Start Here

Scan One Time Only

And

Copy for Multiple Numbers

BA-949

AND

BA-950

BA-9-9 + BA-960

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90000354 Date Listed: 3/19/90

Montrose Mansion and Chapel
Property Name

Baltimore
County

MD
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for Patrick W. Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

3/19/90
Date of Action

==========

Amended Items in Nomination:

This nomination contains a religious building, but Criteria Consideration A (Religious Property) was not checked on the nomination form. Ron Andrews with the MD SHPO agrees that it applies to this property. The form is now officially amended to include Criteria Consideration A.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name: Montrose Mansion and Chapel (preferred)

other names/site number: Maryland Industrial Training School For Girls — BA-949 & 950

2. Location

street & number: 13700 Hanover Road — [N/A] not for publication

city, town: Reisterstown — [ ] vicinity

state: Maryland — code: MD — county: Baltimore — code: 005 — zip code: 21136

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
[ ] private	[X] building(s)	4	0 buildings
[ ] public-local	[ ] district	0	0 sites
[X] public-State	[ ] site	0	0 structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure	0	0 objects
	[ ] object	4	0 Total

ame of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date: 1/30/90

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register.
[ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.

[ ] removed from the National Register.

[ ] other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	vacant/not in use
RELIGION/religious structure	
EDUCATION/school	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

Federal
Greek Revival
Second Empire

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls stone
roof slate
other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Montrose Mansion and Chapel and the two small domestic outbuildings located near the mansion are nineteenth century structures built as part of a country estate. The property was acquired by the state in the 1920's for use as a juvenile educational institution. The nineteenth century buildings border the twentieth century campus structures. The mansion is an early second quarter nineteenth century two story neo-classical stone house with symmetrical fluted moldings and a variation of a Georgian plan. By the middle of the century, a large two story wing was built on the east side. A mansard roof with round-top dormers, a cupola, and a bracketed cornice with pendants was added about 1880. The chapel, completed in 1855, is a rectangular structure of stone with Greek Revival decorative detailing, a three story bell and entrance tower, a stone wall enclosing the yard, and two marked graves to the south of the chapel. Attached to the east end of the house is a small two story gable roofed frame domestic structure with frame appendages to the south. Two free-standing stone domestic outbuildings, one with hip roofed topped with a square ventilator and the other with a gable roof sit a couple of feet farther to the east. The gable roofed building is stuccoed. Neither the house nor the hip roofed structure are presently stuccoed. The east end of the main portion of the house is built of brick which is now painted. The present landscaping feature of the house site appears to date from the institution period of the property's history.

[X] See continuation sheet for GENERAL DESCRIPTION

8. Statement of Significance

BA-949 & BA-950

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

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
architecture

Period of Significance
c. 1826-1885

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

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

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The significance of Montrose Mansion and Chapel is derived from the architectural character of the buildings. The mansion, developed in three principal stages, embodies distinctive characteristics of neo-classical and Second Empire architecture as found in nineteenth century Baltimmore County. Important neo-classical features evident here are the projecting bays on the principal elevation, fluted symmetrical molding, and the proportions and arrangement of the internal spaces of the main block. Significant Second Empire features are the mansard roof and cupola with round top dormers and bracketed cornice with pendents. Of further interest is the scored decorative plaster work on the interior walls. Montrose Mansion is one of only two grand houses of pretention in size and decoration from the pre-Civil War period in the Reisterstown section of Baltimore County. Grand houses of this type and the Victorian country estate into which it was transferred by the close of the century are types of properties found predominantly in the lower portion of the county relatively near the City of Baltimore. Few country estates in Baltimore County had private chapels as does the Montrose estate. Built in the 1850s, this chapel is Greek Revival in character. The other notable example is the third quarter nineteenth century wooden Gothic chapel on the Crimea estate, now in Baltimore city.

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

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Montrose Mansion and Chapel are located west of Hanover Road, south of Glen Falls Road, and north of the Western Maryland Railway tracks in western Baltimore County near Reisterstown. They are part of Montrose School, an institution of the Maryland Department of Juvenile Services.

MONTROSE MANSION is a two-story, "L"-shaped stone house with a mansard roof, cupola, and Italianate bracketings. The main block is five bays long on the north and south facades. The wing, located at the east end of the building, widens it by two bays; it extends five feet further to the north than the main block, giving the structure its "L" shape. On the south, the facades of the wing and main block are not quite flush, with the wing set back about ten inches. The central three bays of the south elevation projects out a few inches.

The mansard roof is covered with slate shingles with several rows of imbrication. It is capped with a deep wooden molding. Beneath the roof is a wooden cornice of brackets decorated with pendants. The house has three interior brick chimneys, one located in the west end and one in the east end of the main block and one in the center of the wing. All have multiple flues, which were originally sheltered by brick arches. The west chimney, however, has been raised and now has a level top.

The cupola is located in the center of the main block. It is of frame construction and square with a heavy mansard roof with one dormer on each facade and a bracketed cornice. Each facade of the cupola has two tall, narrow windows with double-hung sash flanked by pilasters. The upper sash are round-arched. There are five dormers spaced evenly across the north and south facades of the building and two dormers on each end facade. These have round-arched sash and round-arched hoods decorated with pendants, and match the small dormers in the cupola.

The principal walls of the house are laid in uncoursed stone with granite lintels over all the windows. A 1930's Jeffersonian article described the building material as native bluestone. The east end is constructed of brick which is now painted.

The main entrance is located in the central bay of the south facade. A 1906 photograph shows a one-story pedimented portico with Doric columns over the three central bays. This has been replaced by a one story, flat-roofed, screened porch. The main entrance consists of a fanlight about double doors with glass panels.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The five windows on the second floor and two on each side of the entrance on the south facade of the main block all contain 9/9 sash. The entrance on this facade is like that on the south. On this facade of the wing there are two windows on each floor; those on the first story contain 9/9 sash and the same size windows on the second have 12/12 sash.

The north facade has two 12/12 sash windows on each story of the wing. The main block has the entrance, which is like that on the south facade in the central bay and 12/12 sash windows in all other openings. There is a one-story, screened porch across the five bays of the main block.

The west end of the building has no openings except the dormers. The east facade of the wing is of painted brick and has two windows with 6/6 sash in the center of the second floor and one with 12/12 sash on the first floor. On the south side of this end is a small brick addition of a shorter two stories than the house, with a 4/4 sash window in its east face; spring water was once pumped to its second floor of this utility wing. Also on the east end is a one-story, frame and stone hyphen connecting the house to a two-story frame house. This is a two-bay square structure with gable roof that was described as "servants' apartments." Next to this is a one-story brick washhouse or utility building with a hipped roof topped with a louvered ventilator with pyramidal roof. Both the house and the outbuilding have standing seam metal roofs.

The 1918 tax ledger gave the dimensions of the main house as 36' x 76', and 14' x 16' and valued it at $4,109.

The interior of the mansion consists of a central passage with a four over four room arrangement except that the northeast rooms on both floors have the principal and secondary staircases. The decorative detailing consists primarily of symmetrical fluted neo-classical molding with corner blocks around the window and door openings, plain baseboard, architrave, chair rail, and six panel doors with raised panels. The passage on the first floor is divided into spaces by an arch supported by fluted round pilasters. The arch opening and the fan lights above the outside entrances are trim with architrave molding.

The principal staircase is open string with three flights around an open well. It is decorated with scroll end brackets and "round handrail, balusters, and newel." The under area is enclosed with raised panels. The staircase rises to the third floor and crosses windows on the first and second floors. The secondary staircase is open from the basement to the top floor and also has three flights per floor with round balustrade parts.

The mantels on the first floor are marble. The mantels on the second floor are wood. The marble mantels are relatively simple with flat panels. The wood mantels have attached round columns supporting paneled entabulatures and wide shelves.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.3

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The walls throughout the main block have smooth plaster except for those in the central passages and stair halls. Here the walls are decorated with floral motifs worked into the plaster. The designs are shallow but distinctly form flowers, vines, and sword-shaped leaves. The most heavily decorated areas are those below the chair rail on the first and second floors. Above the chair rail, the decoration is concentrated along the edges of the walls forming wide borders. This decoration probably dates from the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The ceilings of the first floor rooms have decorative plaster work. The west rooms have intricate borders and swirls of floral motifs. The room in the southeast corner has a ceiling of geometric design with boldly raised molding above a wide floral scroll cornice border. These ceiling decorations may also date from the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The wing is divided into two large principal spaces ont he first floor and three small sleeping chambers and bathroom on the second floor. The first floor rooms, most recently used as dining room and kitchen, have the same symmetrical fluted neo-classical trim as found in the main block of the house. The mantel in the south room is marble with Gothic tracing. The mantel in the north room is marble and simple Greek in influence. The trim in the second floor spaces is flat and devoid of decoration other than plain corner blocks. The doors are six-paneled with raised panels but no molding surrounding the panels. The mantel in the largest room is elaborate by comparison to the other trim in this section of the house. It is identical to that found in the second floor of the main block.

The third floor under the mansard is finished with a mix of four and six panel doors. The sid panel doors match those of the first and second floors of the main block. Trim on this floor is generally simple.

Most of the door hardware is late nineteenth century through shadows of earlier hardware are evident on some doors. Several handles for service bells are extant.

MONTROSE CHAPEL, completed in 1855, is a one-story fieldstone structure with a square, three-story entrance and bell tower at its south end. The nave measures 45' x 30' and is three bays long with tall windows containing 9/9 sash. the windows here and in the tower have wooden cornices. The church has a gable roof and the tower a pyramidal one. Both have boxed cornices with simple frieze. The cornice returns at the gable ends and is repeated under the gable eaves. The bell in the tower is marked "Meneelys/West Troy, New York/1854."

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.4

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The tower has louvered shuttered openings on the belfry level (third story), on three sides. Those on the sides are narrower. On the south facade there is a three-part window above the doorway, which consists of two four-panel leaves, a five-light transom, and a surround of plain pilasters with deep cornice trimmed with a row of dentils. There is a 4/4 sash window on the east and west first story facades of the tower. The building is laid in uncoursed fieldstone with large stones at the corners. It is surrounded with a stone wall with decorative iron gate.

