat Count Weight (g) Comments 12/16/99

GPCA/Bethel Church Recon. B-1

Site Number Totals

Total Count= 43 Total Weight=

Artifact Inventory

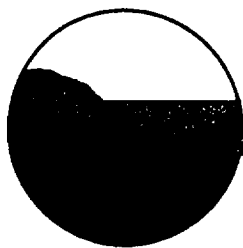
Category Group Class Type Sub-Type Heat Count Weight (g) Comments 12/16/99

GPCA/Bethel Church Recon. B-1

Project Totals

Total Count= 43 Total Weight=

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM



Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Division of Archeology

Maryland Geological Survey
2300 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Site Number 18 BA 477

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

A. Designation

1. County: Baltimore
2. Site Number: 18BA 477
3. Site Name: RCG-1, Structure 1
4. Site Type (check all applicable):
 Prehistoric
 Historic
 Unknown
5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 14

B. Location

6. USGS 7.5' Quad-range(s): Ellicott City, MD
(Photocopy section of quad(s) on page 4 and mark site location)

7. UTM Coordinates at Center of Site: _____ Zone: _____

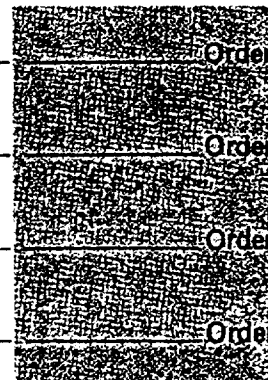
8. Easting: _____

9. Northing: _____

10. Physiographic Province (check one):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Allegheny Plateau | <input type="checkbox"/> Lancaster/Frederick Lowland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ridge and Valley | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eastern Piedmont |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Great Valley | <input type="checkbox"/> Western Shore Coastal Plain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blue Ridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Shore Coastal Plain |

11. Nearest Water Source: Unnamed Stream
12. 2nd Nearest Water Source: _____
13. 3rd Nearest Water Source: _____
14. 4th Nearest Water Source: _____



BASIC DATA FORM

C. Environmental Data

15. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ocean | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Stream/River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Estuarine Bay/ Tidal River | <input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Swamp |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal or Marsh | <input type="checkbox"/> Lake or Pond |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Spring |

16. Distance from closest surface water: 04.8 meters (or 1000 feet)

17. SCS Typology

18. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain | <input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop/Bluff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Flat | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridgetop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/Cave |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hillslope | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

19. Slope

20. Elevation: 134.15 meters (or 440 feet) above sea level

21. Land use at site when last field checked:
(check all applicable)

11-Nov-99 Date

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed/Tilled | <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No-Till | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logging/Logged | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

22. Condition of Site (check all applicable):

11-Nov-99 Date

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNDISTURBED | <input type="checkbox"/> DESTROYED | <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DISTURBED | <input type="checkbox"/> minor (0-10%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moderate (10-60%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded | <input type="checkbox"/> major (60-99%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured | <input type="checkbox"/> total (100%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collected | <input type="checkbox"/> % unknown | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalized | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dredged | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | | |

23. Additional Comments on Environment:

Site is undisturbed by modern activities, but building has been razed.

D. Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
 Lithics
 Ceramics
 Shell Midden
 Unknown
 Other:

HISTORIC
 Cemetery
 Domestic:
 urban
 rural
 Educational
 Industrial:
 urban
 rural
 Military
 Religious
 Water Transportation
 Unknown
 Other:

UNKNOWN

25. Site Type B (check one):

Terrestrial

Underwater

Both

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
 Unknown
 Paleoindian
 Archaic
 Early Archaic
 Middle Archaic
 Late Archaic
 Woodland
 Early Woodland
 Middle Woodland
 Late Woodland

HISTORIC
 Unknown
17th century
 1630-1675
 1675-1720
18th century
 1720-1780
 1780-1820
19th century
 1820-1860
 1860-1900
20th century
 1900-1930
 post 1930

UNKNOWN

27. State Plan Themes:

28. Site length: 40 meters (or 131 feet)

29. Site width: 25 meters (or 82 feet)

30. Is site confined to plowzone?

Yes
 No
 Unknown

31. Does site have subsurface integrity?

Yes
 No
 Unknown



← 1:24,000

ELLICOTT CITY, MD
RCG-1

E. Support Data (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- Prehistoric
- Historic
- Submerged
- Shipwreck

33. Ownership:

- Private
- Public
- Unknown

34. Owner: Mrs. Mary Lamb
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

35. Tenant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

36. Known Investigations: _____

37. Reports (Author & year): _____

38. Other Records?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

39. If YES, type and location: _____

40. Collections?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

41. If YES, give owner and location: _____

42. Artifact Conservation?

- Yes
- Partial
- No
- Unknown

43. Maryland Register Status:

- Listed on register
- Nomination pending
- Determined eligible (formal)
- Considered eligible (consensus)
- Not eligible
- Insufficient data

44. National Register Status:

- Listed on register
- Nomination pending
- Determined eligible (formal)
- Considered eligible (consensus)
- Not eligible
- Insufficient data

45. Informant:

Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

46. Site visited
by:

R.C. Goodwin & Assoc., Inc.
Address: R. Christopher Goodwin and Assoc., Inc. 241 East Fourth St., Suite 100, Frederick, MD 21701
Phone: (301)694-0428 Date: 11-Nov-99

47. Form filled
out by:

A. Markell
Address: R. Christopher Goodwin and Assoc., Inc. 241 East Fourth St., Suite 100, Frederick, MD 21701
Phone: (301)694-0428 Date: 27-Dec-99

48. Additional Comments:

The site was visited during a brief reconnaissance survey conducted by the Greater Patapsco Community Association (GPCA). The building foundations were measured and drawn and a non-systematic surface collection was made. No site boundaries were delineated and no subsurface testing was completed. The site appears relatively undisturbed and the foundations contain remnants, in situ, of wooden sills and beams.

For Division of Archeology Use Only

49. Form transcribed by: _____ 50. Date: _____
51. Form checked by: _____
52. Entered on computer by: _____ 53. Date: _____
54. Form updated by: _____ 55. Date: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 BA

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

- a. domestic
 industrial
 transportation
 military
 sepulchre
 unknown

- b. urban
 rural
 unknown

c. standing structure:

- yes
 no
 unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:

- yes
 no
 unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- artifact concentration
 possible structure
 post-in-ground structure
 frame structure
 masonry structure
 farmstead
 plantation
 townsite
 mill (specify: _____)
 raceway
 quarry
 furnace/forge

_____ other industrial (specify):

- _____ road/railroad
_____ wharf/landing
_____ bridge
_____ ford
_____ battlefield
_____ military fortification
_____ military encampment
_____ cemetery
_____ unknown
_____ other:

3. Ethnic Association:

- Native American
 Afroamerican
 Angloamerican
 other Euroamerican
(specify): _____

- Hispanic
 Asian-American
 unknown
_____ other:

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

- ceramics
 bottle/table glass
 other kitchen artifacts
 architecture
 furniture
 arms
 clothing
 personal items

- tobacco pipes
 activity items
 human skeletal remains
 faunal remains
 floral remains
 organic remains
 unknown
 other:
Nails & misc. iron hardware

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

- 6- domestic gray stoneware; 1- decal
porcelain; 1- canning jar; 1- flow blue
whiteware; 5- cut nails; 1- bowling ball

6. Features present:

- yes
- no
- unknown

7. Types of features present:

- construction feature
- foundation
- cellar hole/storage cellar
- hearth/chimney base
- posthole/postmold
- paling ditch/fence
- privy
- well/cistern
- trash pit/dump
- sheet midden
- planting feature

- road/drive/walkway
- depression/mound
- burial
- railroad bed
- earthworks
- raceway
- wheel pit
- unknown
- other:

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- non-systematic surface search
 - systematic surface collection
 - non-systematic shovel test pits
 - excavation units
 - mechanical excavation
- extent/nature of excavation: _____

9. Flotation samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by _____
- no
- unknown

10. Soil samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by _____
- no
- unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): _____

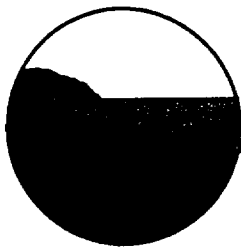
12. Additional Comments:

13. Form filled out by: A. Markell
Address/Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin and Assoc., Inc. 241 East Fourth St., Frederick, MD 21701
Date: 27-Dec-99

For Division of Archeology Use Only

- 14. Form transcribed by: _____ 15. Date: _____
- 16. Form checked by: _____
- 17. Entered on computer by: _____ 18. Date: _____
- 19. Form updated by: _____ 20. Date: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM



Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Division of Archeology

Maryland Geological Survey
2300 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Site Number 18 BA 478

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

A. Designation

1. County: Baltimore
2. Site Number: 18BA 478
3. Site Name: RCG-2. Structures 3/4/5
4. Site Type (check all applicable):
 Prehistoric
 Historic
 Unknown
5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 14

B. Location

6. USGS 7.5' Quad-range(s): Ellicott City, MD
(Photocopy section of quad(s) on page 4 and mark site location)

7. UTM Coordinates at Center of Site: _____ Zone: _____
8. Easting: _____
9. Northing: _____

10. Physiographic Province (check one):

- Allegheny Plateau
 Ridge and Valley
 Great Valley
 Blue Ridge
 Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
 Eastern Piedmont
 Western Shore Coastal Plain
 Eastern Shore Coastal Plain

11. Nearest Water

Source: Unnamed Stream

12. 2nd Nearest Water

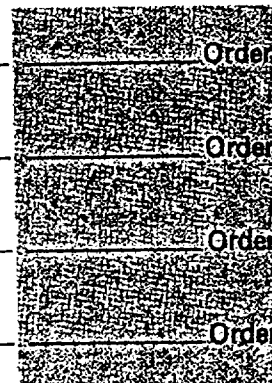
Source: _____

13. 3rd Nearest Water

Source: _____

14. 4th Nearest Water

Source: _____



BASIC DATA FORM

C. Environmental Data

15. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

- Ocean
- Estuarine Bay/ Tidal River
- Tidal or Marsh
- Freshwater Stream/River
- Freshwater Swamp
- Lake or Pond
- Spring

16. Distance from closest surface water: 04.8 meters (or 1000 feet)

17. SCS Typology

18. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

- Floodplain
- Interior Flat
- Terrace
- Low Terrace
- High Terrace
- Hillslope
- Hilltop/Bluff
- Upland Flat
- Ridgetop
- Rockshelter/Cave
- Unknown
- Other:

19. Slope

20. Elevation: 146.34 meters (or 480 feet) above sea level

21. Land use at site when last field checked: 11-Nov-99 Date

- (check all applicable)
- Plowed/Tilled
 - No-Till
 - Wooded/Forested
 - Logging/Logged
 - Underbrush/Overgrown
 - Pasture
 - Cemetery
 - Commercial
 - Educational
 - Extractive
 - Military
 - Recreational
 - Residential
 - Ruin
 - Standing Structure
 - Transportation
 - Unknown
 - Other:

22. Condition of Site (check all applicable): 11-Nov-99 Date

- UNDISTURBED
- DESTROYED
- UNKNOWN
- DISTURBED
- minor (0-10%)
- moderate (10-60%)
- major (60-99%)
- total (100%)
- % unknown
- Plowed
- Eroded
- Graded/Contoured
- Collected
- Vandalized
- Dredged
- Other:

23. Additional Comments on Environment:

The Site has a number of components which are in different stages of decay. Generally the site is overgrown and suffers only from neglect.

D. Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN
<input type="checkbox"/> Lithics	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Shell Midden	<input type="checkbox"/> urban	
<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rural	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> urban	
	<input type="checkbox"/> rural	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other:	
	Farm Outbuilding	

25. Site Type B (check one):

Terrestrial Underwater Both

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN
<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
<input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th century	
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> 1630-1675	
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> 1675-1720	
<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th century	
<input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> 1720-1780	
<input type="checkbox"/> Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> 1780-1820	
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th century	
<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> 1820-1860	
<input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1860-1900	
<input type="checkbox"/> CONTACT	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th century	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1930	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> post 1930	

27. State Plan Themes:

28. Site length: 49 meters (or 161 feet)

29. Site width: 37 meters (or 121 feet)

30. Is site confined to plowzone?

Yes
 No
 Unknown

31. Does site have subsurface integrity?

Yes
 No
 Unknown



← N
1:24,000
ELLICOTT CITY, MD
RC6-2

E. Support Data (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- Prehistoric
- Historic
- Submerged
- Shipwreck

33. Ownership:

- Private
- Public
- Unknown

34. Owner: Mrs. Mary Lamb
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

35. Tenant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

36. Known Investigations: _____

37. Reports (Author & year): _____

38. Other Records?
 Yes
 No
 Unknown

39. If YES, type and location: _____

40. Collections?
 Yes
 No
 Unknown

41. If YES, give owner and location: _____

42. Artifact Conservation?
 Yes
 Partial
 No
 Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

43. Maryland Register Status:

- Listed on register
- Nomination pending
- Determined eligible (formal)
- Considered eligible (consensus)
- Not eligible
- Insufficient data

44. National Register Status:

- Listed on register
- Nomination pending
- Determined eligible (formal)
- Considered eligible (consensus)
- Not eligible
- Insufficient data

45. Informant:

Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Date: _____

46. Site visited by:

R.C. Goodwin & Assoc., Inc.
 Address: R. Christopher Goodwin and Assoc., Inc. 241 East Fourth St., Suite 100, Frederick, MD 21701
 Phone: (301)694-0428 Date: 11-Nov-99

47. Form filled out by:

A. Markell
 Address: R. Christopher Goodwin and Assoc., Inc. 241 East Fourth St., Suite 100, Frederick, MD 21701
 Phone: (301)694-0428 Date: 27-Dec-99

48. Additional Comments:

Site includes two standing structures used until recently, but probably originally constructed in the mid-Nineteenth Century. In addition, the foundation of at least one additional structure was identified. No boundary delineation was done, and no subsurface testing was done.

For Division of Archeology Use Only

49. Form transcribed by: _____ 50. Date: _____

51. Form checked by: _____

52. Entered on computer by: _____ 53. Date: _____

54. Form updated by: _____ 55. Date: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 BA _____

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

- a. domestic
 industrial
 transportation
 military
 sepulchre
 unknown

- b. urban
 rural
 unknown

c. standing structure:

- yes
 no
 unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:

- yes
 no
 unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- artifact concentration
 possible structure
 post-in-ground structure
 frame structure
 masonry structure
 farmstead
 plantation
 townsite
 mill (specify: _____)
 raceway
 quarry
 furnace/forge

_____ other industrial (specify):

- _____ road/railroad
_____ wharf/landing
_____ bridge
_____ ford
_____ battlefield
_____ military fortification
_____ military encampment
_____ cemetery
_____ unknown
_____ other:

3. Ethnic Association:

- Native American
 Afroamerican
 Angloamerican
 other Euroamerican
(specify): _____

- Hispanic
 Asian-American
 unknown
_____ other:

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

- ceramics
 bottle/table glass
 other kitchen artifacts
 architecture
 furniture
 arms
 clothing
 personal items

- tobacco pipes
 activity items
 human skeletal remains
 faunal remains
 floral remains
 organic remains
 unknown
_____ other:

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

6. Features present:

- yes
- no
- unknown

7. Types of features present:

- construction feature
- foundation
- cellar hole/storage cellar
- hearth/chimney base
- posthole/postmold
- paling ditch/fence
- privy
- well/cistern
- trash pit/dump
- sheet midden
- planting feature

- road/drive/walkway
- depression/mound
- burial
- railroad bed
- earthworks
- raceway
- wheel pit
- unknown
- other:

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- non-systematic surface search
- systematic surface collection
- non-systematic shovel test pits
- excavation units
- mechanical excavation

extent/nature of excavation: _____

9. Flotation samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by _____
- no
- unknown

10. Soil samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by _____
- no
- unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): _____

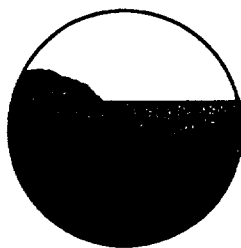
12. Additional Comments: Possible site dates are based on archival data and construction features in standing structures.

13. Form filled out by: A Markell
Address/Affiliation: R.Christopher Goodwin and Assoc.,Inc. 241 East Fourth St., Frederick, MD 21701
Date: 27-Dec-99

For Division of Archeology Use Only

14. Form transcribed by: _____	15. Date: _____
16. Form checked by: _____	_____
17. Entered on computer by: _____	18. Date: _____
19. Form updated by: _____	20. Date: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM



Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Division of Archeology

Maryland Geological Survey
2300 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Site Number 18 BA 479

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

A. Designation

1. County: Baltimore
2. Site Number: 18BA 479
3. Site Name: RCG-3, Structures 6/7/8
4. Site Type (check all applicable):
 Prehistoric
 Historic
 Unknown
5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 14

B. Location

6. USGS 7.5' Quad-range(s): Ellicott City, MD
(Photocopy section of quad(s) on page 4 and mark site location)

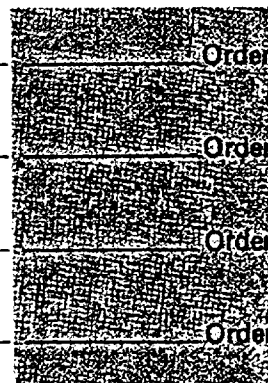
7. UTM Coordinates at Center of Site: _____ Zone _____

8. Easting: _____

9. Northing: _____

10. Physiographic Province (check one):
- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Allegheny Plateau | <input type="checkbox"/> Lancaster/Frederick Lowland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ridge and Valley | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eastern Piedmont |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Great Valley | <input type="checkbox"/> Western Shore Coastal Plain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blue Ridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Shore Coastal Plain |

11. Nearest Water Source: Unnamed Stream
12. 2nd Nearest Water Source: _____
13. 3rd Nearest Water Source: _____
14. 4th Nearest Water Source: _____



BASIC DATA FORM

C. Environmental Data

15. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

- Ocean
- Estuarine Bay/ Tidal River
- Tidal or Marsh
- Freshwater Stream/River
- Freshwater Swamp
- Lake or Pond
- Spring

16. Distance from closest surface water: 04.8 meters (or 1000 feet)

7. SCS Typology

18. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

- Floodplain
- Interior Flat
- Terrace
- Low Terrace
- High Terrace
- Hillslope
- Hilltop/Bluff
- Upland Flat
- Ridgetop
- Rockshelter/Cave
- Unknown
- Other:

19. Slope

20. Elevation: 146.34 meters (or 480 feet) above sea level

21. Land use at site when last field checked:

11-Nov-99 Date

- (check all applicable)
- Plowed/Tilled
 - No-Till
 - Wooded/Forested
 - Logging/Logged
 - Underbrush/Overgrown
 - Pasture
 - Cemetery
 - Commercial
 - Educational
 - Extractive
 - Military
 - Recreational
 - Residential
 - Ruin
 - Standing Structure
 - Transportation
 - Unknown
 - Other:

22. Condition of Site (check all applicable):

11-Nov-99 Date

- UNDISTURBED
- DISTURBED
- Plowed
- Eroded
- Graded/Contoured
- Collected
- Vandalized
- Dredged
- Other:
- DESTROYED
- minor (0-10%)
- moderate (10-60%)
- major (60-99%)
- total (100%)
- % unknown
- UNKNOWN

23. Additional Comments on Environment:

Area is extremely overgrown. Survey was insufficient to determine extent of disturbance or remaining integrity.

D. Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC	HISTORIC	_____ UNKNOWN
_____ Lithics	_____ Cemetery	
_____ Ceramics	_____ Domestic:	
_____ Shell Midden	_____ urban	
_____ Unknown	<u> X </u> rural	
_____ Other:	_____ Educational	
_____	_____ Industrial:	
	_____ urban	
	_____ rural	
	_____ Military	
	_____ Religious	
	_____ Water Transportation	
	_____ Unknown	
	_____ Other:	

25. Site Type B (check one):

X Terrestrial _____ Underwater _____ Both

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC	HISTORIC	_____ UNKNOWN
_____ Unknown	_____ Unknown	
_____ Paleoindian	17th century	
_____ Archaic	_____ 1630-1675	
_____ Early Archaic	_____ 1675-1720	
_____ Middle Archaic	18th century	
_____ Late Archaic	_____ 1720-1780	
_____ Woodland	_____ 1780-1820	
_____ Early Woodland	19th century	
_____ Middle Woodland	<u> X </u> 1820-1860	
_____ Late Woodland	<u> X </u> 1860-1900	
_____ CONTACT	20th century	
	_____ 1900-1930	
	_____ post 1930	

27. State Plan Themes:

28. Site length: 55 meters (or 180 feet)

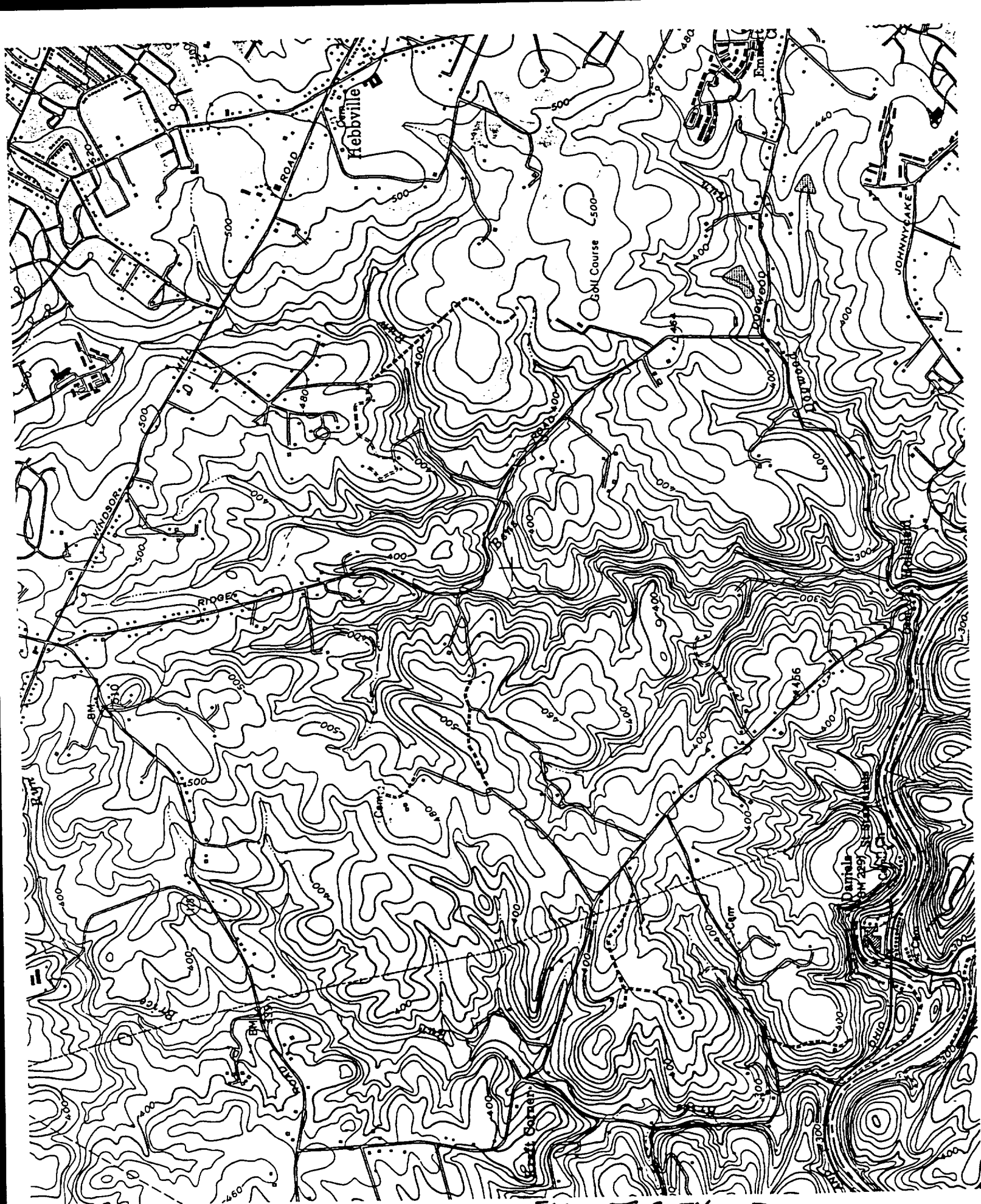
29. Site width: 31 meters (or 102 feet)

