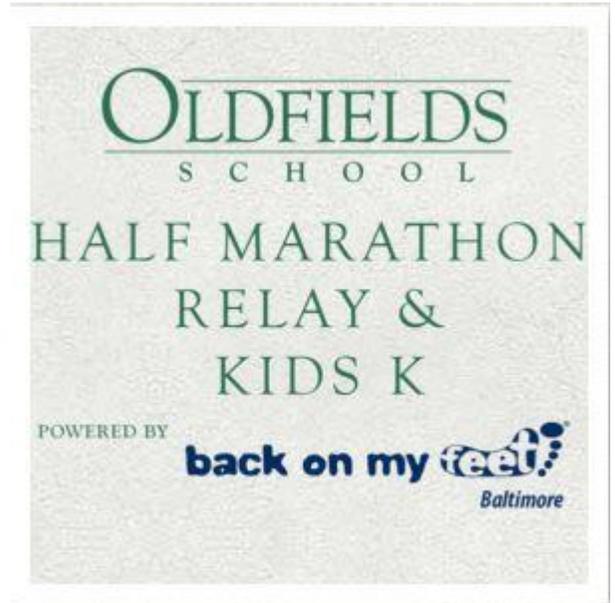


POINTS OF INTEREST for the Back on My Feet Half Marathon, Relay & Kids K, April 2 *provided by The Manor Conservancy*

Good luck to all runners. Enjoy the day and the beautiful rural scenery!



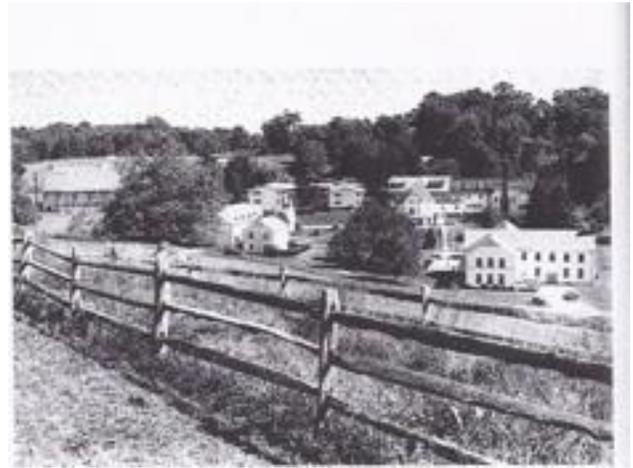
Running for Back on My Feet on the North Central Railroad Trail in 2014

Oldfields School

The present campus is part of a 1600-acre tract first surveyed in 1727 for John Tailor and given the name “Taylor’s (sic) Purchase.” The 1783 tax list shows John Ridgely with 1,060 acres of Taylor’s Purchase, with 550 acres owned by Darby Lux.

It passed through other owners and in 1847 it was sold to George Austen whose daughter founded Oldfields school. Austen had acquired a large holding near a village that was eventually called Glencoe, but at the time was named

Love's Switch. Lux's main house, Filston, was named for the ancestral place of his English forebears and in the 1877 atlas, Edward Austen is shown as owner of "Old Fields" George Austen's daughter, Mrs. Anna Austen McCulloch, came to live at Glencoe in 1867. She started a private school in the parlor of a double tenant house, which became known as Old House.



The school prospered and Mrs. McCulloch developed a system of education that was well ahead of her time. The students were taken to chapel in horse-drawn vehicles to St. James on Monkton-Manor Road, but in 1870 Mrs. McCulloch persuaded her uncle to donate land across Glencoe Road for a place of worship - Immanuel Church built in 1871.

The most famous Oldfields alumna is probably the Duchess of Windsor, the former Miss Warfield. Old House of Oldfields School is listed in the Baltimore County Historic Sites Inventory of the Maryland Historical Trust, which is the source of this information.

NCR Trail



From 1838 to 1972 this railroad line connected Harrisburg and York PA with Baltimore. The Northern Central was important not only for commerce but in the movement of troops during the Civil War. The funeral train bearing the casket of Abraham Lincoln was drawn by a black-crepe draped engine along these tracks.

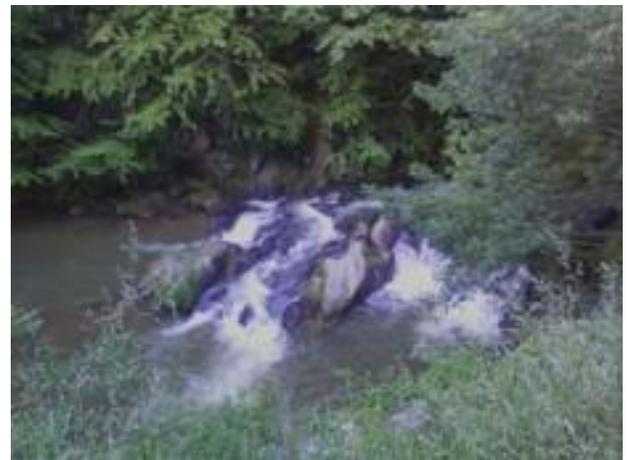
The Monkton and Parkton stations were built around 1840 and were later replaced with “fancy” structures at the turn of the century. The town of Parkton was the terminus of the local commuter trains and a place where farmers bringing produce would have to pay a toll.