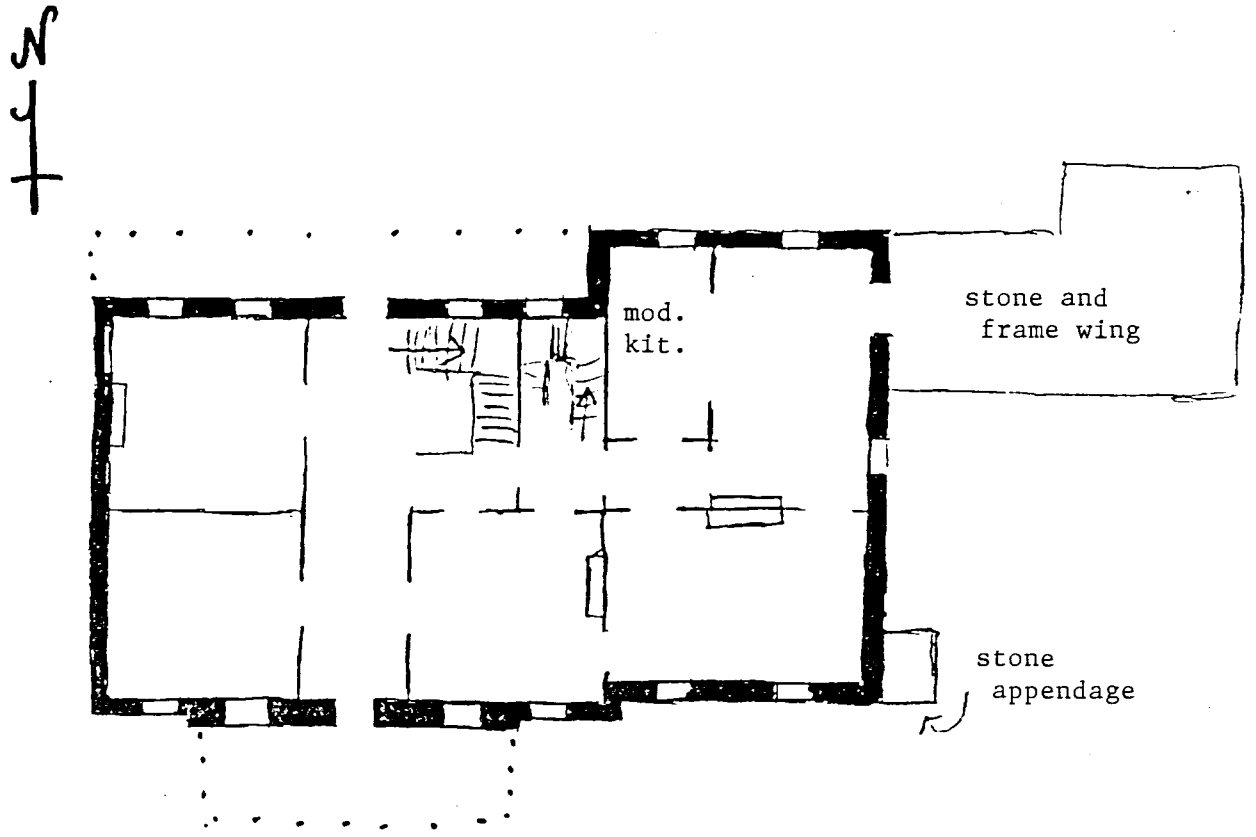
The interior is plain, and in recent years composition panels have been used to lower the ceiling. There are no "denominational" decorations. The pews are straight and hard, enameled in bright white. A balcony in the back above the entrance is supported by ribbed cast-iron columns. A very narrow stair leads from the choir loft to the belfry.

A stone wall encloses the chapel yard. The yard has no particular distinctive landscape features except for two grave sites along the east side. These sites are marked: one by a small stone, the other a large masonry monument. The monument is the burial site of Franklin Anderson. The stone is for a Stirling.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.5

sketch floor plan, 1989

not to scale



HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): DOMESTIC/single dwelling

RELIGION/religious structure

EDUCATION/school

Known Design Source: none

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Montrose Mansion is a significant landmark in Baltimore County largely due to its connection with N. Jerome Bonaparte, son of Napoleon's exiled brother, Jerome. Bonaparte's father-in-law, William Patterson, built this house for Bonaparte's son, N. Jerome Bonaparte. All the records of payments for the construction of the house have survived, specifically dating its construction.

The house presently is a combination of the 1820s when it was constructed and the Victorian era, probably the 1880s, when it was altered. As such it reflects the taste of two eras in American life as practiced by those who had the means to build in the latest styles.

Montrose School stands on a tract that was sold in 1779 by John and Robert Carter to Baltimore merchant prince, William Patterson; the original surveys were called Carter's Regulation, Matthew's Fancy, and White Oak Bottom.[1]

The 1783 tax list for Soldiers' Delight Hundred does not survive, but the 1798 tax list shows Patterson with 300 acres of Williams Resurveyed "and other tracts"; the only dwelling was occupied by John Banks; it was a hew'd log dwelling house, two stories, 28 x 18, with a log kitchen, one story, 20 x 16, valued along with a smokehouse at a total of $150.

In 1803 Patterson's daughter, Elizabeth, met and soon married Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the First Consul of the French Republic to America; he and his bride supposedly honeymooned at Montrose, although a 28 x 18 foot log house hardly seems the style to which either the Pattersons or Bonapartes were accustomed.[2] The legend is made even more insupportable by the 1804 Assessment book, which shows no taxable improvements and no household furniture on the Patterson 300 acres.

Other local sources hold that the couple resided at "Homestead," a Patterson estate west of present Clifton Park[4] (where there is now a rowhouse street called Bonaparte Avenue).

Napoleon, who had become emperor in 1804, was violently opposed to the marriage of his younger brother, and although Pope Pius VII refused to annul the union (officiated at by Baltimore's Bishop John Carroll), the Emperor and his government declared this contract, fully legal under Maryland statutes, as void. Mrs. Bonaparte was not allowed to return to France with Jerome, and in 1807 Napoleon

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.3

HISTORIC CONTEXT

arranged for Jerome to become the first king of Westphalia, a new state assembled from conquered and allied German territory. In 1812 Mrs. Bonaparte petitioned the State of Maryland for divorce from her husband, who had in the meantime married Princess Catherine of Wertemburg.[5] The divorce was granted by the Maryland General Assembly in December of the same year.[6]

The one offspring of the brief Patterson-Bonaparte marriage was Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born 1805. At age 25, the young Bonaparte's grandfather, William Patterson, conveyed to him by deed of gift the 300 acres he had acquired from the Carters some 51 years before.[7]

A series of Assessment Books in the Hall of Records helps bracket the development of the property. The log house of the 1798 tax list had dropped off the tax rolls by 1804. The 1818 assessment of the Old Seventh District showed William Patterson owner of Mount Pleasant and but $60 worth of improvements. The 1823 book showed Patterson still calling the place Mount Pleasant; improvements were down to $50, and there were neither slaves nor livestock enumerated. In 1833 N. Jerome Bonaparte had Mount Pleasant and $5000 worth of improvements.[8]

What had taken place after the 1823 tax list is explained by a receipt book in which William Patterson collected signatures from all his suppliers and contractors. The first clue is a receipt signed January 14, 1826, "on account of purchase Pork for the use of the people who may be employed to build a house at the Mount Pleasant Plantation." On December 22 the partner with the illegible signature mentioned total expenditures of $1,417.03 and named his associate as Benjamin Forrister. A year later, in December of 1827, there is a receipt showing that William Wheeler had hauled 5300 feet of inch pine boards to Patterson's place near Reisterstown." In February 1828 John Johnson was paid "for shedding his barn at his Reisterstown Place."

In August 1829 there is a $13.50 receipt, payment in full to John Slade for payment "in full for mason's work at his new house near Reisterstown." Through 1830, work was still in progress, with receipts for carpentry from John Johnson, for "filt ornamental sashes" from John Martin, for "carpenter's work both parlors" from John Milbourn, and "on account of painting at his New House at Mount Pleasant." William Barker & Son signed for 36 window weights, and the last entry was December 15, 1830, for "14,500 laths for his new house near Reisterstown," signed by the firm of House and Wollen.[9]

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.4

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Letters written by William Patterson show that he wanted his grandson to lead an American life and avoid the social climbing of Europe which his mother considered the most desirable stage for his name and talents. Patterson arranged details for his grandson's marriage to Miss Susan Williams of Baltimore and gave him a number of income-producing lots and warehouses in the port area. Miss Williams' own capital contribution would produce an annual income of $6000. Patterson summed up his arrangements in a letter to Bonaparte, stating that the properties offered therein would "put him on a footing with Miss Susan Williams," and added in a postscript:

> My Mount Pleasant Plantation near Reisterstown which I promised you for a summer residence, if accepted on those terms, I will convey to you at once or when you think proper.[10]

In 1843 Bonaparte and his wife, Susan M., listed in the deed as residents of Baltimore City, sold all the original tracts plus adjoining property they had acquired to Franklin Anderson. As early as 1839, Anderson had executed a bond of conveyance with Bonaparte's attorney, and when the 1841 Tax Assessor's Field Book was made out, Franklin Anderson was already in residence, shown as owner of "Mount Rose" and $6000 worth of improvements, $3000 worth of furniture, one carriage, two gold watches, and two Negro Slaves."

The evidence found in these tax lists, letters, and account books thoroughly explodes the story that Betsy Patterson and her father constructed a dwelling for King Jerome using French government funds. By the time the house was under construction, King Jerome's marriage had been annulled by the General Assembly and his Kingdom had been toppled by the anti-Napoleon coalition of Allies. The legends published in 1906 even record a dispute between Mrs. Bonaparte and the builders, who took umbrage and locked her out of the unfinished palace for a year -- all that revealed by then-living persons "who learned them from those who were participants." Mrs. Bonaparte was in fact living in France during her father's building program."[12]

Franklin Anderson, usually referred to as "Colonel," appears in print in an unidentified clipping, an ad, of 1815:

> ANDERSON, FRANKLIN, Attorney at Law, Has Opened and Office in the corner of the Square, near Messrs. John & Joseph M'Ilhenny's Store.
> Hagerstown, February 3, 1815.[13]

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.5

HISTORIC CONTEXT

In 1825 Anderson was a delegate from Washington County to an "internal improvements" meeting held in Baltimore.[14] In 1831 Anderson was married to Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Stirling, by the Rev. Mr. Nevin.[15]

Anderson called his place Montrose,[16] and the name appears on the outside of a letter sent there in 1844. The version "Rosemont" appears in print under an 1855 dateline. That year, the Andersons completed their private chapel (treated here in a separate section).