30. Is site confined to plowzone?

_____ Yes
 _____ No
 X Unknown

31. Does site have subsurface integrity?

_____ Yes
 _____ No
 X Unknown



↑ N
1:24,000
ELLICOTT CITY, MD
RCG-3

E. Support Data (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- Prehistoric
- Historic
- Submerged
- Shipwreck

33. Ownership:

- Private
- Public
- Unknown

34. Owner: Mrs. Mary Lamb
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

35. Tenant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

36. Known Investigations: _____

37. Reports (Author & year): _____

38. Other Records?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

39. If YES, type and location: _____

40. Collections?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

41. If YES, give owner and location: _____

42. Artifact Conservation?

- Yes
- Partial
- No
- Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

43. Maryland Register Status:

- Listed on register
- Nomination pending
- Determined eligible (formal)
- Considered eligible (consensus)
- Not eligible
- Insufficient data

44. National Register Status:

- Listed on register
- Nomination pending
- Determined eligible (formal)
- Considered eligible (consensus)
- Not eligible
- Insufficient data

45. Informant:

Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

46. Site visited by:

R.C. Goodwin & Assoc., Inc.
Address: R. Christopher Goodwin and Assoc., Inc. 241 East Fourth St., Suite 100, Frederick, MD 21701
Phone: (301)694-0428 Date: 11-Nov-99

47. Form filled out by:

A. Markell
Address: R. Christopher Goodwin and Assoc., Inc. 241 East Fourth St., Suite 100, Frederick, MD 21701
Phone: (301)694-0428 Date: 27-Dec-99

48. Additional Comments:

Site was visited during one day reconnaissance by the Greater Patapsco Community Association (GPCA). No subsurface testing, brush clearing, delineation, or systematic collection was done.

For Division of Archeology Use Only

49. Form transcribed by _____ 50. Date: _____
51. Form checked by _____
52. Entered on computer by _____ 53. Date: _____
54. Form updated by _____ 55. Date: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 BA _____

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

- a. domestic
 industrial
 transportation
 military
 sepulchre
 unknown
- b. urban
 rural
 unknown

c. standing structure:

- yes
 no
 unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:

- yes
 no
 unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- artifact concentration
 possible structure
 post-in-ground structure
 frame structure
 masonry structure
 farmstead
 plantation
 townsite
 mill (specify: _____)
 raceway
 quarry
 furnace/forge

_____ other industrial (specify):

- _____ road/railroad
_____ wharf/landing
_____ bridge
_____ ford
_____ battlefield
_____ military fortification
_____ military encampment
_____ cemetery
_____ unknown
_____ other:

3. Ethnic Association:

- Native American
 Afroamerican
 Angloamerican
 other Euroamerican
(specify): _____

- Hispanic
 Asian-American
 unknown
_____ other:

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

- ceramics
 bottle/table glass
 other kitchen artifacts
 architecture
 furniture
 arms
 clothing
 personal items

- tobacco pipes
 activity items
 human skeletal remains
 faunal remains
 floral remains
 organic remains
 unknown
_____ other:

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

6. Features present:

- yes
- no
- unknown

7. Types of features present:

- construction feature
- foundation
- cellar hole/storage cellar
- hearth/chimney base
- posthole/postmold
- paling ditch/fence
- privy
- well/cistern
- trash pit/dump
- sheet midden
- planting feature

- road/drive/walkway
- depression/mound
- burial
- railroad bed
- earthworks
- raceway
- wheel pit
- unknown
- other:

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- non-systematic surface search
 - systematic surface collection
 - non-systematic shovel test pits
 - excavation units
 - mechanical excavation
- extent/nature of excavation: _____
- _____
- _____

9. Flotation samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by _____
- no
- unknown

10. Soil samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by _____
- no
- unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): _____

12. Additional Comments:

13. Form filled out by: A. Markell

Address/Affiliation: R. Christopher Goodwin and Assoc., Inc. 241 East Fourth St., Frederick, MD 21701

Date: 27-Dec-99

For Division of Archeology Use Only

14. Form transcribed by: _____

15. Date: _____

16. Form checked by: _____

17. Entered on computer by: _____

18. Date: _____

19. Form updated by: _____

20. Date: _____

DO NOT QUOTE OR CITE WITHOUT PERMISSION OF GPCA

Appendix 3

Partial Listing of Inscriptions from the Marcella Chapel Cemetery¹

The surviving Worthington Crypt bears the simple inscription "John Worthington 1838-1888", but it is known to have contained at least six Worthington family members. In addition, according to the testimony of neighboring landowner (since 1941) Mr. Dave Griffith, a second crypt of similar size was located between Marcella Chapel and the standing Crypt.

Mary Ann, Wife of Levi Crouch, Died Aug. 13, 1842

Amelia Raney, Consort of Allen M. Raney, Died March 3, 1840

Rich(?) Duvall, Died Aug. 5, 1846

Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Mary A. and Levi Crouch, died Nov. 28, 1852

R.D.

John Worthington (of John Nov. 1838) [the standing Crypt]

Lloy G. Baker (died?) Aug. 7, 1845

Maurice Baker (died?) Feb. 6, 1827

Rachel, Wife of Maurice Baker (died?) Jan. 21st, 1840

Harriet R., daughter of J.L. and M.L. Sterns, (died?) Jan. 8, 1846

Stone with no inscription

A.R.

E.C.

R.B.

M.B.

L.G.B.

¹ Adapted and condensed by Joseph N. Tatarewicz from Baltimore County Historical Society, *Baltimore County Cemeteries, 4-Volumes* (MF 187.B2.B231). Original entries transcribed by Granite Historian Beverly Griffith, ca 1969.

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Appendix 4

Partial Listing of Inscriptions from the Worthington Family Cemetery²

Rezin Hammond Worthington 6/22/1884 90 yrs [“Rezin H. Worthington; Died June 22, 1884; In the 90th Year of His Age”]

Mary (Shipley) W wife of Rezin H b 3/28/1816 d 8/31/1854

Mary O Fite relict Henry Fite 7/25/1869 83 yrs

Thomas Dye Worthington 7/8/1823 34 yrs

Joshua Worthington 11/9/1804 14 yrs

Marsella (Owings) relict Thomas W 4/27/1842 94 yrs

Thomas Worthington 3/16/1821 82 yrs

Elizabeth Hammond consort Thomas W b 8/17/1725 d 10/4/1784 59 yrs 1 mon 17 days

Margaret Rupp Love w/o Walter Ruben Rupp 11/27/1875 - 8/16/1957

Walter Ruben Rupp 9/17/1868 - 2/25/1940

Celeste Virginia w/o F Howard Harvey d/o James H Love & Annie Worthington Love
11/20/1870-10/27/1924

Samuel M Warns 11/2/1871-12/9/1927

Agnes Love Warns 8/4/1879 - 8/29/1966

William Williamson Carr 5/20/1871 - 2/14/1942

Anne Isabelle Love w/o Wm Carr 9/19/1842 - 1/24/1958

Annie Worthington w/o James H Love 6/4/1846 - 5/9/1929

James Henry Love 7/6/1846 - 11/22/1923

Anne consort of John Worthington 12/16/1820 54yr [“In Memory of ANN Consort? Of John Worthington who departed this life on the 13th? Of December 1820 in the 54th year of her age”]

² Date style converted, as transcribed from AWW; square brackets contain Joseph N. Tatarewicz transcription from photographs taken by Richard Klein.

Worthington Manor Historical Report **DRAFT 7/24/00**

DO NOT QUOTE OR CITE WITHOUT PERMISSION OF GPCA

John Worthington 3/18/1829 66yrs

Reuben Worthington 9/18/1823 21 yrs

Thomas Worthington 1/23/1834 49 yrs

Noah Worthington of John to his beloved sister Comfort Worthington 11/28- 6/25/1856

Catherine Althea Love w/o J A Burgess 6/1/1865 - 1/7/1912

Rezin Hammond Worthington Love 2/10/1880 - 2/13/1881

Nicholas D s/o John & Anne Worthington d 1/20/1860 72 yrs

Grenelda C d/o Nicholas D & Matilda Worthington d 10/7/1852 9 mon 7 days

Nicholas E Worthington s/o ?...

Nicholas JOD, s/o Nicholas & Matilda Worthington 1/15/1844 4 yrs 11 mon 3 days

Ann G Moore d 4/17/...

Ann Hall Moore d/o

Alfred L Moore s/o Alfred L & Ann G Moore d 4/28/1835 15 mon

Rachel G Welsh 6/25/1828 17 yrs 9 mon

Noah H Worthington b 3/31/1835 d 6/1/1880 Mary A C Worthington w/o Noah b 2/5/1835 d

12/16/1909 children - Noah d 4/29/1859 3 mon J Gist d 6/29/1875 19 yrs Rezin H d 7/8/1875 14

mon Thomas Hall d 8/11/1876 14 yrs

Rezin H Worthington, J Mason 12/13/1839 - 3/22/1872

Augusta Love Cline 4/1/1874 - 8/13/1954

Arthur Leland Cline 12/29/1857 - 3/14/1930

Henry James Hebb b 12/16/1882 - 7/31/1954*

Alma Loretta (Love) Hebb 2/9/1885-3/19/1971*

Tall Monument with several names (adults through children and contains reference to the flu)

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Appendix 5: Major Research Collections and Abbreviations

MHS	Maryland Historical Society Worthington MSS
BCLR	Baltimore County Land Records, County Courthouse, Towson
BCHS	Baltimore County Historical Society
PRATT MD	Pratt Library Maryland Collection
MSA	Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland
MHT	Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service Aerial Photography, National Archives and Records Administration II, College Park, Maryland
GHS	Granite Historical Society Records
GRIFFITH	Beverly Griffith Papers, Granite, Maryland
GPCA	Greater Patapsco Community Association Case Files
AWW	Ann Worthington White Genealogy of the Worthington Family

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Appendix 6

Beverly M. Griffith, *Patapsco-Granite Area Historic Sites Inventory* 1997

Appendix B of the *Patapsco/Granite Area Community Plan*
Adopted by the Baltimore County Planning Board September 1998, by
the Baltimore County Council [DATE?]