The abandoned line became the Torrey C. Brown trail, one of the first rails to trails projects; it is managed by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Gunpowder River

The NCR trail follows much of the scenic Gunpowder Falls River. Big Gunpowder Falls originates in southern York County Pennsylvania and is joined by the Little Gunpowder at the western border of Harford County and eastern border of north Baltimore County, in the heart of My Lady’s Manor. It and its numerous tributaries run through fine agricultural and forested lands forming a major watershed to the Chesapeake Bay.



The river provides both top notch trout habitat and fly fishing as well as white water kayaking opportunities. At two points, it is dammed to form Prettyboy and Loch Raven reservoirs, both important water sources for the Baltimore metropolitan area.

Legend has it that the name of the river originated as early as 1600 with an Indian attempt to plant gunpowder in the hope that a crop could be raised. Another legend holds that the Susquehanna Indians were paid with gunpowder in exchange land along the river.

Riverbend Farm

As you approach Corbett Village from the south, the Riverbend Farmhouse, constructed in 1857, faces southeast away from Corbett Road. Its rural setting is preserved through a Maryland Environmental Trust easement.



Corbett Village

The village of Corbett lies upon a tract of land called Cromwell's Park. This land, southeast of My Lady's Manor, was patented to John Cromwell in 1719. The Manor and Cromwell's Park share a common corner and boundaries on two sides. The village between Glencoe and Monkton was a siding for the convenience of nearby farmers until 1880, when many of the residences were built, along with a steam saw mill and a general store. Corbett was named for Isaac Corbitt who sold the land for the station to the railroad at the time of the Civil War. The frame houses in the Corbett Historic District are characteristic of Victorian ornament.



My Lady's Manor

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, My Lady's Manor is recognized for its continued identity as a rural and agricultural treasure.

Charles Calvert, Third Lord Baltimore, had the 10,000- acre tract placed in reserve for himself in 1675. By 1713, when he was elderly, he married for the fourth time and gave his land in Baltimore County to his young wife, Margaret, thus "My Lady" received "Lord Baltimores Guift".



Monkton Village (Charlottetown)

The village of Monkton, originally known as Charlotte Town, was named in honor of the sister to Charles, the 5th Lord of Baltimore.



Planned by the manager of the manor, Thomas Brerewood, it was established in 1744, he announced “for the increase of trade and commerce,” as he wrote leases for the artisans who were to build and serve My Lady’s Manor. In 1771, Robert Cummins changed the name to Monckton Mills, having purchased a small estate including the mill on the west bank of the Gunpowder. Cummins had earlier traveled to Nova Scotia and settled at a town named in honor of the British Colonel Robert Monckton. The local community dropped the “c” at the turn of the 19th century.

Monkton Hall

Located on the south side of Monkton Road, east of the railroad bed, Monkton Hall is a structure of mid- 19th century origin probably built as a storehouse in connection with a “store” and the Monkton Hotel. At the turn of the 20th century, it was described as a warehouse with coal bins below, with a hall above and a blacksmith’s shop behind the building. Since then it has seen many uses, including a residence, offices, and art gallery.



Stationmaster’s House

The Monkton Stationmaster’s house is a small brick structure located to the west of the railroad bed, probably built between 1845 and 1850. It is located on a parcel first owned by the Meredith family listed in the 1798 tax assessment. From this large acreage, a small lot was transferred and used as a residence for the stationmaster of Monkton Station. It is currently a private residence.



Monkton Station



This one story frame railroad depot has vertical board and batten siding with late Victorian bracketed eaves, a shed-roof dormer and eyebrow window. It is now owned by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources.



Monkton Hotel

The Monkton Hotel is a brick structure in the village of Monkton just east of the railroad station. The railroad connected Baltimore and York, Pennsylvania as early as 1838. It is believed the Hotel was constructed immediately post Civil War. This country hotel was likely a favorite spot for those escaping the summer heat in the city.



Fairview Farm

After you pass through Monkton village going north, you will enjoy beautiful river views and suddenly you will see an expanse of agricultural fields on the left, which is Fairview Farm, a farm preserved with a conservation easement.



Fairview is yet another property included in the My Lady's Manor National Historic area; its 19th century house is said to have been built by Richard Antoine Remare, the chef of President Andrew Jackson.



The Old Swinging Bridge — a footbridge from long ago which crossed the Gunpowder just above Fairview Farm



Pleasant Valley Stone Ruin

A ruined house stands close to the rail bed against the hillside immediately east of the Gunpowder River. It is of the second half of the 19th century and it, along with other ruined foundations further up the trail, are grouped in a small settlement known as Pleasant Valley.

This railroad settlement was built around mining operations for iron ore and soapstone. There is an historical marker about 1/2 miles north of Monkton village.



White Hall

When you reach Hunter Mill Road, you are in the White Hall area, at this point just north of My Lady's Manor historical boundaries. This rural area is also rich in agricultural resources, woodlands, watershed, and heritage. The community of White Hall in Baltimore and Harford Counties was not named after the London palace or the British governmental area, as some may believe.



Early in the 1800's a large white house was built near the tracks of the North Central Railroad, and it gave White Hall its name.

An abundance of bird and animal life

Keep your eyes out for the natural habitat along the Gunpowder, the area's well-known and beautiful trout stream.