Colonel Anderson's death occurred at Montrose on April 28, 1866, in his 75th year.[17] The property passed to Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson under a will dated 1859. Mrs. Anderson was remembered by her "impecunious neighbors" for "generous liberality" and "innumerous acts of benevolence."[18] Mrs. Anderson died in 1879,[19] leaving Montrose and 535 acres to her nephew, Archibald Stirling. It was said of Stirling that:

> During his occupancy there was no diminution in the lavish entertainment of the guests at Montrose; on the contrary, the sumptuous feasts provided, were if possible, on a more extravagant scale than had ever before been witnessed within those halls.[20]

The property passed back into the Bonaparte family for little more. than a month in 1890. In 1887 Stirling had borrowed $8000 from Charles Joseph Bonaparte, son of the prior owner and grandson of the deposed King of Westphalia. Stirling was unable to pay off the mortgage, and Bonaparte, then a Baltimore attorney and prominent reformer, filed suit and purchased the property at public auction. The advertisement in the Sun described "Montrose":

> The improvements are a fine stone dwelling house, a good frame dwelling house, a frame tenant house, a stone and frame barn, a frame stable and other out-buildings. A considerable portion of it is in fine woodland.[21]

The next month, C. J. Bonaparte sold to Richard B. and James A. Clark.[22] In 1893 the Clarks sold to Elizabeth A. K. Mankin.[23] A 1906 magazine article described Miss Macklin (sec) as "a maiden lady who, with a favorite niece, lived in retirement until 1903."[24]

Miss Mankin mortgaged the property to "The Corporation for the Relief of the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland" and to "The Church Home, etc." On default of mortgage the property

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.6

HISTORIC CONTEXT

was offered at public sale by assignees on May 9, 1903:

> Mortgagee's Sale of Montrose Estate . . . Highly improved Containing about 535 acres, on the Western Maryland Railroad, about 3-1/2 miles from Reisterstown . . . Montrose . . . The Estate has a large orchard upon it, in a good condition, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. A considerable portion of the estate is in valuable wood land. The improvements are:
>
> A large Three-Story Stone Mansion, (slate roof) with modern conveniences, in excellent order; a beautiful stone chapel, and 2-1/2 story frame overseer's House; large Bank Barn (130 feet by 70 feet); Wagcn House; Corn House, Coach Stable; Carriage House; three Two-story Frame Tenant Houses; a large conservatory or greenhouse; all necessary Outhouses, and other desirable improvements[25] . . . Of this land about 23 or 30 acres are in wheat . . .

Dr. Adam M. Kalbach, a retired physician of Lancaster, Pennsylvania made the highest offer, bidding $20,000.[26] Dr. Kalbach had a townhouse in Lancaster, but spent his summers at Montrose with his wife and "five charming daughters":

> With their democratic and hospitable manners,[27] they are fast making warm friends in this section.

The 1911 Tax Ledger of District 4 charged Dr. Kalbach with 550 acres, and in 1916 added "New 2 Saw Mills & 2 Engines $800."[28] The property was Anna Mary Kalbach's in a ledger entry of 1920,[29] and on March 17 of that year, she sold to Frederick P. Gibson,[30]

The following August, Gibson and wife sold to the Maryland Industrial Training School for Girls.[31] The tax ledger in 1921 removed $29,910 from the rolls with the note: "Abate: State owned institution." The school that moved to Montrose had already enjoyed a long institutional history, having begun in 1831 as the Maryland House of Refuge for boys and girls; in 1866 it was reincorporated as the Industrial School for Girls, managed entirely by women until 1898.[32]

The mansion served as an all-purpose main building while the State was developing the grounds as a correctional facility for girls. The staff, cooks, and inmates lived, worked, ate, and studied in the great stone house until suitable buildings were constructed.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.7

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Sun reported in 1923 that the boxwood had been sold by the State to wealthy collectors on Long Island and around Philadelphia by that time, an estimated 75% of old Southern box had been snapped up by appreciative Northern horticulturists.[33]

Before 1939 the mansion was the administration building, and a set of complementary stone dormitories were built in a quadrangle plan as attractive as any Ivy League campus.

In the mid-1930s, a movie was shot on location here: Divided Hearts, a romantic treatment of the Betsy Patterson-Jerome Bonaparte alliance. One might ask what misguided desire for visual accuracy could have brought Warner Brothers to produce a First Empire saga on the grounds of what by then was an unmistakably Second Empire villa.[34]

The script, which was based on the play Glorious Betsy by Rida Johnson Young, got Mr. Patterson's name wrong and distorted the facts; in the opinion of the Times film critic, it was the "year's most disappointing picture." Director was Frank Borzage and stars were Marion Davies, Dick Powell, Claude Raines (as Napoleon), Hattie McDaniel (as "Mammy"), Arthur Treacher, Charles Ruggles,[35] and Edward Everett Horton (chuckle-headed Senators from Maryland).

In recent years, the mansion has become the home of the school superintendent, and the present holder of that post, Leonard F. Gmeiner, is the first full-time resident there. The Gardner administration building of 1939 forms the anchor of the quad at the end of the lawn opposite the mansion. The school now takes boys as well as girls, remanded there by the courts as a deterrent to more serious legal transgressions.

MONTROSE CHAPEL

There is no mystery about the private chapel on the Montrose estate. The idea for an Episcopal church in this western fringe of the county had been germinating as early as 1844 as revealed in a letter from Bishop William Rollinson Whittingham to John H. Alexander, sent to "Montrose" care of Colonel Franklin Anderson. Alexander was a prominent layman in that church and was a guest of Colonel Anderson's while Mrs. Alexander was recuperating there from an illness:

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.8

HISTORIC CONTEXT

> . . . Will you pardcn me if I try to turn your pleasure to account for my business, and beg you to use whatever influence you may have with your excellent host to strengthen and confirm in him his yet very feeble resolve about doing what certainly ought to be done -- erecting a small near church in this neglected village -- where I greatly deceive myself if much might not be done for the Church by a faithful zealous minister, having a suitable place in which statedly to officiate and gather together the few scattered sheep now straying for want of a shepherd & pasture. Forgive my trying to use you but believe that I take the liberty because I am sure how reciprocal is the confidence and affection with which I am ever yours, W. R. Whittingham.[36]

This idea eventually came to fruition. Colonel Anderson was also an active Episcopalian, and until his resignation in 1849, had been a trustee of Hannah More Academy.[37]

> In June of 1855, Anderson wrote to Bishop Whittingham:
>
> The chapel Mrs. Anderson and myself are erecting on our farm in Baltimore County is nearly finished. It is designed as a house for the public worship of God, where his Holy word shall be read and preached and where the services shall be performed, and the rites and ordinances administered, according to the forms and regulations of the Episcopal Church. We shall take especial care, in the disposition of our property that this chapel shall never be diverted from the sacred purpose to which it is dedicated. The officiating Minister will be a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church appointed by ourselves, who will of course have to obtain the sanction and express permission of the Rector of Western Run Parish,[38] within the limits of which the Chapel is situated.

Anderson suggested July 4 as the date for a consecration or suitable ceremony for "opening of the chapel."

The owner of Montrose must have been disappointed by the Bishop's reply. In sum the Bishop's letter, by no means unappreciative, stated that under the terms set forth by Colonel Anderson, he could not within the existing regulations consecrate the building:

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.9

HISTORIC CONTEXT

> I can not solemnly recognize as a Protestant Episcopal Church a building of which I have no security that it may not be next year a Romish Mass house or a Baptist Meeting House.[39]

In fact the Bishop's schedule did not allow for any additional events in July.

The Anderson chapel did see service, however, and the Rector of St. John's Western Run Parish (Worthington Valley) reported to the annual convention of 1855:

> About 5 miles west from St. John's Church in the Valley, Franklin Anderson, Esq., of Rosemont, has erected at his own expense, a beautiful stone chapel, 45 x 30, having a tower and bell weighing 800 lbs., and a fine instrument of music. It will be completed for services, it is expected in June. The Rev. John Atkinson has been employed by Mr. Anderson as its minister, with the consent of the Rector.[40]

Providing a regular rector or curate seemed to be a problem at Montrose. The Rev. John Atkinson, ordained in 1855 by Bishop Lee of Delaware, "became chaplain in Montrose Chapel, Western Run Parish, Baltimore County," but by 1856[41] he had assumed the rectorship of North Sassafras, Cecil County.

Shortly after the Civil War, Colonel Anderson wrote to Bishop Whittingham saying he would like to have the chapel reopened.[42] A 1906 magazine article stated that the chapel "was for many years the place of worship for the family, who were joined by certain neighbors, specifically invited to worship with them."[43]

After Colonel Anderson died, his widow continued on the premises, and in 1874 the Rev. Arthur John Rich, headmaster of Hannah More Academy and rector of St. Michael's Chapel on the school grounds, wrote to Bishop Whittingham about reopening Montrose:

> In the meantime, I have been for some weeks in communication with Mrs. Anderson, of Montrose Chapel. She has been led to desire earnestly the opening of her Chapel. She is lonely & needs a protector. She has been drawn towards Mr. & Mrs. Pryse. She offers them a home with her, will give them board, &c., will provide them with a horse & a buggy if necessary, will give what she can thro' the offertory if they will live with her, and if he will supply service in the Chapel every Sunday morning . . .

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.10

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Mr. Pryse will be able to influence Mrs. Anderson so as to get the Chapel property under authority of the Diocese.[44]

The Rev. John Thomas Pryse accepted the post, but as early as 1875, wrote to the Bishop, requesting another assignment. Mr. Pryse had been ordained in 1851, and in 1855 had removed to Georgia. Ill health had put him out of service for some 18 years, but at Montrose he had been strenuously trying to build a neighborhood church. His letter reflects the internal struggle in his denomination between "high church" and "low church," and he even mentions accusations of heresy." Mr. Pryse stated that Mrs. Anderson was adhering to her late husband's "low church sentiments." He noted that during his last years, Colonel Anderson had been a "very violent partisan" of the low church point of view.[45, 46]

Mr. Anderson's low church sentiments, if such they were, may well have been demonstrated in the style of architecture he selected. Although the 1906 history of Montrose estate describes the chapel as "Gothic," it is anything but that, and Scharf's county history of 1881 called it "Grecian style of architecture, with tower and bell."[47]

The colonel's taste was certainly at odds with that of his bishop, who was well known as a proponent of Gothic Revival buildings and a partisan to some degree of the theory of "ecclesiology" which led to such different Gothic Revival monuments as Hannah More Chapel in Reisterstown and Grace and St. Peter's in Baltimore.[48]

The 1877 atlas showed an "Episcopal Church" on the Franklin estate, but the 1906 account stated that, "Long years of disuse has, to some extent, impaired the interior of this chapel, but it is being renovated and soon again the 'music of the bells' will summon the worshippers for Divine Service . . . ."[49]

The 1940 inventory of Maryland church records stated that Montrose Chapel had been devised to his wife by Colonel Anderson and noted that the structure was "Never officially connected with the Diocese."[50] Under state ownership the chapel has been and still is used for Sunday services by various church bodies. The interior now presents a nondenominational appearance.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., who acquired the estate from his aunt, Mrs. Anderson, following her death in 1879, was a lawyer and politician. He studied law under J. H. B. La Trobe. He was admitted

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.11

HISTORIC CONTEXT

to the bar in 1854. From 1858 to 1863 Stirling was city councelor for Baltimore. This position was followed by state's attorney for the city from 1863 to 1864. He also served as U.S. District Attorney for the state and terms in both the Maryland house and senate.[51]

---

[1]Baltimore County Deed WG#5/24.

[2]"Montrose -- Once the Home of a King -- A Palatial Residence," Maryland Monthly Magazine, Reisterstown, 1 (September, 1906): 1 (hereafter cited as MMM).

[3](Text for this removed.)

[4]Clayton C. Hall, ed., Baltimore: Its History and Its People (New York, 1912), 1:80.

[5]Baltimore American, December 17, 1812, p. 3.

[6]Acts of November, 1812, Chapter 130.

[7]Balt. Co. Deed WG#210/39.

[8]Assessments and Assessor's Field Books, 1804, 1818, 1823, 1833, 1841; Hall of Records, Accession Nos. 8258, 8269, 8275, 8279, 8246.