“There is an extensive number of historic buildings and sites that have the potential for listing on an individual basis as Baltimore County Landmarks on the Preliminary or Final Landmarks list. (See Appendix B for a list.) There is also the possibility of creating a satellite District for a significant cluster of historic resources that are fundamental to the character of the area, without which the area would be altered irreparably. A historic preservation master plan is needed as is a strategy for an in-depth evaluation of the historic resources and a priority list for historic reservation. The Granite Historical Society working in conjunction with the Greater Patapsco Community Association, property owners and the county's architectural historian, John McGrain should develop this plan and strategy.” (p. 4)

APPENDIX B

HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND SITES INVENTORY

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY BEVERLY M. GRIFFITH, MAY 1997

SITE	LOCATION	DATE	REGISTRY	ARCHITECTURE	REMARKS
LAIRY HILL'S	3000 RICE'S LANE				
ALBRIGHT, EDWARD	10813 DAVIS AVE.	C-1890		SECOND EMPIRE	
ALBRIGHT, OTHO	10909 ST. PAUL AVE.		NHD		
ANDERSON, JOHN	10826 SUMMIT AVE.				GRANITE POSTS / CROSS GABLE
ATHERTON, WILLIAM	3009 HERNWOOD RD.				
BABINGTON	9102 DOGWOOD RD.			SECOND EMPIRE	NON EXISTANT
BAKER HOUSE	HERNWOOD RD.				
BELL, ARTHUR, M.D.	10320 DAVIS AVE.	C-1940			DR. BELL WAS A DENTIST/ALSO OWNED DAIRY FARM
BONSAL	10815 SUMMIT AVE.				CROSS GABLE
BORTLE / MURRAY	10902 SUMMIT AVE.				
BORTLE/JOHNSON/POOH	10828 SUMMIT AVE.				CROSS GABLE
BRANTLEY, EUGENE	10808 ACME AVE.	1956			
BRANTLEY, LEWIS	10808 ACME AVE.	1948			
BRYANT, JAMES	10822 DAVIS AVE.	C-1954			
BURGESS, LEANDER	10810 ST. PAUL AVE.		NHD		COL REV PORCH
BUTTS, ARTHUR ULYSSUS	10500 OLD COURT RD.	1912	NHD	QUEEN ANNE	
CAMPBELL	9319 DOGWOOD RD.	C-1932		LOG CABIN	BUILDER ALFRED LEHMANN & BOB NORRIS / GERMAN SIDING
CARETAKERS	2703 MELROSE AVE.				
CARETAKERS HOUSE	2829 OFFUTT RD.				
CARETAKERS HOUSE ?	3519 GRANITE RD.	C-1870'S			RIEBEN 1940-1990'S
CARONNA	2914 KUNTZ LANE				
CEM BEHIND GRANITE CH	PRESBYTERIAN CH GROUNDS	C-1833			PEACOCKS, HAMILTON & R.A.B. 1856
CHALKER	9927 OLD COURT	C-1950			
CHERRY HILL A.U.M.P.	2438 OFFUTT RD.		1887	BA 2399	OCT. 1, 1887 ON CORNERSTONE/ B.J. DORSEY SOLD LAND 1891
CHERRY HILL CH. CEM.	2438 OFFUTT RD.				
COMMUNITY PENTECOSTAL CH.	DANIELS		1940		
COWART	2835 OFFUTT RD.				
COX	3609 HERNWOOD RD.				
CRUM	10809 SUMMIT AVE.				GRANITE FOUNDATION
CUNNINGHAM	9511 OLD COURT RD.	C-1930			ARTHUR HIGGS OWNER IN 1941 / ORIGINALLY A GARAGE
CUNNINGHAM	10526 OLD COURT RD.		NHD		
DANIELS MILL	ALBERTON RD.	C-1840	BA-29		COMPANY TOWN / RAZED IN 1968/FLOODED IN 1972
DAVIDSON	9115 OLD COURT RD.	C-1922		AMER 4 SQ	REIBLICH BUILDER / BARN
DAVIS TUNNEL	B&O R.R. TRACK	1830'S			BETWEEN WOODSTOCK & ALBERTON
DEITZ	2935 RIDGE RD.				
DEITZ, CLARENCE	9830 OLD COURT RD.			AMER 4 SQ	MR. LEHMANN BUILT BACK ROOM ADDITION
DEITZ, HENRY	10111 DAVIS AVE.				ORIGINAL LOG CABIN PORTION OF HOUSE STILL EXISTS
DELL'S STORE & P.O.	10415 MARRIOTTSVILLE RD.				
DENNIS	10820 DAVIS AVE.	C-1934		AMER-4-SQ	
DEVRIES	9311 OLD COURT RD.				BUILT FOR A WORTHINGTON
DIAMOND RIDGE MEETING HOUSE	8821 WRIGHTS MILL RD.	C-1300			STRICTLY A QUAKER CHURCH FOUNDATIONS STILL THERE
DORSEY	8222 WINDSOR MILL RD.				
DORSEY CEMETERY	3100 BLK GRANITE RD.	C-1841			
DORSEY TUNNEL	B&O R.R. TRACK	1830'S			BETWEEN WOODSTOCK & ALBERTON
DORSEY, ANDREW	10500 DAVIS AVE.	PRE-1877		COMPANY FARM	JUDGE OF THE ORPHANS COURT FOR BALTO. COUNTY
DORSEY, FRANCIS	3145 GRANITE RD.	C-1850			BANK BARN
DOUBLEDAY HOUSE	10712 MARRIOTTSVILLE RD.	C-1869	BA-2292		
DOUGLAS	10712 DAVIS AVE.				
DUVALL	8635 DOGWOOD RD.				
DUVALL, HARRY	8548 DOGWOOD RD.				
DYKES	9727 OLD COURT RD.				
EDWARDS	2219 RIDGE RD.				JERKIN-HEAD ROOF / EARLY STUCCO AND FIELDSTONE
EHLER TOMBSTONES	3542 HERNWOOD RD				
EHLERS, J.HY.	3542 HERNWOOD RD.	C-1870			GRAVE SITES ON PROPERTY
EHRHARDT/J.A. MACKEN 1877	8012 WINDSOR MILL RD.	PRE 1877			BARN/SPRINGHOUSE/SMOKEHOUSE/FARMSHED/
ELY MILL	2406 RIDGE RD.	PRE 1800	BA-28		ON BEN'S RUN
ELY, JOHN	2406 RIDGE RD.	C-1800	BA-28		4 STORY FIELDSTONE
EVANS	8216 WINDSOR MILL RD.				
FARMER	3635 HERNWOOD RD.	1947			
FEENEY	2841 HERNWOOD RD.				
FEENEY, PATRICK A.	10817 DAVIS AVE.				BECAME NUNS HOME FOR LITTLE FLOWER SCHOOL
FERGUSON, TIM	10811 ACME AVE.	1953			ANNA ROSE ANDERSON
FITE, WILLIAM	13501 HERNWOOD RD.				
FLYNN / KELLY	10819 SUMMIT AVE.				GRANITE FOUNDATION & POSTS
FOX ROCK QUARRY	OLD COURT RD.				2ND LARGEST GRANITE QUARRY OPERATION
FRENCH/HERN/BEALER	9820 OLD COURT RD.				
GARRIOTT, CHARLES	OLD COURT RD.	C-1954		RANCHER	ALFRED LEHMANN / BUILDER
GIBBONS	OLD COURT RD.				ANNA ROSE, BORN HERE / RAZED
GIBBONS / SPINOSA	10530 OLD COURT RD.		NHD		

APPENDIX B

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY BEVERLY M. GRIFFITH, MAY 1997

GIBBONS STORE	10601 ST. PAUL AVE.					
GOSNELL	9937 OLD COURT RD.	C-1832			AMER 4 SQ	ALFRED LEHMANN / BUILDER
GOSNELL, NIMROD	9940 OLD COURT RD.					EARLY STUCCO
GOSNELL, O.T.	9421 OLD COURT RD.	C-1944				CHARLIE PEACH / BUILDER / O.T. WAS CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT
GRANITE HISTORIC DISTRICT	GRANITE					
GRANITE NIKE BASE	HERNWOOD RD.		1958			2 SEPARATE AREAS/ LAUNCHING AREA & SIGNAL AREA
GRANITE PRES. CH CEM.	10637 OLD COURT RD.					
GRANITE PRESBYTERIAN CH	10637 OLD COURT RD.	1844-45	INH-2288	GOthic		ORIGINALLY AN ENGLISH STYLE MEETING HOUSE
GRANITE PUBLIC SCHOOL # 3	110612 OLD COURT RD.		1879	INH-151		TOTALLY GRANITE STONE CONSTRUCTION
GRANITE VILLAGE CEMETERY	ACCESS BY MELROSE AVE	C-1824				
GRIFFITH	9521 OLD COURT RD.					
GRIFFITH'S ADVENTURE	3517 GRANITE RD.	C 1700'S	BA-11			ARTHUR HIGGS OWNER IN 1941 / ORIGINALLY 2 ROOMS
GRIGGS	HERNWOOD RD.	C-1817	BA 1579			ABANDONED
HAMILTON HOUSE	2819 BUNKER HILL RD.			INH-1		
HARTIG	18019 WINDSOR MILL RD.					
HARTLEY, SAMUEL	8432 DOGWOOD RD.		1808	BA-27		FIELDSTONE/3 STORY
HARTLEY, THOMAS	8621 WRIGHTS MILL RD.	C-1800	BA-28			QUAKER FAMILY / 3 STORY FIELDSTONE
HEACOCK	8513 OLD COURT RD.	C-1830				ARTHUR HIGGS OWNER IN 1941
HEACOCK / WAHAUS	8301 DOGWOOD RD.					
HEACOCK, ISRAEL	8808 WRIGHTS MILL RD.					
HERMANN	10612 DAVIS AVE.	C-1834				
HERNWOOD SCHOOL NO # 22	110700 OLD COURT RD.		1880	INH/BA2200		1ST GRANITE PUBLIC SCHOOL/STANDARD 2 ROOM DIXON
HIGGS	9515 OLD COURT RD.	C-1950				ARTHUR HIGGS OWNER IN 1941
HIGGS CLARENCE	9723 OLD COURT RD.		1932			CLARENCE HIGGS BUILT HIS HOUSE
HIGGS, JAMES	9721 OLD COURT RD.		1949			JIM HIGGS BUILT HIS HOUSE
HILL	9144 OLD COURT RD.	C-1822			AMER 4 SQ	SMOKEHOUSE
HILLSIDE SCHOOLHOUSE	RIDGE RD.	PRE-1859				NON-EXISTANT records transferred to Diamond Ridge No#2
HILTZ, JOHN	110809 DAVIS AVE.					
HILTZ, PETER	10816 DAVIS AVE.	C-1954				
HITE, ERIC	9312 DOGWOOD RD.	C-1880				ORIGINALLY A DAIRY FARM / SPRINGHOUSE STILL THERE
HOCHEISER	18506 DOGWOOD RD.					
HOLBROOK, J.O.	10519 MARRIOTTVILLE RD.	PRE 1877				
HOLY GHOST / ST ALPHONSUS	OLD COURT RD.		1885	BA-1580	GOthic CHURCH	STRUCK BY LIGHTNING 7-3-1968/RAZED IN 1987/BUILT OF GRANITE
HUMPHREY	10729 DAVIS AVE.					
HUMPHREY, JOHN	8737 WRIGHTS MILL RD.	C-1743	BA-25			FIELDSTONE CONSTRUCTION
ISAAC, J.T.	2707 HERNWOOD RD.				INH-1	
1ST QUAKER HILL SCHOOL	DOGWOOD RD.		1859			NON-EXISTANT / DIAMOND RIDGE NO # 2
JENKINS, CHARLES	10630 OLD COURT RD.				INH-1	
JENKINS, JIM	10621 OLD COURT RD.				INH-1	
JOHNSON	10615 OLD COURT RD.				INH-1	
JOHNSON, FRED	10737 DAVIS AVE.		1940			CORNER OF ACME & DAVIS
JURGELEIT	2909 KUNTZ LANE					
KEMP	2701 MELROSE AVE.	C-1850				ORIGINAL QUEEN ANNE / totally remodeled
KEMP	10701 OLD COURT RD.				INH-1	A STABLE AT ONE TIME
KLEIN	9301 DOGWOOD RD.	C-1930'S			AMER 4 SQ	BUILDER ALFRED LEHMANN
KLEIN, JOHN	10815 ACME AVE.	1890'S				
KLEIN'S	3601 HERNWOOD RD.					
KNIGHT CEMETERY	HERNWOOD LANDFILL		1841			CAVEY FAMILY & KNIGHTS WERE RELATED
KRATZ, JACOB	2556 KRATZ LANE	C-1900			LOG CABIN	GERMAN BANK BARN 1898
LAUNDRY HOUSE	OLD COURT RD.	C-1869	BA-1581	FEDERAL		SERVICED THE WOODSTOCK COLLEGE/BRICK BLDG.
LEHMANN, ALFRED	2507 OFFUTT RD.	C-1920				ORIGINALLY SMALL SQUARE HOUSE MR. LEHMANN BUILT
LEHMANN, ALFRED	9923 OLD COURT RD.	C-1923				THIS WAS MR. LEHMANN'S 2ND HOME
LEHMANN, CARL	9929 OLD COURT RD.	C-1959			RANCHER	ALFRED LEHMANN / BUILDER
LINEBORO/STINCHCOMB	3002 RICES LANE		1827			CEMETERY / AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER BURIED HERE
LINSLEY, MILLETT	251 OLD COURT RD.					ALFRED LEHMANN BUILDER
LIPSCOMB	9909 DAVIS AVE.	C-1928				
LITTLE FLOWER SCHOOL	10817 DAVIS AVE.	C-1928				SCHOOL WAS THE STUCCO BLDG.
LOG CABIN/SETTLEMENT HOUSE	BETWEEN O.C. & DOGWOOD	C- 1700'S			LOG CABIN	4 ROOMS UP/4 ROOMS DOWN / CENTER HALL TIN ROOF
LONG	DOGWOOD RD.					
LOVE HOUSE	8518 DOGWOOD RD.					
MANSFIELD	10618 ST. PAUL AVE.				INH-1	
MARCELLA CHURCH	9500 OLD COURT RD.		1827			CHURCH RAZED CEMETERY STILL THERE
MARCELLA CHURCH CEM	OLD COURT RD.	C-1846				
MARR / WHALEN, FRANK	10222 DAVIS AVE.	PRE-1921				ABANDONED/STILL STANDING/ OWNER UNKNOWN
MARR, CARROLL	10220 OLD COURT RD.		1994	INH-1	CAPE COD	CARROLL MARR BUILDER
MARTIN'S NEST	2916 OFFUTT RD.	PRE 1840	BA2291		LOG CABIN	
MCGINNIS	8301 WINDSOR MILL RD.					
MEEKINS, PHILLIP	9008 DOGWOOD RD.					
MEEKINS/MITCHELL/SMOOT	8824 DOGWOOD RD.					
MELLOR HOUSE	8428 DOGWOOD RD.		1879	BA-2318		