[9]William Patterson Account Books, Maryland Historical Society, (MHS), Ms 904, Vol. 4 (unpaged).

[10]Patterson Letters, MHS, Ms.. 145; William Patterson to J. N. Bonaparte, July 20, 1829; other letters Patterson to Betsy Patterson Bonaparte.

[11]Baltimore Co. Deed TK#329/371; J. N. Bonaparte owned two other suburban places; the 1850 Sidney Map shows him at the northeast corner of Charles and Lake Avenues; in the last years of his life, he bought a place on Evans Chapel Road (now Roland Avenue) at Deepdene, 1869.

[12]MMM, p.3

[13]Unidentified clipping, Diehlman file, MHS.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.12

Footnotes (continued)

[14]J. T. Scharf, Chronicles of Baltimore (Baltimore, 1874), p. 419.

[15]Baltimore American, November 12, 1831.

[16]In Maryland Diocesan Archives, on deposit in MHS (hereafter cited as MDA).

[17]Baltimore Sun, May 1, 1866.

[18]Baltimore Co. Will JLR#3/116, MMM, p.4.

[19]Balt. Co. Will JMB#6/255.

[20]MMM, p. 5.

[21]Judicial Records, JWS#127/167, 173.

[22]Balt. Co. Deed JWS#184/33.

[23]Balt. Co. Deed LMB#201/164.

[24]MMM, p. 5.

[25]Judicial Records, NBM#193/26.

[26]Balt. Co. Deed NBM#267/514.

[27]MMM, p. 9.

[28]District 4 Tax Ledger, 1911, f. 245.

[29]District 4 Tax Ledger, 1918, f. 281.

[30]Balt. Co. Deed WPC#523/215.

[31]Balt. Co. Deed WPC#526/542.

[32]WPA Maryland Writers' Project, Maryland: A Guide to the Old Line State (New York, 1940), p. 561.

[33]Felix Miles, "Romance Lingers," Sunday Sun, November 11, 1923.

[34]WPA Project, Maryland: A Guide, p. 561.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.13

Footnotes (continued)

[35] New York Times, June 13, 1936, 13:1.

[36] MDA, W. R. Whittingham to J. H. Alexander, August 28, 1844.

[37] MDA, Franklin Anderson to W. R. Whittingham, September 28, 1849.

[38] MDA, Anderson to W. R. Whittingham, June 9, 1855.

[39] MDA, W. R. Whittingham to Anderson, n.d.

[40] Journal of the Convention of Maryland (Baltimore, 1855), p. 74.

[41] Ethan Allen, DD., Clergy in Maryland of the Protestant Episcopal Church Baltimore, 1860), p. 80.

[42] MDA, Anderson to W.R. Whittingham, July 25, 1865.

[43] MMM, p. 6.

[44] MDA, Arthur J. Rich to. W. R. Whittingham, September 3, 1874.

[45] MDA, John T. Pryse to W. R. Whittingham, February 18, 1875.

[46] Allen, p. 74.

[47] T. J. Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County (Philadelphia, 1881), p. 867.

[48] Phoebe B. Stanton, The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture (Baltimore, 1968).

[49] MMM, p. 6.

[50] Inventory of the Church Archives of Maryland-Protestant Episcopal Church (Baltimore, 1940), p. 263.

[51] Howard, George W. The Monumental City (Baltimore: M. Curlander, 1889), p. 534 and Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County pp. 719 and 866.

9. Major Bibliographical References

BA-949 & BA-950

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: Baltimore County, Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD.

See end notes under Section 8.

[X] See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [X] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository:
Baltimore County Landmarks Commission

10. Geographical Data

creage of property approximately 2 acres

USGS quads Hampstead and Reisterstown, MD

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing	
A	18	340720	4373450	mansion
B	18	341410	4375770	chapel
C				
D				

[X] See continuation sheet 10.2

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet No. 10.1

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are drawn to exclude the school or institution buildings that stand near the historic buildings.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

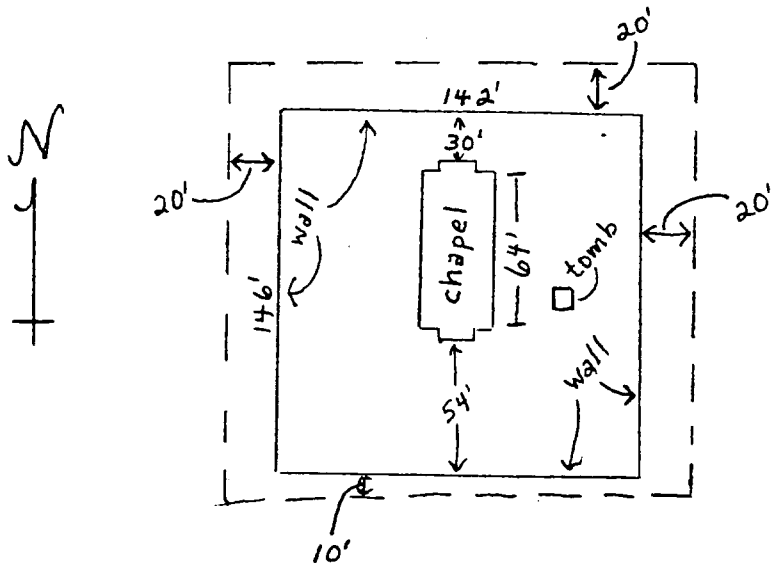
name/title John W. McGrain
organization Baltimore County Landmarks Commission date 1989
street & number 401 Bosley Avenue telephone (301) 887-3495
city or town Towson state Maryland zip code 21204

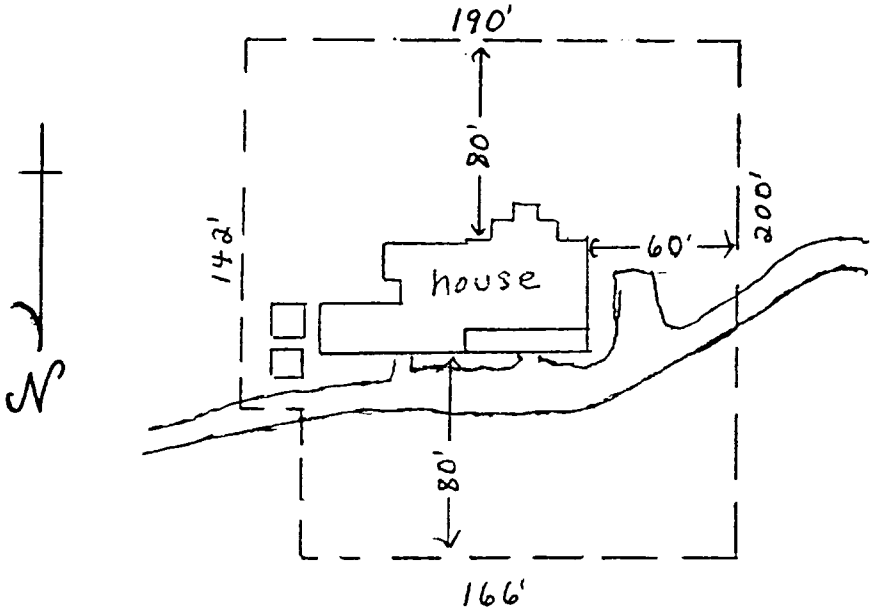
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

lational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Montrose Mansion and Chapel
Baltimore County
Maryland BA-949 & 950

Section number 10 Page 1





boundaries , 1989

UTM References:

MANSION:

Reisterstown, MD quad

18/340 720/437350

CHAPEL:

Hampstead, MD quad

18/341 410/4375770

Form No 10 300 REV. 9 77

PF-949, 950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
MONTROSE MANSION AND CHAPEL

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 13,700 Hanover Road, 0.6 mile west of Hanover Road, entrance just south of Woodensburg

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Reisterstown X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Second

STATE Maryland CODE 24 COUNTY Baltimore County CODE 005

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	X OTHER: Correctional

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Maryland, Montrose School (Department of Juvenile Services) c/o Leondard F. Gmeiner, Superintendent

STREET & NUMBER 13,700 Hanover Road

CITY, TOWN Reisterstown X VICINITY OF

STATE Maryland 21136

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. County Courts Building

STREET & NUMBER 401 Bosley Avenue

CITY, TOWN Towson

STATE Maryland 21204

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

DESCRIPTION

BP-[illegible]

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Montrose Mansion and Chapel are located west of Hanover Road, south of Glen Falls Road, and north of the Western Maryland Railway tracks in western Baltimore County near Reisterstown. They are part of Montrose School, an institution of the Maryland Department of Juvenile Services.

MONTROSE MANSION is a three-story, "L"-shaped stone villa with mansard roof, cupola, and Italianate bracketings. It remains substantially as it appeared when erected in 1906, the chief differences being (1) the enclosure of the rear porch, (2) loss of the front portico, and (3) removal of the shutters.

The main block is five bays long on the north and south facades. The wing, located at the east end of the building, widens it by two bays; it extends five feet further to the north than the main block, giving the structure its "L" shape. On the south, the facades of the wing and main block are not quite flush, with the wing set back about ten inches.

The mansard roof is covered with slate shingles with several rows of imbrication. It is capped with a deep wooden molding. Beneath the roof is a wooden cornice of brackets decorated with pendants. The house has three interior brick chimneys, one located in the west end and one in the east end of the main block and one in the center of the wing. All have multiple flues, which were originally sheltered by brick arches. The west chimney, however, has been raised and now has a level top.

The cupola is located in the center of the main block. It is of frame,square with a heavy mansard roof with one dormer on each facade and a bracketed cornice. Each facade has two tall, narrow windows with double-hung sash flanked by pilasters. The upper sash are round-arched. There are five dormers spaced evenly across the north and south facades of the building and two dormers on each end facade. These have round-arched sash and round-arched hoods decorated with pendants, and they match the small dormers in the cupola.

The walls are laid in uncoursed stone with granite lintels over all the windows. A 1930s Jeffersonian article described the building material as native bluestone.

The main entrance is located in the central bay of the south facade. A 1906 photograph shows a one-story pedimented portico with Doric columns over the three central bays. This has been replaced by a one-story, flat-roofed, screened porch. The main entrance consists of a fanlight about double doors with glass panels.

The five windows on the second floor and two on each side of the entrance on the south facade of the main block all contain 9/9 sash. The entrance on this facade is like thaton the south. On this facade of the wing there are two windows on each floor; those on the first story contain 9/9 sash and the same size windows on the second have 12/12 sash.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

The north facade has two 12/12 sash windows on each story of the wing. The main block has the entrance, which is like that on the south facade in the central bay and 12/12 sash windows in all other openings. There is a one-story, screened porch across the five bays of the main block.

The west end of the building has no openings except the dormers. The east facade of the wing is of painted brick and has two windows with 6/6 sash in the center of the second floor and one with 12/12 sash on the first floor. On the south side of this end is a small brick addition of a shorter two stories than the house, with a 4/4 sash window in its east face; spring water was once pumped to its second floor of this utility wing. Also on the east end is a one-story, frame and stone hyphen connecting the house to a two-story frame house. This is a two-bay square structure with gable roof that was described as "servants' apartments." Next to this is a one-story brick washhouse or utility building with a hipped roof topped with a louvered ventilator with pyramidal roof. Both the house and the outbuilding have standing seam metal roofs.

The 1918 tax ledger gave the dimensions of the main house as 36' x 76', and 14'x16' and valued it at $4,109.

The first floor plan consists of double parlors in the west end, a central hall that has an L-shaped extension into the rear of the wing, a room in the southeast corner of the main block, and two major rooms and a small kitchen in the wing. (See floor plan).

The woodwork on the first floor is Victorian, an addition probably made at the same time the mansard roof was put on. The front and rear door surrounds are fluted on the sides with a wide, simple molding over the fanlight. Other door and window openings have fluted surrounds and corner blocks with roundels. The major rooms in the central block have plaster decoration, including garlands and floriated patterns on the north parlor ceiling and a pattern of octagons and squares with a molded cornice and floriated fascia in the living room. The mantel in the living room is black marble and has a Baroque overmantel of gilded plaster.

MONTROSE CHAPEL, completed in 1855, is a one-story fieldstone structure with a square, three-story tower at its south end. The nave measures 45'x30' and is three bays long with tall windows containing 9/9 sash. The windows here and in the tower have wooden cornices.

The church has a gable roof and the tower a pyramidal one. Both have boxed cornices with simple frieze. The cornice returns at the gable ends and is repeated under the gable eaves.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

The tower has louvered shuttered openings on the belfry level (third story), on three sides. Those on the sides are narrower. On the south facade there is a three-part window above the doorway, which consists of two four-panel leaves, a five-light transom, and a surround of plain pilasters with deep cornice trimmed with a row of dentils. There is a 4/4 sash window on the east and west first story facades of the tower.

The building is laid in uncoursed fieldstone with large stones at the corners as quoins. It is surrounded with a stone wall with decorative iron gate.

The interior is plain, and in recent years composition panels have been used to lower the ceiling. A bright blue velvet curtain screens the rear wall. There are no "denominational" decorations. The pews are straight and hard, enameled in bright white. A choir loft is supported by ribbed cast-iron columns. A very narrow stair leads from the choir loft to the belfry.

OTHER STRUCTURES on the property include a fieldstone house with low second story and hipped roof west of the church. Near the mansion is a stone storage building of 19th century date. A Victorian board and batten barn with round-arched windows has also survived to the present.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE — CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	X RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	X ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANCE

Montrose Mansion is a significant landmark in Baltimore County largely due to its connection with N. Jerome Bonaparte, son of Napoleon's exiled brother, Jerome. Bonaparte's father-in-law, William Patterson, built this house for Bonaparte's son, N. Jerome Bonaparte. All the records of payments for the construction of the house have survived, specifically dating its construction.

The house presently is a combination of the 1820s when it was constructed and the Victorian era, probably the 1880s, when it was altered. As such it reflects the taste of two eras in American life as practiced by those who had the means to build in the latest styles.

HISTORY

Montrose School stands on a tract that was sold in 1779 by John and Robert Carter to Baltimore merchant prince William Patterson; the original surveys were called Carter's Regulation, Matthew's Fancy, and White Oak Bottom. [1]

The 1783 tax list for Soldiers' Delight Hundred does not survive, but the 1798 tax list shows Patterson with 300 acres of Williams Resurveyed " and other tracts"; the only dwelling was occupied by John Banks; it was a hew'd log dwelling house, two stories, 28 x 18, with a log kitchen, one story, 20x16, valued along with a smokehouse at a total of $150.

In 1803 Patterson's daughter, Elizabeth, met and soon married Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the First Consul of the French Republic, to America; he and his bride supposedly honeymooned at Montrose, although a 28x18 foot log house hardly seems the style to which either the Pattersons or Bonapartes were accustomed.[2] The legend is made even more insupportable by the 1804 Assessment book, which shows no taxable improvements and no household furniture on the Patterson 300 acres.

Other local sources hold that the couple resided at "Homestead," a Patterson estate west of present Clifton Park (where there is now a rowhouse street called Bonaparte Avenue).[4]

Napoleon, who had become emperor in 1804, was violently opposed to the marriage of his younger brother, and although Pope Pius VII refused to annul the union (officiated at by Baltimore's Bishop John Carroll), the Emperor and his government declared this contract, fully legal under Maryland statutes, as void. Mrs. Bonaparte was not allowed

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(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

France with Jerome, and in 1807 Napoleon arranged for Jerome to become the first king of Westphalia, a new state assembled from conquered and allied German territory. In 1812 Mrs. Bonaparte petitioned the State of Maryland for divorce from her husband, who had in the meantime married Princess Catherine of Wurtemburg.[5] The divorce was granted by the Maryland General Assembly in December of the same year.[6]

The one offspring of the brief Patterson-Bonaparte marriage was Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, Born 1805. At age 25, the young Bonaparte's grandfather, William Patterson, conveyed to him by deed of gift the 300 acres he had acquired from the Carters some 51 years before.[7]

A series of Assessment Books in the Hall of Records helps bracket the development of the property. The log house of the 1798 tax list had dropped off the tax rolls by 1804. The 1818 Assessment of the Old Seventh District showed William Patterson owner of Mt. Pleasant and but $60 worth of improvements. The 1823 book showed Patterson still calling the place Mount Pleasant; the improvements were down to $50, and there were neither slaves nor livestock enumerated. In 1833 N. Jerome Bonaparte had Mount Pleasant and $5000 worth of improvements.[8]

What had taken place after the 1823 tax list is explained by a receipt book in which William Patterson collected signatures from all his suppliers and contractors. The first clue is a receipt signed January 14, 1826, "on account of purchase Pork for the use of the people who may be employed to build a house at the Mount Pleasant Plantation." On December 22 the partner with the illegible signature mentioned total expenditures of $1,417.03 and named his associate as Benjamin Forrister. A year later, in December of 1827, there is a receipt showing that William Wheeler had hauled 5300 feet of inch pine boards to Patterson's "place near Reisterstown." In February 1828 John Johnson was paid "for shedding his Barn at his Reisterstown Place."

In August 1829 there is a $13.50 receipt, payment in full to John Slade for payment "in full for mason's work at his new house near Reisterstown." Through 1830, work was still in progress, with receipts for carpentry from John Johnson, for "filt ornamental sashes" from John Martin, for "carpenter's work both parlors" from John Milbourn, and "on account of painting at his New House at Mount Pleasant." William Barker & Son signed for 36 window weights, and the last entry was December 15, 1830, for "14,500 laths for his new house near Reisterstown," signed by the firm of House and Woolen.[9]

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4.

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

Letters written by William Patterson show that he wanted his grandson to lead an American life and avoid the social climbing of Europe which his mother considered the most desirable stage for his name and talents. Patterson arranged details for his grandson's marriage to Miss Susan Williams of Baltimore and gave him a number of income-producing lots and warehouses in the port area. Miss Williams' own capital contribution would produce an annual income of $6000. Patterson summed up his arrangements in a letter to Bonaparte, stating that the properties offered therein would "put him on a footing with Miss Susan Williams," and added in a postscript:

> P.S. My Mount Pleasant Plantation near Reisterstown which I promised you for a summer residence, if accepted on those terms, I will convey to you at once or when you think proper.[10]

In 1843 Bonaparte and his wife, Susan M., listed in the deed as residents of Baltimore City, sold all the original tracts plus adjoining property they had acquired to Franklin Anderson. As early as 1839, Anderson had executed a bond of conveyance with Bonaparte's attorney, and when the 1841 Tax Assessor's Field Book was made out, Franklin Anderson was already in residence, shown as owner of "Mount Rose" and $6000 worth of improvements, $3000 worth of furniture, one carriage, two gold watches, and two Negro Slaves."

The evidence found in these tax lists, letters, and account books thoroughly explodes the story that Betsy Patterson and her father constructed the dwelling for Kim Jerome using French government funds. By the time the house was under construction, King Jerome's marriage had been annulled by the General Assembly and his Kingdom had been toppled by the anti-Napoleon coalition of Allies. The legends published in 1906 even record a dispute between Mrs. Bonaparte and the builders, who took umbrage and locked her out of the unfinished palace for a year--all that revealed by then-living persons "who learned them from those who were participants." Mrs. Bonaparte was in fact living in France during her father's building program.[12]

Franklin Anderson, usually referred to as "Colonel," appears in print in an unidentified clipping, an ad, of 1815:

> ANDERSON, FRANKLIN, Attorney at Law,
> Has Opened and Office in the corner
> of the Square, near Messrs. John &
> Joseph M'Ilhenny's Store.
> Hagerstown, February 3, 1815.[13]

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #5.

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

In 1825 Anderson was a delegate from Washington County to an "internal improvements" meeting held in Baltimore.[14] In 1831 Anderson was married to Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Stirling, by the Rev. Mr. Nevins.[15]

Anderson called his place Montrose, and the name appears on the outside of a letter sent there in 1844.[16] The version "Rosemont" appears in print under an 1855 dateline. That year, the Andersons completed their private chapel (treated here in a separate section.)

Colonel Anderson's death occurred at Montrose on April 28, 1866, in his 75th year.[17] The property passed to Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson under a will dated 1859. Mrs. Anderson was remembered by her "impecunious neighbors" for "generous liberality" and "innumerous acts of benevolence."[18] Mrs. Anderson died in 1879, leaving Montrose and 535 acres to her nephew, Archibald Stirling.[19] It was said of Stirling that:

> During his occupancy there was no diminution in the lavish entertainment of the guests at Montrose; on the contrary, the sumptuous feasts provided, were, if possible, on a more extravagant scale than had ever before been witnessed within those halls.[20]

The property passed back into the Bonaparte family for little more than a month in 1890. In 1887 Stirling had borrowed $8000 from Charles Joseph Bonaparte, son of the prior owner and grandson of the deposed King of Westphalia. Stirling was unable to pay off the mortgage, and Bonaparte, then a Baltimore attorney and prominent reformer, filed suit and purchased the property at public auction. The advertisement in the Sun described "Montrose":

> The improvements are a fine stone dwelling house, a good frame dwelling house, a frame tenant house, a stone and frame barn, a frame barn, a frame stable and other outbuildings. A considerable portion of it is in fine woodland.[21]

The next month, C. J. Bonaparte sold to Richard B. and James A. Clark.[22] In 1893 the Clarks sold to Elizabeth A. K. Mankin.[23] A 1906 magazine article described Miss Macklin (six) as "maiden lady who, with a favorite niece, lived in retirement until 1903."[24]

Miss Mankin mortgaged the property to "The Corporation for the Relief of the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryalnd" and to "The Church Home, etc."
SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #6.