APPENDIX B

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY BEVERLY M. GRIFFITH, MAY 1997

MERKLE, JOSEPH	3113 HERNWOOD RD.				
MERKLE, ARTHUR W.	9926 OLD COURT RD.				
MILLER HOUSE	10501 OLD COURT RD.		NHD		WAS P.O. GAS STATION AND GENERAL STORE
MILLER, FRANK	10821 ST. PAUL AVE.		NHD	AMER 4 SQ	
MINOR	8807 WRIGHTS MILL RD.				
MIT, WELCOME	10322 OLD COURT RD.	C-1750	NHD/BA-8	CHES/TIDEWATER	BARN FOUNDATION/ICE PIT/SMOKEHOUSE/CEMETERY
MIT, WELCOME RETREAT	3144 GRANITE RD.	C-1832	BA-9		BANK BARN /SLAVE QUARTER/SPRING HOUSE/BUILT OF GRANITE
MYERS / GROVES, AUSTIN	10800 DAVIS AVE.	C-1954			
NASH, JOSEPH	10814 ACME AVE.	1888			
NASH, THOMAS	10805 ACME AVE.	1895			
NAWROT / JOHNSON	10908 SUMMIT AVE.				
NELSON	10715 OLD COURT RD.				
NELSON TENANT HOUSE	10717 DAVIS AVE.				PART OF EAST LOTHIAN LAND TRACT/ MATHEWS LIVED HERE
NORRIS, ROBERT C.	OLD COURT RD.	C-1826	BA-14	GREEK REVIVAL	GRANITE STONE WITH EARLY STUCCO OVER IT.
NOYES, B.B.	MARRIOTTSVILLE RD.	C-1865	BA-389	FEDERAL	ORIGINAL R/W NEAR POWELL'S RUN RD. CAPT. BEAL RANDALL C-1850
O'DELL, WILLIAM, C.	10301 MARRIOTTSVILLE RD.				
ODD FELLOWS LODGE	10613 OLD COURT RD.	1888	NHD		ORIGINALLY SHILCH LODGE NO# 3
OFFUTT BARN	2803 HERNWOOD RD.		NHD		RAISED GRANITE FOUNDATION
OFFUTT, DORSEY SR.	10823 ST. PAUL AVE.	C-1910	NHD	VICTORIAN	CARRIAGE HOUSE/ ICE PIT/ WATER BARREL IN ATTIC
OFFUTT, T.Z. DR.	2820 OFFUTT RD.	C-1850	BA-10		
OLD BATH HOUSE	10426 SYLVAN DELL LANE	C-1940	NHD		
OWINGS, CALEB	2851 HERNWOOD RD.	C-1800'S	BA 13		GRANITE BUILDING
OX BARN	SYLVAN DELL LANE		NHD		HOUSED OXEN & MULES FOR EARLY QUARRY OPERATIONS
PARLETT, LUTHER	2918 OFFUTT RD.	1913			
PEACH	10815 ST. PAUL AVE.		NHD		
PEACH	10527 OLD COURT RD.		NHD		
PEACH	10839 OLD COURT RD.		NHD		BOARD & BATTEN OUT BUILDING
PEACH, FLORENCE	10836 OLD COURT RD.		NHD		
PEACH, WILLIAM	10739 OLD COURT RD.				GRANITE WALL ON ROAD FRONTAGE
PEARRE	8901 DOGWOOD RD.				
PENNINGTON	10529 OLD COURT RD.		NHD		LAST GROCERY STORE IN GRANITE
PEUGH	2858 OFFUTT RD.				
PLATT	10608 ST. PAUL AVE.		NHD		PLATT RAN A STORE IN BASEMENT ORIGINALLY
POWELL'S RUN ACADEMY	MARRIOTTSVILLE RD.	1896			CORNER OF POWELL'S RUN RD / 2ND BUILDING
PUTNEY	10800 ST. PAUL AVE.		NHD		
PUTNEY&RIDDLE ABUTMENT	PATAPSCO RIVER	1800'S			QUARRY R.R. SPURLINE ACROSS RIVER TO MEET B&O R.R. LINE
QUAKER CEMETERY	WRIGHTS MILL RD.	C-1850	BA-2470		
QUAKER HILL SCHOOL	8322 DOGWOOD RD.	1881	BA-2317		CLOSED IN 1939
REED	10831 SUMMIT AVE.				
RIDGELY	2802 OFFUTT RD.				
RILEY, EDGAR	9200 WRIGHTS MILL RD.				ABANDONED
RITTER	9410 DOGWOOD RD.	C-1930'S		BUNGALOW	BUILDER ALFRED LEHMANN
RITTER, M.E. / DR. A. BELL	9700 OLD COURT RD.	PRE 1877			3 HOUSES / MR. LEHMANN BUILT MILKING BARN 1930'S
SASSI / LONG, PHILLIP	9910 DAVIS AVE.	C-1926			HOUSE BUILT INTO HILLSIDE
SAUTER	2800 OFFUTT RD.	C-1890			
SAUTER	2306 RIDGE RD.				
SAUTER	2426 RIDGE RD.				BANK BARN
SAUTER, CHRISTIAN	2406 RIDGE RD.	C-1900			
SAUTER, UPTON	8505 DOGWOOD RD.				
SCHISLER, FRED	8215 WINDSOR MILL RD.				ABANDONED
SCHLEE, KENNETH	10426 SYLVAN DELL LANE		NHD		
SHIFFLETT	8951 WRIGHTS MILL RD.				
SLAVE GRAVES	3517 GRANITE RD.				GRIFFITH'S ADVENTURE HOUSE SLAVES
SMITH	3201 HERNWOOD RD.				
SMITH, C.F.	OLDCOURT RD.				DWELLING RAZED/ FARM SHED STILL THERE
SMOOT FAMILY CEMETERY	9219 WRIGHTS MILL RD.				
SMOOT, FRANKLIN	9219 WRIGHTS MILL RD.				SMOOT CEMETERY ON THIS PROPERTY
SMOOT, ORVILLE	8920 DOGWOOD RD.				
SMOOT, EDW. F. / DUVAL	9223 WRIGHTS MILL RD.	C-1920			EDWARD F. SMOOT BUILT THIS HOUSE
SOMMERVILLE	2816 GRANITE RD.				
SPICER	2760 MELROSE AVE.		NHD		
ST PAUL'S M.E. CHURCH	ST. PAUL AVE.	1878	NHD-1574	GOTHIC	BUILT OF GRANITE / LARGE CEMETERY ALSO
ST ALBANS EPISCOPAL	DANIELS MILL	1895			
ST ALPHONSUS CEMETERY	OLD COURT RD.	C-1871			
ST. ALPHONSUS LYCEUM	OLD COURT RD.				RAZED
ST. PAUL M.E. CH. CEM	ST. PAUL AVE.				
ST STANISLAUS CH. CEM	ALBERTON RD.	C-1891			
ST STANISLAUS CHURCH	ALBERTON RD.	1879			CHURCH & CEMETERY RUINS BUILT OF GRANITE
STAMM / ELSEROAD	10837 OLD COURT RD.		NHD	COL REV	AT ONE TIME /AN ICE CREAM PARLOR ON ENCLOSED PORCH
STANFIELD, EDWARD JR	9600 OLD COURT RD.	1980'S		GEORGIAN	

APPENDIX B

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY BEVERLY M. GRIFFITH, MAY 1997

STAUBITZ	3637 HERNWOOD RD.				
STINCHCOMB, W.C.	9038 OLD COURT RD.	1894			HARRY WOLF LIVED HERE
STIRLING / RANDALL	2829 OFFUTT RD.	PRE 1850		SECOND EMPIRE	POSSIBLE CARETAKERS HOUSE ON PROPERTY ALSO
STIRN	2200 RIDGE RD.				
STOCKTILL	2811 OFFUTT RD.				RAZED IN MARCH 1986
STONE MILL RACE	WRIGHTS MILL RD.				STILL EXISTS IN 1997 / ON BRICE RUN STREAM FOR WRIGHT'S MILL
STROMER PROPERTY	3501 HERNWOOD RD.				
SUBOCK, JOHN	3001 RIDGE RD.				
SUMWALT, J.B.	HERNWOOD RD.	C-1877	IBA 1578		ABANDONED
SWIM CLUB	10426 SYLVAN DELL LANE		NHD		THIS BLDG. WAS DANCE PAVILLION/BATH HOUSE/CONCESSION
TAGG	OLD COURT RD.				ARTHUR HIGGS OWNER IN 1941
TAGGART HOUSE	10521 OLD COURT RD.	C-1879	NHD		
TAYLOR	2703 HERNWOOD RD.		NHD		
TENANT HOUSE	10504 OLD COURT RD.		NHD		
TRAIL	9918 OLD COURT RD.	C-1922		AMER 4 SQ	HOUSE BURNT IN 1980'S /SPRINGHOUSE/BARN/FARMSHED
TRAIL, JOSHUA F.W.	10012 OLD COURT RD.	C-1922		AMER 4 SQ	
TRAMMELL	2832 GRANITE RD.				
TRAMMELL, JOHN	10212 OLD COURT RD.	C-1930	NHD		ALFRED LEHMANN / BUILDER
TROTT	3811 HERNWOOD RD.				
TROTT	3815 HERNWOOD RD.				ORIGINALLY AN OUTBUILDING TO TROTT HOUSE
TROXELL, PHILLIP	3237 HERNWOOD RD.	C-1800'S			BANK BARN
UEBEL, WILLIAM	2801 RIDGE RD.				
UPTON CEMETERY	DOGWOOD RD.	C-1827			
WADE'S STORE & SALOON	HERNWOOD RD.				GRANITE BUILDING/ NON EXISTANT / LATER 1ST ZEPP'S STORE
WALTERS CEMETERY	3236 GRANITE RD.	C-1835			SAMUEL WALTERS BROTHER ALEXANDER LIVED HERE
WALTERS, ALEXANDER	3236 GRANITE RD.	C-1835			CEMETERY / SAMUEL WALTERS brother ALEXANDER WALTERS
WALTERSVILLE QUARRY	10400 BLK OLD COURT RD.	C-1800	NHD	EARLY INDUSTRY	REMAINS OF/BOARDING HOUSE/CUTTING SHED/PUMP HOUSE
WARFIELD BARN	OLD COURT RD.	C-1899	IBA1582A		AMERICAN BARNS.MD. REF. BOOK 973.25 PAGE 128
WARFIELD FARM	OLD COURT RD.	C-1899	IBA1582		
WASHINGTON	2704 HERNWOOD RD.		NHD		
WELLER STORE & HOUSE	2800 HERNWOOD RD.				NONEXISTANT
WHEAT	10506-08 OLD COURT RD.		NHD		
WHEAT	10510 OLD COURT RD.		NHD		
WOLINSKI, STACEY & DOUG	9512 OLD COURT RD.			CALIF CONTEMP	UNIQUE HOUSE
WOODSIDE	10225 OLD COURT RD.	1896	NHD	COUN-VIC	BUILT FOR ATTWOOD BLUNT JR.
WOODSTOCK COLLEGE	OLD COURT RD.	1869	IBA-7		JESUIT SEMINARY ORIGINALLY/BUILT OF GRANITE
WOODSTOCK COLLEGE CEM.	OLD COURT RD.				OVER 200 BURIALS OF SCHOLASTICS
WOODSTOCK GREENHOUSE	OLD COURT RD.		IBA-2301	VICTORIAN	BRICK BLDG. WITH GLASS HOUSES ON EACH END / RAZED 1986
WORTHINGTON, NOAH	3519 CABOT RD.	C-1840	IBA 12	GEORGIAN	BUILT OF GRANITE
WORTHINGTON CEMETERY	8722 DOGWOOD RD.	C-1784			
WORTHINGTON CRYPT	9500 OLD COURT RD.	1838	IBA-2478		ONE OF 3 ORIGINAL CRYPTS AT MARCELLA CEMETERY
WORTHINGTON, JOHN	2407 OFFUTT RD.	C-1891			BANK BARN / DAIRY BLDG. / RAZED IN MARCH 1997
WORTHINGTON, NICHOLAS	10114 OLD COURT RD.				
WORTHINGTON, REZIN	8722 DOGWOOD RD.	C-1900		VICTORIAN	HOUSE BUILT WHEN ORIGINAL ONE BURNT DOWN
WRIGHT	8421 DOGWOOD RD.				
WRIGHT	10037 DAVIS AVE.	C-1932			HARVEY JENKINS & FATHER HAND DUG THE WELL
WRIGHTS MILL	WRIGHTS MILL RD.	1700'S	IBA-378		NON EXISTANT/FLOODED IN 1972 BY HURRICANE AGNES
WRIGHTS MILL STONES	8934 WRIGHTS MILL RD.				2 LARGE MILLSTONES AT THIS ENTRANCE
WRIGHTS MILL STORE/ KATZEN	WRIGHTS MILL RD.				NON EXISTANT/FLOODED IN 1972 BY HURRICANE AGNES
YOUNG	10220 OLD COURT RD.			AMER 4 SQ	
ZAVIRUGHA	10817 ACME AVE.	1895			
ZEPP'S STORE	2701 HERNWOOD RD.		NHD		
	2816 BUNKER HILL RD.		NHD		
	2809 BUNKER HILL RD.		NHD		
	2811 BUNKER HILL RD.		NHD		
	2808 BUNKER HILL RD.		NHD		
	2806 BUNKER HILL RD.		NHD		
	2800 BUNKER HILL RD.		NHD		
	9904 DAVIS AVE.				
	10803 DAVIS AVE.				
	10805 DAVIS AVE.				
	10808 DAVIS AVE.	C-1937			BUILDER/ ZIMMERMAN
	8940 DOGWOOD RD.				
	9001 DOGWOOD RD.				
	9006 DOGWOOD RD.				
	9009 DOGWOOD RD.				
	9118 DOGWOOD RD.				
	8929 DOGWOOD RD.				
	8542 DOGWOOD RD.				
	8525 DOGWOOD RD.				

APPENDIX B

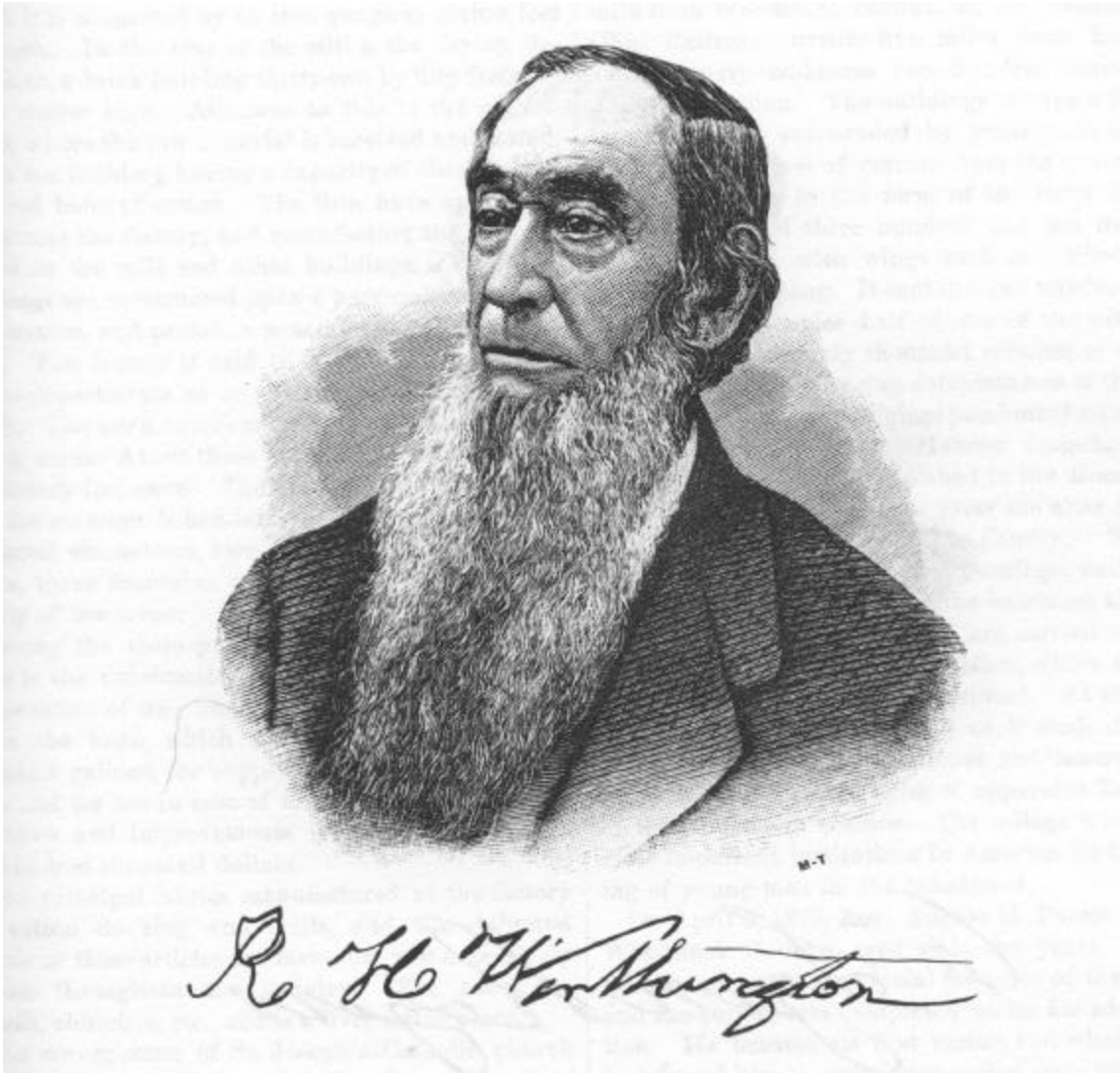
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY BEVERLY M. GRIFFITH, MAY 1997

18300 DOGWOOD RD.				
17913 FRY'S LANE				
2849 HERNWOOD RD.				POSSIBLE CARETAKERS TO OWINGS
3015 HERNWOOD RD.				
3563 HERNWOOD RD.				
3607 HERNWOOD RD.				
3619 HERNWOOD RD.	1929 ?			
3621 HERNWOOD RD.				
3625 HERNWOOD RD.				
2710 MELROSE AVE.				
3002 RICES LANE				
3008 RICES LANE				
3102 RICES LANE				
3109 RICES LANE				
3120 RICES LANE				
10628 ST. PAUL AVE.			INHD	
10628 ST. PAUL AVE.			INHD	
10622-24 ST. PAUL AVE.			INHD	
10611 ST. PAUL AVE.			INHD	
9313 OLD COURT RD.				AMER 4 SQ
9501 OLD COURT RD.	C-1930			BUNGALOW
10018 OLD COURT RD.				AMER 4 SQ
18025 WINDSOR MILL RD.				
18317 WINDSOR MILL RD.				
18326 WINDSOR MILL RD.				
18410 WINDSOR MILL RD.				
18423 WINDSOR MILL RD.				
2425 RIDGE RD.				
2437 RIDGE RD.				
2614 RIDGE RD.				
2738 RIDGE RD.				
2815 RIDGE RD.				
2824 RIDGE RD.				
2826 RIDGE RD.				
2845 RIDGE RD.				
2903 RIDGE RD.				
2905 RIDGE RD.				
2902 RIDGE RD.				
2911 RIDGE RD.				
2919 RIDGE RD.				
2933 RIDGE RD.				
3010 RIDGE RD.				
3019 RIDGE RD.				
8100 DOGWOOD RD				BOTTOM OF QUAKER HILL NEXT TO BRIDGE