On default of mortgage, the property was offered at public sale by assignees on May 9, 1903:

> Mortgagee's Sale of Montrose Estate . . . Highly improved Containing about 535 acres, on the Western Maryland Railroad, about 3-1/2 miles from Reisterstown . . . Montrose . . . The Estate has a large orchard upon it, in a good condition, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. A considerable portion of the estate is in valuable wood land. The improvements are:
>
> A large Three-Story Stone Mansion, (slate roof) with modern conveniences, in excellent order; a beautiful stone chapel, and 2-1/2 story Frame overseer's House; large Bank Barn (130 feet by 70 feet); Wagon House; Corn House, Coach Stable; Carriage House; three Two-story Frame Tenant Houses; a large conservatory or greenhouse; all necessary Outhouses, and other necessary outhouses and other desirable improvements . . . Of this land about 25 or 30 acres are in wheat . . . .[25]

Dr. Adam M. Kalbach, a retired physician of Lancaster, Pennsylvania made the highest offer, bidding $20,000.[26]

Dr. Kalbach had a townhouse in Lancaster, but spent his summers at Montrose with his wife and "five charming daughters":

> With their democratic and hospitable manners, they are fast making warm friends in this section.[27]

The 1911 Tax Ledger of District 4 charged Dr. Kalbach with 550 acres, and in 1916 added "New 2 Saw Mills & 2 Engines $800."[28] The property was Anna Mary Kalbach's in a ledger entry of 1920, and on March 17 of that year, she sold to Frederick P. Gibson.[29, 30]

The following August, Gibson and wife sold to the Maryland Industrial Training School for Girls.[31] The tax ledger in 1921 removed $29,910 from the rolls with the note: "Abate: State owned institution." The school that moved to Montrose had already enjoyed a long institutional history, having begun in 1831 as the Maryland House of Refuge for boys and girls; in 1866 it was reincorporated as the Industrial School for Girls, managed entirely by women until 1898.[32]

The mansion served as an all-purpose main building while the State was developing the grounds as a correctional facility for girls. The staff, cooks, and inmates lived, worked, ate, and studied in the great stone house until suitable buildings were constructed.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #7

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

The Sun reported in 1923 that the boxwood had been sold by the State to wealthy collectors on Long Island and around Philadelphia by that time, an estimated 75% of old Southern box had been snapped up by appreciative Northern horticulturists.[33]

Before 1939 the mansion was the administration building, and a set of complementary stone dormitories were built in a quadrangle plan as attractive as any Ivy League campus.

In the mid-1930's, a movie was shot on location here: Divided Hearts, a romantic treatment of the Betsy Patterson-Jerome Bonaparte alliance. One might ask what misguided desire for visual accuracy could have brought Warner Brothers to produce a First Empire saga on the grounds of what by then was an unmistakably Second Empire villa.[34]

The script, which was based on the play Glorious Betsy by Rida Johnson Young, got Mr. Patterson's name wrong and distorted the facts; in the opinion of the Times film critic, it was the "year's most disappointing picture." Director was Frank Borzage and stars were Marion Davies, Dick Powell, Claude Raines (as Napoleon), Hattie McDaniel (of course, as "Mammy"), Arthur Treacher, Charles Ruggles, and Edward Everett Horton ("chuckle-headed Senators) from Maryland).[35]

In recent years, the mansion has become the home of the school superintendent, and the present holder of that post, Leonard F. Gmeiner, is the first full-time resident there. The Gardner administration building of 1939 forms the anchor of the quad at the end of the lawn opposite the mansion. The school now takes boys as well as girls, remanded there by the courts as a deterrent to more serious legal transgressions.

MONTROSE CHAPEL

There is no mystery about the private chapel on the Montrose estate. The idea for an Episcopal church in this western fringe of the county had been germinating as early as 1844 as revealed in a letter from Bishop William Rollinson Whittingham to John H. Alexander, sent to "Montrose" care of Colonel Franklin Anderson. Alexander was a prominent layman in that church and was a guest of Colonel Anderson's while Mrs. Alexander was recuperating there from an illness:

> . . . Will you pardon me if I try to turn your pleasure to account for my business, and beg you to use whatever influence you may have with your excellent host to strengthen and confirm in him his yet very feeble resolve about doing what certainly ought to be done--erecting a small near church in this neglected village--where I greatly deceive myself

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #8

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

> if much might not be done for the Church by a faithful zealous minister, having a suitable place in which statedly to officiate and gather together the few scattered sheep now straying for want of a shepherd & pasture. Forgive my trying to use you but believe that I take the liberty because I am sure how reciprocal is the confidence and affection with which I am ever yours, W. R. Whittingham[36]

The idea eventually came to fruition. Colonel Anderson was also an active Episcopalian, and until his resignation in 1849, had been a trustee of Hannah More Academy.[37]

In June of 1855, Anderson wrote to Bishop Whittingham:

> The chapel Mrs. Anderson and myself are erecting on our farm in Baltimore County is nearly finished. It is designed as a house for the public worship of God, where his Holy word shall be read and preached and where the services shall be performed, and the rites and ordinances administered, according to the forms and regulations of the Episcopal Church. We shall take especial care, in the disposition of our property that this chapel shall never be diverted from the sacred purpose to which it is dedicated. The officiating Minister will be a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church appointed by ourselves, who will of course have to obtain the sanction and express permission of the Rector of Western Run Parish, within the limits of which the Chapel is situated.[38]

Anderson suggested July 4 as the date for a consecration or suitable ceremony for "opening of the chapel."

The owner of Montrose must have been disappointed by the Bishop's reply. In sum the Bishop's letter, by no means unappreciative, stated that under the terms set forth by Colonel Anderson, he could not within the existing regulations consecrate the building:

> I can not solemnly recognize as a Protestant Episcopal Church a building of which I have no security that it may not be next year a Romish Mass house or a Baptist Meeting House.[39]

In fact the Bishop's schedule did not allow for any additional events in July.

The Anderson chapel did see service, however, and the Rector of St. John's Western Run Parish (Worthington Valley) reported to the annual convention of 1855:

> About 5 miles west from St. John's Church in the Valley, Franklin Anderson,

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #9

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(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

> Esq., of Rosemont, has erected at his own expense, a beautiful stone chapel, 45 X 30, having a tower and bell weighing 800 lbs., and a fine instrument of music. It will be completed for services, it is expected in June. The Rev. John Atkinson has been employed by Mr. Anderson as its minister, with the consent of the Rector.[40]

Providing a regular rector or curate seemed to be a problem at Montrose. The Rev. John Atkinson, ordained in 1855 by Bishop Lee of Delaware, "became chaplain in Montrose Chapel, Western Run Parish, Baltimore County," but by 1856, he had assumed the rectorship at North Sassafras, Cecil County.[41]

Shortly after the Civil War, Colonel Anderson wrote to Bishop Whittingham saying he would like to have the chapel reopened.[42] A 1906 magazine article stated that the chapel "was for many years the place of worship for the family, who were joined by certain neighbors, specifically invited to worship with them."[43]

After Colonel Anderson died, his widow continued on the premises, and in 1874 the Rev. Arthur John Rich, headmaster of Hannah More Academy and rector of St. Michael's Chapel on the school grounds, wrote to Bishop Whittingham about reopening Montrose:

> In the meantime, I have been for some weeks in communication with Mrs. Anderson, of Montrose Chapel.
>
> She has been led to desire earnestly the opening of her Chapel. She is lonely & needs a protector. She has been drawn towards Mr. & Mrs. Pryse. She offers them a home with her, will give them board, &c., will provide them with a horse & a buggy if necessary, will give what she can thro' the offertory if they will live with her, and if he will supply service in the Chapel every Sunday morning . . . . Mr. Pryse will be able to influence Mrs. Anderson so as to get the Chapel property under the authority of the Diocese.[44]

The Rev. John Thomas Pryse accepted the post, but as early as 1875, wrote to the Bishop, requesting another assignment. Mr. Pryse had been ordained in 1851, and in 1855 had removed to Georgia. Ill health had put him out of service for some 18 years, but at Montrose he had been strenuously trying to build a neighborhood church. His letter reflects the internal struggle in his denomination between "high church" and "low church," and he even mentions accusations of "heresy." Mr. Pryse stated that Mrs. Anderson was adhering to her late husband's "low church sentiments." He noted that during his last years, Colonel Anderson had been a "very violent partisan" of the low church point of view.[45, 46]

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #10

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(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

Mr. Anderson's low church sentiments, if such they were, may well have been demonstrated in the style of architecture he selected. Although the 1906 history of Montrose estate describes the chapel as "Gothic," it is anything but that, and Scharf's county history of 1881 called it "Grecian style of architecture, with tower and bell."[47]

The colonel's taste was certainly at odds with that of his bishop, who was well known as a proponent of Gothic Revival buildings and a partisan to some degree of the theory of "ecclesiology" which led to such different Gothic Revival monuments as Hannah More Chapel in Reisterstown and Grace and St. Peter's in Baltimore.[48]

The 1877 atlas showed an "Episcopal Church" on the Franklin estate, but the 1906 account stated that, "Long years of disuse has, to some extent, impaired the interior of this chapel, but it is being renovated and soon again the 'music of the bells' will summon the worshippers for Divine Service . . . ."[49]

The 1940 inventory of Maryland church records stated that Montrose Chapel had been devised to his wife by Colonel Anderson and noted that the structure was "Never officially connected with the Diocese."[50] Under state ownership the chapel has been and still is used for Sunday services by various church bodies. The interior now presents a nondenominational appearance.

---

[1]Baltimore County Deed WG#5/24.

[2]"Montrose--Once the Home of a King--A Palatial Residence," Maryland Monthly Magazine, Reisterstown, 1 (September, 1906): 1 (hereafter cited as MMM).

[3](Text for this removed.)

[4]Clayton C. Hall, ed., Baltimore: Its History and Its People (New York, 1912), 1:80.

[5]Baltimore American, December 17, 1812, p. 3.

[6]Acts of November, 1812, Chapter 130.

[7]Balt. Co. Deed WG#210/39.

[8]Assessments and Assessor's Field Books, 1804, 1818, 1823, 1833, 1841; Hall of Records, Accession Nos. 8258, 8269, 8275, 8279, 8246.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #11

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

[9]William Patterson Account Books, Maryland Historical Society (MHS), Ms. 904, Vol. 4 (unpaged).

[10]Patterson Letters, MHS, Ms. 145; William Patterson to J. N. Bonaparte, July 20, 1829; other letters Patterson to Betsy Patterson Bonaparte.

[11]Balt. Co. Deed TK#329/371; J.N. Bonaparte owned two other suburban places; the 1850 Sidney Map shows him at the northeast corner of Charles and Lake Avenues; in the last years of his life, he bought a place on Evans Chapel Road (now Roland Avenue) at Deepdene, 1869.

[12]MMM, p. 3.

[13]Unidentified clipping, Diehlman file, MHS.

[14]J. T. Scharf, Chronicles of Baltimore (Baltimore, 1874), p. 419.

[15]Baltimore American, November 12, 1831.

[16]In Maryland Diocesan Archives, on deposit in MHS (hereafter cited as MDA).

[17]Baltimore Sun, May 1, 1866.

[18]Balt. Co. Will JLR#3/116, MMM, p. 4.

[19]Balt. Co. Will JMB#6/255.

[20]MMM, p. 5.

[21]Judicial Records, JWS#127/167, 173.

[22]Balt. Co. Deed JWS#184/33.

[23]Balt. Co. Deed LMB#201/164.

[24]MMM, p. 5.

[25]Judicial Records, NBM#193/26.

[26]Balt Co. Deed NBM#267/514.

[27]MMM, p. 9.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #12

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

[28]District 4 Tax Ledger, 1911, f. 245.

[29]District 4 Tax Ledger, 1918, f. 281.

[30]Balt.Co. DeedWPC#523/215.

[31]Balt. Co. Deed WPC#526/542.

[32]WPA Maryland Writers' Project, Maryland: A Guide to the Old Line State (New York, 1940), p. 561.

[33]Felix Miles, "Romance Lingers," Sunday Sun, November 11, 1923.

[34]WPA Project, Maryland: A Guide, p. 561.

[35]New York Times, June 13, 1936, 13:1.

[36]MDA, W. R. Whittingham to J. H. Alexander, August 28, 1844.

[37]MDA, Franklin Anderson to W. R. Whittingham, September 28, 1849.

[38]MDA, Anderson to W. R. Whittingham, June 9, 1855.

[39]MDA, W. R. Whittingham to Anderson, n.d.

[40]Journal of the Convention of Maryland (Baltimore, 1855), p. 74.

[41]Ethan Allen, DD., Clergy in Maryland of the Protestant Episcopal Church (Baltimore, 1860), p. 80.

[42]MDA, Anderson to W. R. Whittingham, July 25, 1865.

[43]MMM, p. 6.

[44]MDA, Arthur J. Rich to W. R. Whittingham, September 3, 1874.

[45]MDA, John T. Pryse to W. R. Whittingham, February 18, 1875.

[46]Allen, p. 74.

[47]T. J. Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County (Philadelphia, 1881), p. 867.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #13

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(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

[48]Phoebe B. Stanton, The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture (Baltimore, 1968).

[49]MMM, p. 6.

[50]Inventory of the Church Archives of Maryland-Protestant Episcopal Church (Baltimore, 1940), p. 263.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Montpelier--Once the Home of a King--A Palatial Residence." Maryland Monthly Magazine, Reisterstown, 1 (September 1906): 1-9.
Maryland Diocesan Archives, on Deposit at Maryland Historical Society.
William Patterson Account Books, Maryland Historical Soxiety, M.S. 904.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Mansion 1 acre, Chapel less than one acre.

QUADRANGLE NAME Hampstead and Reisterstown Quads QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	
Chapel (Hampstead Quad)	A	18	341420	4373760	
	B	18	340750	4373460	Mansion (Reisterstown Quad)
	C				
	D				
	E				
	F				
	G				
	H				

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
John W. McGrain

ORGANIZATION
Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning

DATE
September 1978

STREET & NUMBER
401 Bosley Avenue

TELEPHONE
(301) 494-3495

CITY OR TOWN
Towson

STATE
Maryland 21204

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL X

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

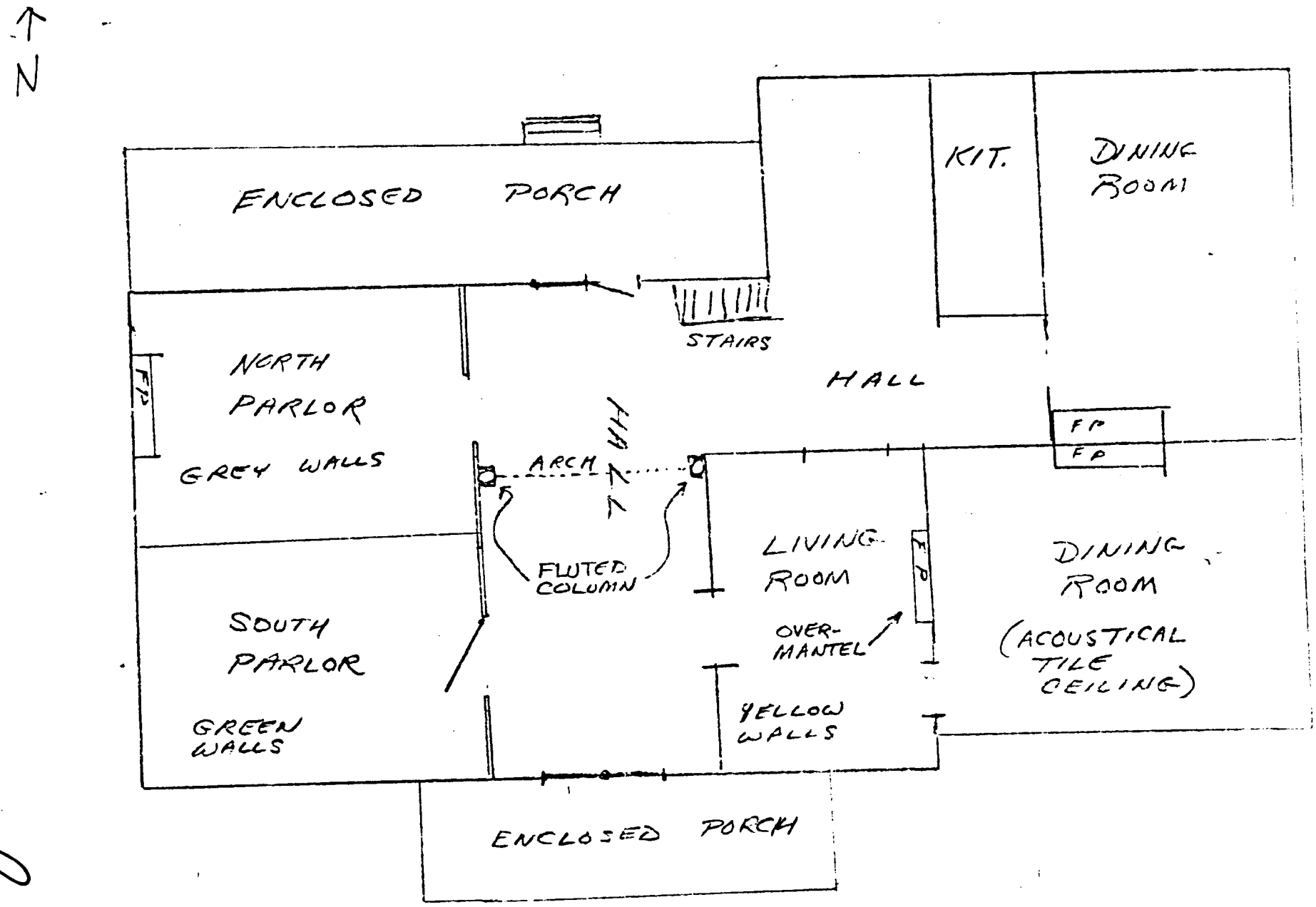
DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

GPO 921-803



Balt. Co

C

Montrose Mansion
BA-949

for MHT-HSI; Baetz Co.
from MHT-BCC 8/31/78

IV-AE1-949. MONTROSE MANSION
IV-HAM-950. MONTROSE CHAPEL

MAGI 0309495A04
MAGI #030950550B

BALTIMORE COUNTY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

BA-949, BA-950

NAME

HISTORIC: MONTROSE MANSION AND CHAPEL

AND/OR COMMON:

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 13,700 Hanover Road
0.6 mile west of Hanover Road,
entrance just south of Woodensburg

CITY, TOWN: Woodensburg
Reisterstown — X VICINITY OF

2nd CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
3rd Councilmanic District

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Baltimore County

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	X OTHER Correc-tional

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: ~~State of Maryland, Montrose School (Department of Juvenile Services)~~ U.S. Army National Guard c/o ~~Leonard~~ F. Gmeiner, Superintendent
Telephone #: 833-1500

STREET & NUMBER: 13,700 Hanover Road

CITY, TOWN: Reisterstown — X VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code: Maryland 21136

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: County Courts Building

Liber #: WPC 523
Folio #: 215

STREET & NUMBER: 401 Bosley Avenue

CITY, TOWN: Towson

STATE: Maryland 21204

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: Baltimore County Historic Sites Inventory MHT Nos. BA 949 (Mansion), 950 (Chapel), Maryland Historical Trust

DATE: BA-949 & BA-950 entered MHT-HSI 9/10/76
On-going since 1964 — __FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: 21 State Circle

CITY, TOWN: Annapolis

STATE: Maryland 21401

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	_RUINS	X ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

MONTROSE MANSION is a three-story villa of stone in a T-shaped plan with Mansard roof and Italianate bracketing. The long leg of the T is topped by a square belvedere or cupola. The house remains substantially as it appeared in 1906, the chief difference being (a) the enclosure of the rear porch (b) loss of the south portico, and (c) removal of the shutters. The front of the building faces a patch of woods while the rear now opens into the cleared area of the school quadrangle.

The T-bar portion of the house has been described as older than the rest and is three bays wide on the east end, and two bays in depth, north and south. The long wing or leg of the T is five bays long on both north and south. The end wall of the T-leg is blank below the Mansard level, where there are two round-topped dormers. On the long axis of the entire house, there are five similar dormers, both north and south.

Beneath the Mansard roof there is a deep cornice of wood topped with Italianate brackets. There are three brick inside chimneys; all were originally equipped with multiple flues sheltered by brick arches. However, the west chimney has been raised and now has a level top.

The cupola is of frame, with eight tall, round-topped windows; the cupola is crowned with a miniature Mansard roof with cornice and bracketing and small, round-topped windows emerging from the Mansarding. Old photographs show a finial or a lightening rod topping the whole assembly.

The main entrance is located in the south facade, in the center of the five-bay T-leg. The 1906 photo showed a one-story pedimented portico that embraced three bays. This has been replaced by a one-story, flat-roofed, screened porch. The main door (as of 1906) was topped by a fanlight. The former portico had been supported by four Doric columns.

All windows are sash types, 9-on-9; in 1906, the entrance door and most windows were equipped with louvered blinds or shutters.

At the east end of the main house are two small masonry extensions. One shallow extension is a single bay wide and one deep, two stories in height, with a flat roof; water from a spring was once pumped to the second story of this utility wing. Also tacked onto the east end of the building is a one-story hyphen that leads to a distinct two-story frame house—a vernacular-styled, gable-roofed dwelling that was described as "servants' apartments." Also strung out with that structure is a square, brick, one-story washhouse or utility building with sheet metal hip roof topped by a square louvered ventilator.