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Appendix 7: Figures

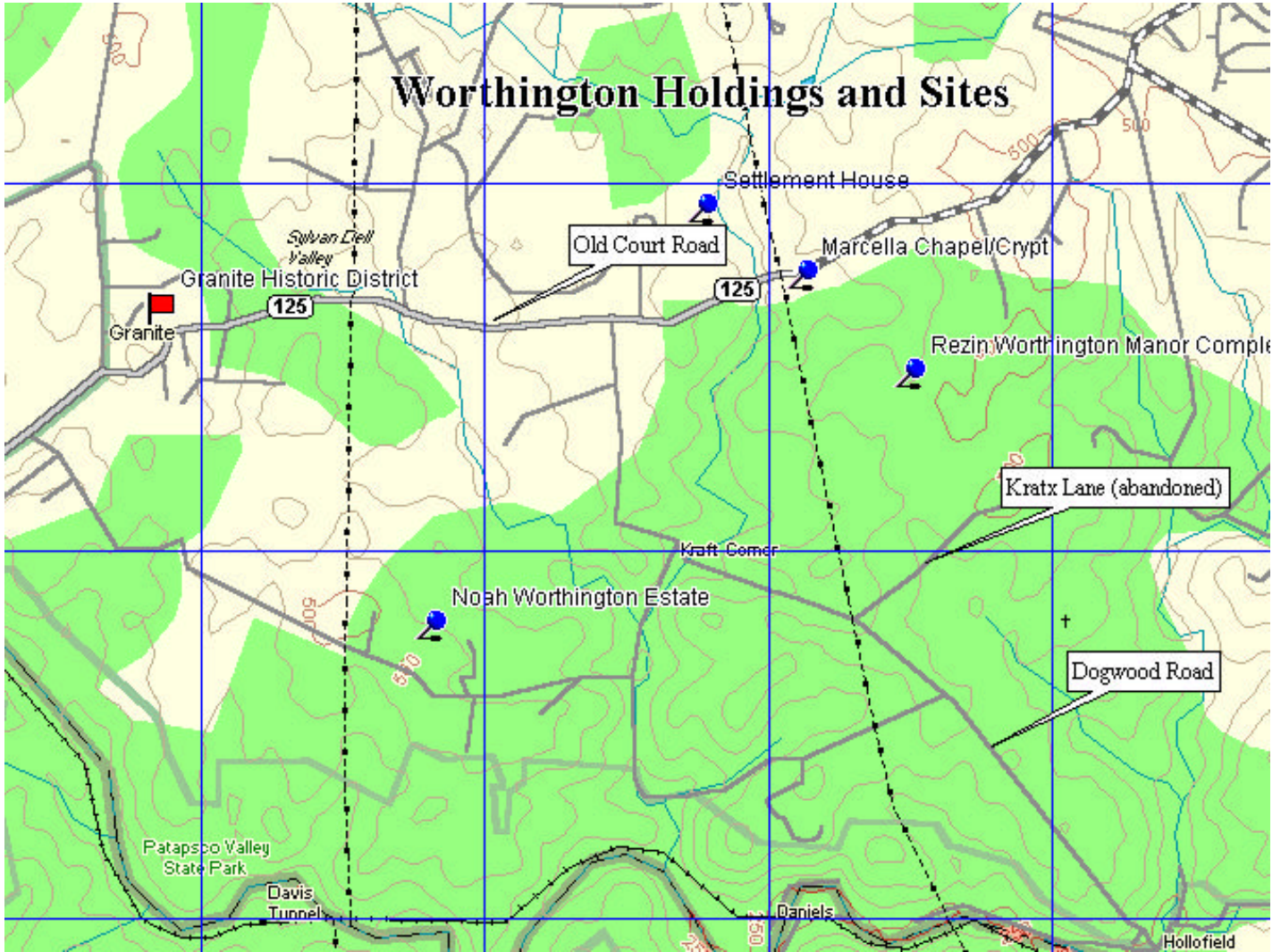
1. Rezin Hammond Worthington, from Sharf.³



³ Rezin H. Worthington portrait from J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County, from the earliest period to the present day: including biographical sketches of their representative men* (Philadelphia: L. H. Everts, 1881; reprinted Baltimore: Regional Pub. Co., 1971), between pp. 832-833.

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2. Worthington Holdings and Sites Overview⁴



⁴ Base Map *Topo USA*, identifications by Tatarewicz.

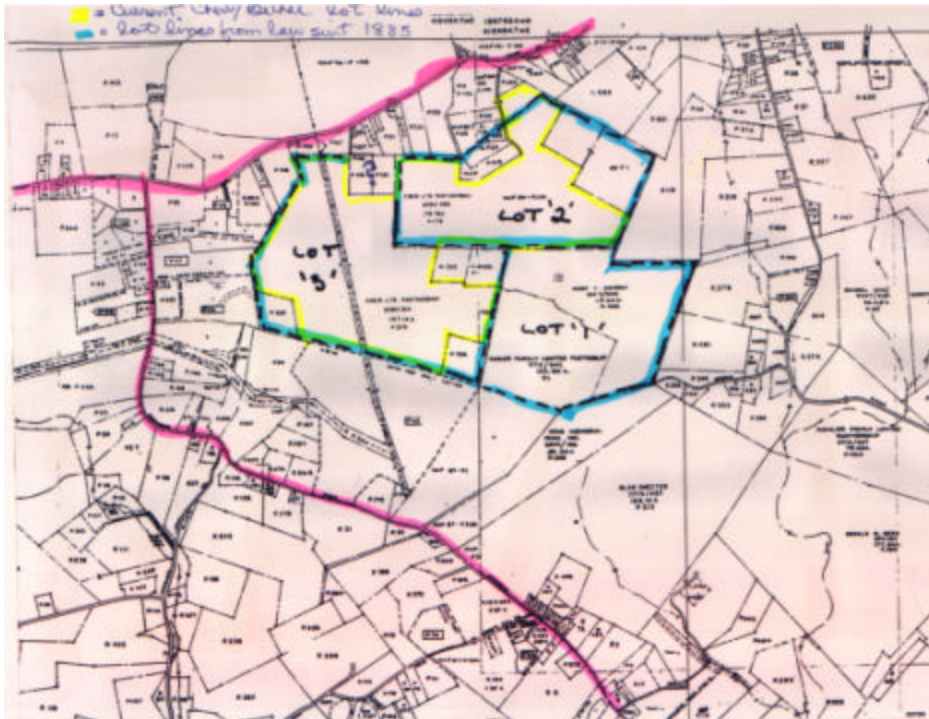
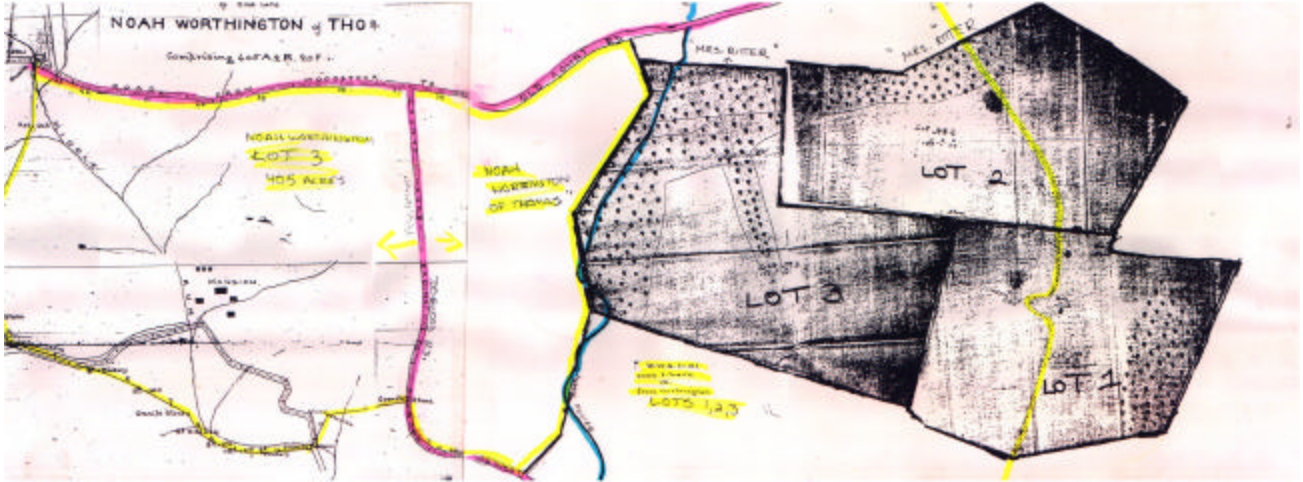
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4. Worthington Holdings ca 1877 (Hopkins Atlas)



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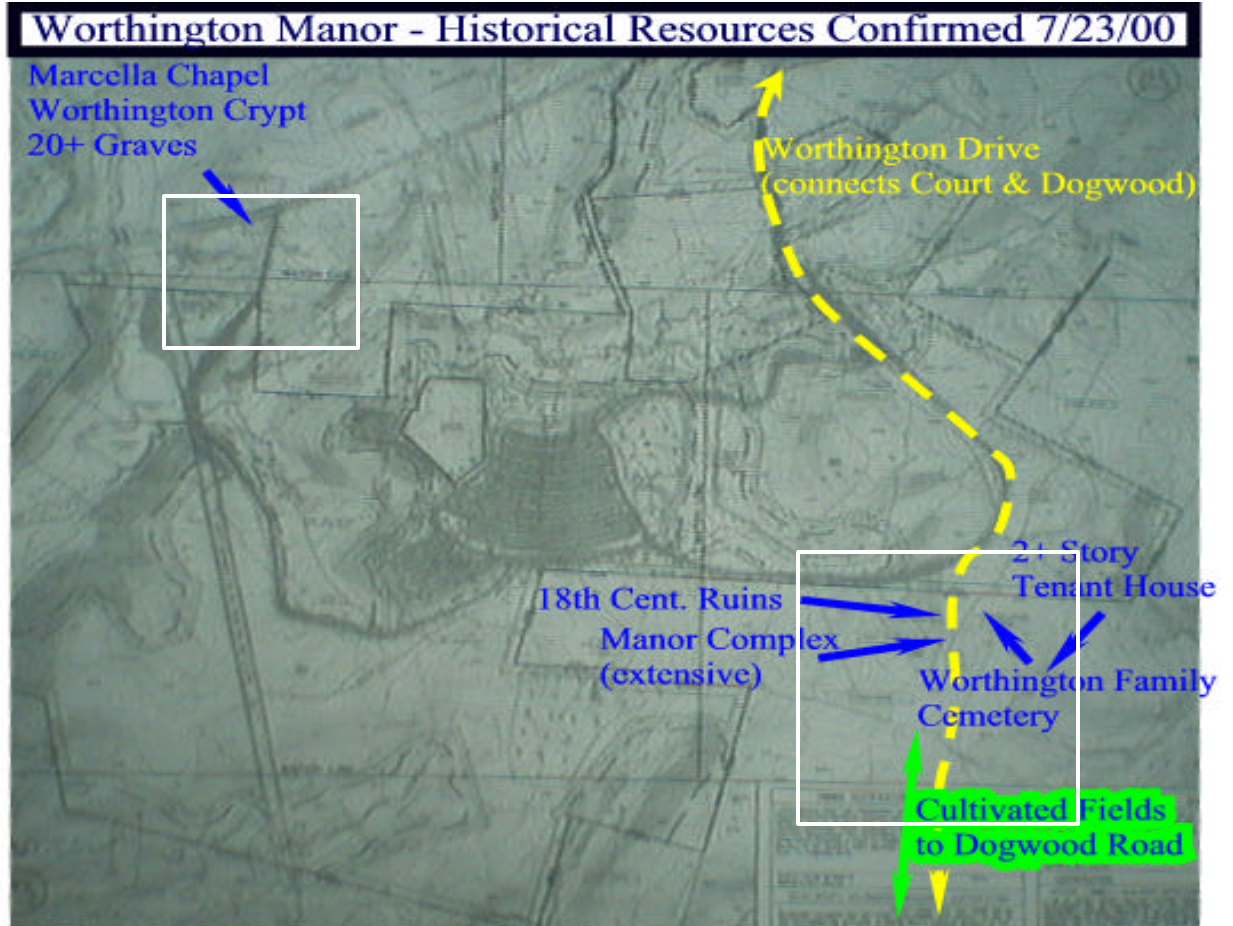
5. Subdivision of Rezin Worthington's Plantation ca 1880 (Marvel)⁵



⁵ Upper Map Base: Hebb-Love papers plat maps, Lower Map Base Baltimore County Tax Maps, both assembled and annotated by Dana Marvel

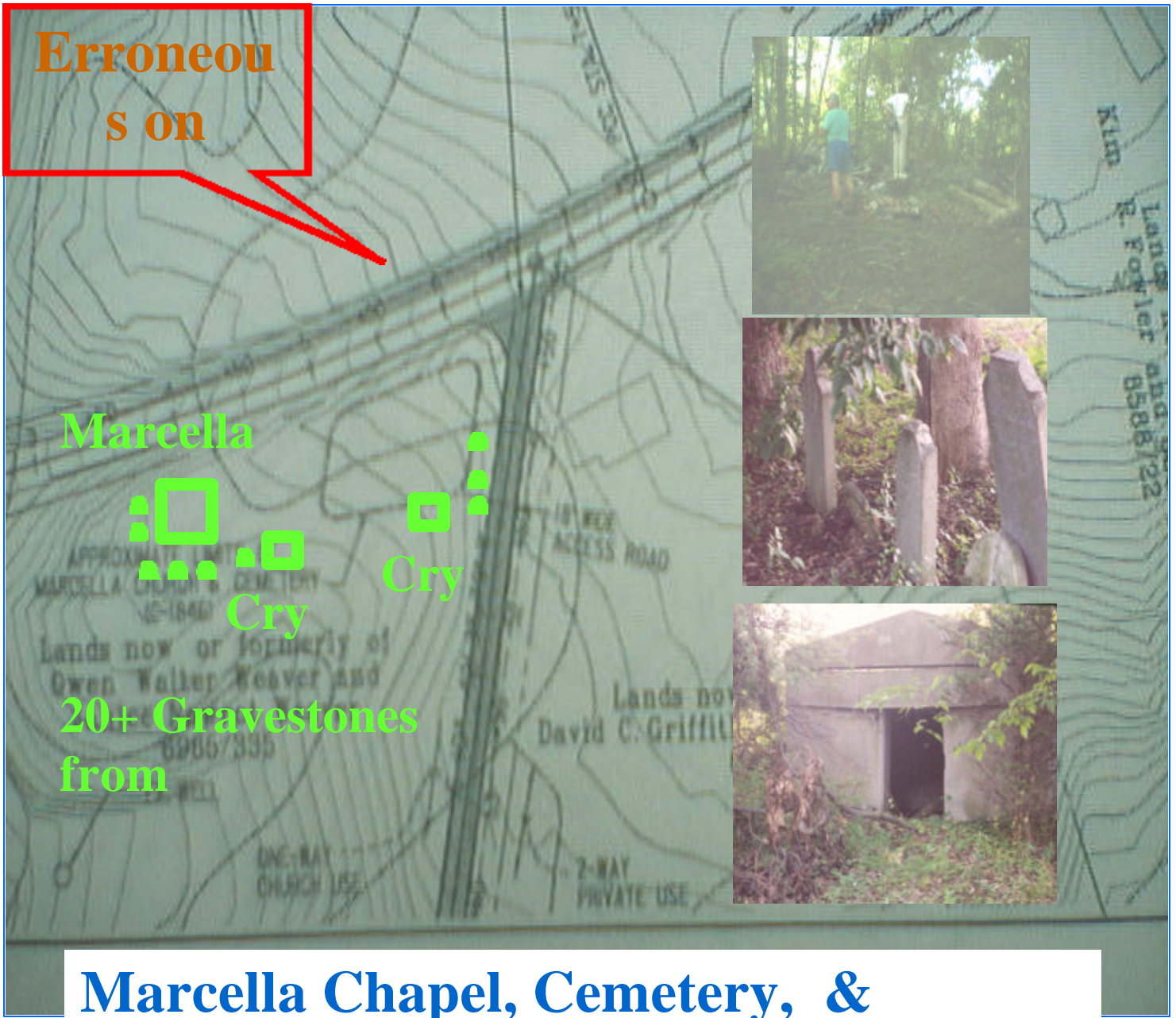
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6. Worthington Manor Historical Resources Confirmed by August 2000



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7. Plan of Marcella Chapel, Cemetery, and Worthington Crypts



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8. Marcella Chapel Graves

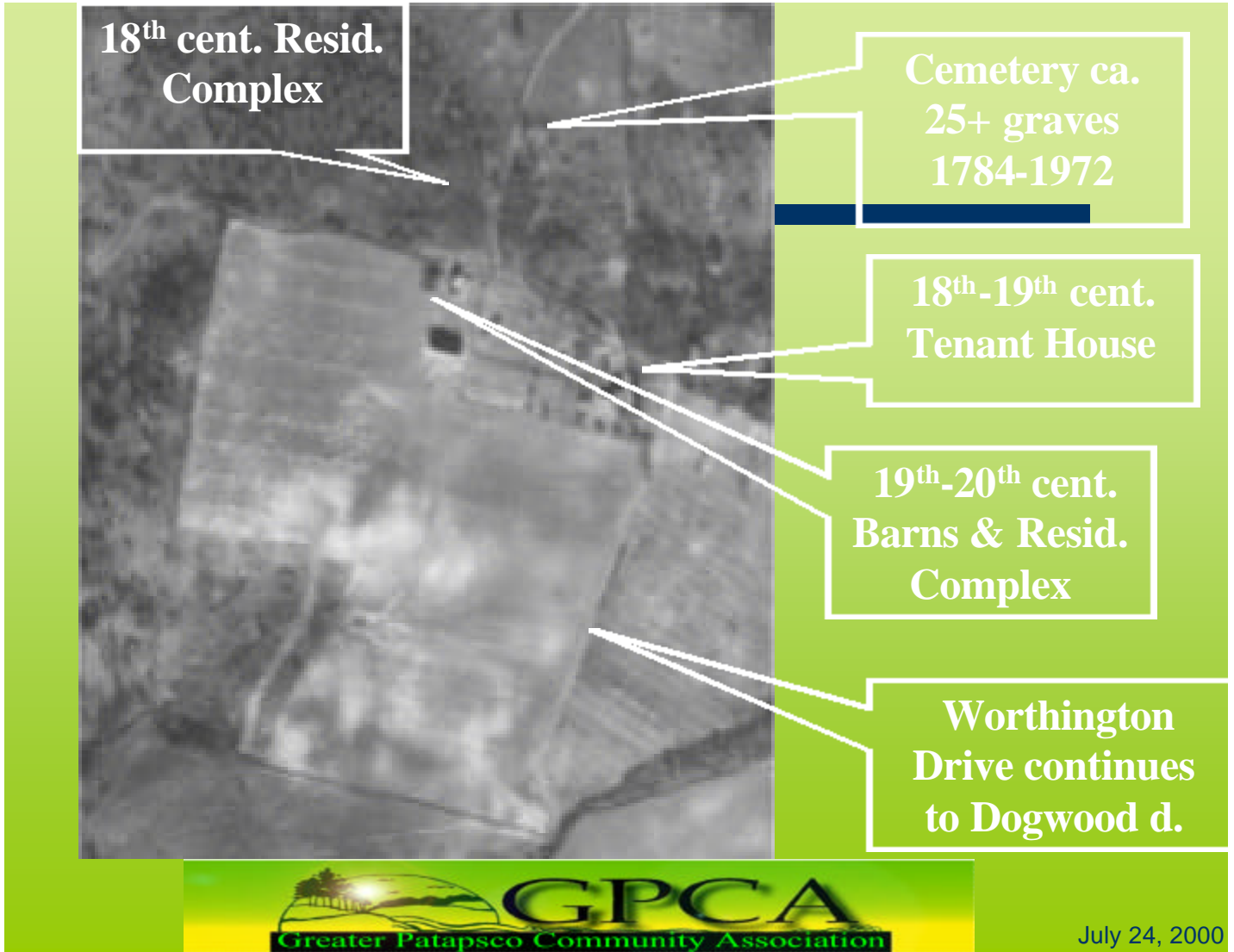


9. Worthington Crypt No. 1



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10. Plan of Worthington Manor Central Complex



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11. Presumed Cadet House



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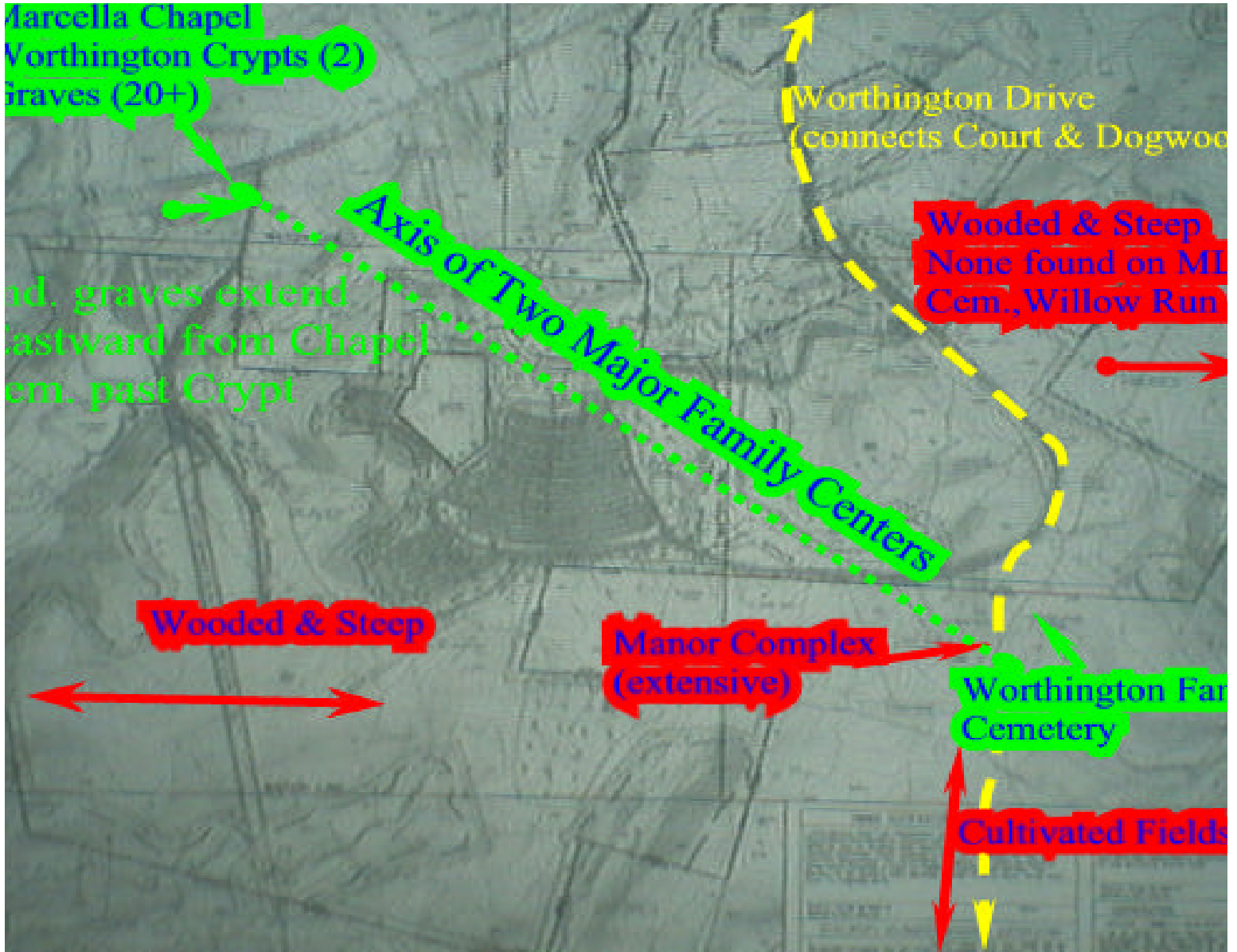
12. Twin Residential-Barn Building [TO BE ADDED]

13. Worthington Family Cemetery—Rezin H. Worthington Grave



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14. Worthington Manor Likely Historical Resources Unsurveyed



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15. Facsimile of Document, Rezin H. Worthington Inventory of Slaves