The 1918 tax ledger gave the dimensions of the main house as 36 X 76 and 14 X 16 feet and valued it at $4,109. The 1940 WPA guidebook described Montrose as "covered with ivy," which has since been removed. A Jeffersonian article of the 1930s described the building material as native bluestone.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

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MONTROSE MANSION AND CHAPEL

As to the interior, the house is spacious and the ceilings lofty. The "palatial residence" story of 1906, after a lavish description of the gardens and rare plants, stated:

> Entering the mansion one is impressed with the massiveness and solidity of the structure. Built of granite, it has a half basement and three stories, surmounted by a cupola from which the surrounding country for miles around presents a kaleidoscopic view, entrancing to look upon, the vision taking in the hazy peaks of the distant Blue Ridge.
>
> There are twenty-four rooms in the mansion, all of generous proportions, besides halls, pantries, closets, bath rooms, etc., while verandas and courts appear in unexpected places. The banquet hall is specially interesting with its glossy, waxed floor and recessed windows, and obtuse, indeed, must be the one who, standing on the threshold of this hall, could not picture in his mind the stirring scenes of long ago.

MONTROSE CHAPEL completed in 1855 is a plain, solid structure, in fieldstone. The nave is 45 X 30 feet. The sole entrance is through the square bell tower. The nave is three bays deep, punctuated with plain rectangular sash windows with plain glass lights. The tower, Italianate in style, has one sash window on each side. The double entrance doors are set in a rectangular door frame of Greek Revival design; topped by a transom. Two windows punctuate the entrance facade of the tower: at choir-loft level is a sash window with sidelights; at belfry level is a window opening screened with louvered shutters. The sides of the tower also provide louvered openings to let out the sound.

The tower terminates in a plain wood cornice, and topped by a hip roof. Two large, flat, iron brackets are attached to the corners of the tower.

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MONTROSE MANSION AND CHAPEL

CONTINUATION SHEET 2 ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

The nave is gable-roofed and has overhanging wooden eaves. The interior is very plain, and in recent years composition panels of the infinite-access type have been used to drop the ceiling. A bright blue velvet curtain screens the rear wall. There are no "denominational" decorations. The pews are straight and hard, enameled in a bright white, colonial in appearance. The choir loft is supported by ribbed cast iron columns. A very narrow stair leads from choir loft to the belfry.

The style of this building is, if one can be assigned, Italianate, although no Victorian decorative items have been applied.

OTHER STRUCTURES (not nominated). West of the church is a vernacular style, square fieldstone house with a very low second story, topped by a hip roof. Near the mansion is a rectangular stone storage building about the size of the Garrison Fort, but no doubt of 19th Century origin. There is also a Victorian barn in vertical board and batten, with round-topped windows—this structure is probably not going to survive.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	X RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	X EDUCATION	__MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Montrose School stands on a tract that was sold in 1779 by John and Robert Carter to Baltimore merchant prince William Patterson; the original surveys were called Carter's Regulation, Matthew's Fancy, and White Oak Bottom. (1)

The 1783 tax list for Soldiers' Delight Hundred does not survive, but the 1798 tax list shows Patterson with 300 acres of Williams Resurveyed "and other tracts;" the only dwelling was occupied by John Banks; it was a hew'd log dwelling house, two stories, 28 X 18, with a log kitchen, one story, 20 X 16, valued along with a smokehouse at a total of 50.

In 1803, Patterson's daughter, Elizabeth, met and soon married Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the First Consul of the French Republic, Napoleon Bonaparte. The dictator's brother had been on a business trip to America; he and his bride supposedly honeymooned at Montrose, although a 28 X 18-foot log house hardly seems the style to which either the Pattersons or Bonapartes were accustomed. (2) The legend is made even more insupportable by the 1804 Assessment book which shows no taxable improvements and no household furniture on the Patterson 300 acres.

The boxwood at Montrose were said to have been planted by the newlyweds, along with a yew tree, although the length of their life together could barely have allowed the plants to advance beyond mere sprigs. (4)

Napoleon, who had become emperor in 1804, was violently opposed to the marriage of his younger brother, and although Pope Pius VII refused to annul the union (officiated at by Baltimore's Bishop John Carroll), the Emperor and his government declared this contract, fully legal under Maryland statutes, as void. Mrs. Bonaparte was not allowed to enter France with Jerome and, in 1807, Napoleon arranged for Jerome to become the first king of Westphalia, a new state assembled from conquered and allied German territory. In 1812, Mrs. Bonaparte petitioned the State of Maryland for divorce from her husband, who had in the meantime married Princess Catherine of Würtemburg. (5)

The divorce was granted by the Maryland General Assembly in December of the same year. (6)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

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MONTROSE MANSION AND CHAPEL

The one offspring of the brief Patterson-Bonaparte marriage was Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born 1805. At age 25, the young Bonaparte's grandfather William Patterson conveyed to him by deed of gift the 300 acres he had acquired from the Carters some 51 years before. (7)

A series of Assessment Books in the Hall of Records helps bracket the development of the property. The log house of the 1798 tax list had dropped off the tax rolls by 1804. The 1818 Assessment of the Old Seventh District showed William Patterson owner of Mt. Pleasant and but $60 worth of improvements. The 1823 book showed Patterson still calling the place Mount Pleasant; the improvements were down to $50, and there were neither slaves nor livestock enumerated. In 1833, N. Jerome Bonaparte had Mount Pleasant and $5000 worth of improvements. (8)

Patterson died in 1835 and his will left the same property to "my grandson Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte" in Codicil 3:

> 1st. My Mount Pleasant Plantation, near Reisterstown, containing about 300 acres of land more or less together with all the live stock implements of husbandry and everything else on the place except the negroes at my decease ....

In 1843, Bonaparte and his wife, Susan M., listed in the deed as residents of Baltimore City, sold all the original tracts plus adjoining property they had acquired in 1836 to Franklin Anderson. Anderson had executed a bond of conveyance with Bonaparte's attorney in 1839, and when the 1841 Tax Assessor's Field Book was recorded, Franklin Anderson was shown as owner of "Mount Rose" and $6000 worth of improvements, $3000 worth of furniture, one carriage, and two gold watches and two Negro Slaves. The formal deed to the property listed the Bonapartes as residents of the City. (10)

Thus, by at least 1833, the property was highly improved, and probably contained the present house in whole or part. These facts would tend to explode the story that Betsy Patterson and her father constructed the dwelling for King Jerome, using French government funds. By the time this house appeared, King Jerome's marriage had been annulled by the General Assembly and his Kingdom had been toppled by the anti-Napoleon coalition of Allies. The legends recorded in 1906 even record a dispute between Mrs. Bonaparte and the builders, who took umbrage and locked her out of the unfinished palace for a year—all this revealed by then-living persons "who learned them from those who were participants." (11)

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MONTROSE MANSION AND CHAPEL

Franklin Anderson, usually referred to as "Colonel," appears in print in an unidentified clipping, an ad, of 1815:

> ANDERSON, FRANKLIN, Attorney at Law, Has Opened an Office in the corner of the Square, near Messrs. John & Joseph M'Ilhenny's Store.
> Hagerstown, February 3, 1815. (12)

In 1825, Anderson was a delegate from Washington County to an "internal improvements" meeting held in Baltimore. (13)

In 1831, Anderson was married to Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Stirling, by the Rev. Mr. Nevins. (14)

Anderson called his place Montrose, and the name appears on the outside of a letter sent there in 1844. (15) The version "Rosemont" appears in print under an 1855 dateline. That year, the Andersons completed their private chapel (which is treated here in a separate section.)

Colonel Anderson's death occurred at Montrose on April 28, 1866, in his 75th year. (16)

The property passed to Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson under a will dated 1859. Mrs. Anderson was remembered by her "impecunious neighbors" for "generous liberality" and "innumerous acts of benevolence." (17)

The house is T-shaped, and the east end could well be the original portion, but the entire building is a unified Victorian villa with Italianate bracketing, Mansard roof, and a belvedere or cupola. The style is more characteristic of the Anderson period of ownership.

Mrs. Anderson died in 1879, leaving Montrose and 535 acres to her nephew Archibald Stirling. (18) It was said of Stirling that:

> During his occupancy there was no diminution in the lavish entertainment of the guests at Montrose; on the contrary, the sumptuous feasts provided, were, if possible, on a more extravagant scale than had ever before been witnessed within those halls. (19)

The property passed back into the Bonaparte family for little more than a month in 1890. In 1887, Sterling had borrowed $8000 from Charles Joseph Bonaparte, son of the prior owner and grandson of the deposed King of Westphalia. Stirling was unable to pay off the mortgage, and Bonaparte, then a Baltimore attorney and prominent reformer, filed suit and purchased the property at public auction. The advertisement in the Sun described "Montrose" —

> The improvements are a fine stone dwelling house, a good frame dwelling house, a frame tenant house, a stone and frame barn, a frame barn, a frame stable and other outbuildings. A considerable portion of it is in fine woodland. (20)

The next month, C. J. Bonaparte sold to Richard B. and James A. Clark. (21)

In 1893, the two Clarks sold to Elizabeth A. K. Mankin. (22)

The 1906 magazine article described Miss Macklin /sic/ as "a maiden lady who, with a favorite niece, lived in retirement until 1903." (23)

Miss Mankin mortgaged the property to "The Corporation for the Relief of the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland" and to "The Church Home, etc." On default of mortgage, the property was offered at public sale by assignees on May 9, 1903:

> Mortgagee's Sale of Montrose Estate ... Highly improved Containing about 535 acres, on the Western Maryland Railroad, about 3-1/2 miles from Reisterstown ... Montrose ... The Estate has a large orchard upon it, in a good condition, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. A considerable portion of the estate is in valuable wood land. The improvements are:
>
> A large Three-Story Stone Mansion, (slate roof) with modern conveniences, in excellent order; a beautiful stone chapel, and 2-1/2 story Frame overseer's House; large Bank Barn (130 feet by 70 feet); Wagon House; Corn House, Coach Stable; Carriage House; three Two-story Frame Tenant Houses; a large conservatory or greenhouse; all necessary Outhouses, and other necessary outhouses and other desirable improvements ... Of this land about 25 or 30 acres are in wheat .... (24)

Dr. Adam M. Kalbach, a retired physician of Lancaster, Pa., made the highest offer, bidding $20,100. (25)

Dr. Kalbach had a town house in Lancaster, but spent his summers at Montrose with his wife and "five charming daughters":

> With their democratic and hospitable manners, they are fast making warm friends in this section. (26)

The 1911 Tax Ledger of District 4 charged Dr. Kalbach with 550 acres, and in 1916 added:

> New 2 Saw Mills & 2 Engines $800 (27)

The property was Anna Mary Kalbach's in a ledger entry of 1920, and on March 17 of that year, she sold to Frederick P. Gibson. (28, 29)

The following August, Gibson and wife sold to the Maryland Industrial Training School for Girls. (3) The tax ledger in 1921 removed $29,910 from the rolls with the note:

> Abate: State owned institution.

The school that moved to Montrose had already enjoyed a long institutional history, having begun in 1831 as the Maryland House of Refuge for boys and girls; in 1866, it was reincorporated as the Industrial School for Girls, managed entirely by women until 1898. (31)

The mansion served as an all-purpose main building while the State was developing the grounds as a correctional facility for girls. The staff, cooks, and inmates lived, worked, ate, and studied in the great stone house until suitable buildings were constructed.

The Sun reported in 1923 that the boxwood (where Betsy Patterson had "meditated") had been sold by the State to wealthy collectors on Long Island and around Philadelphia—by that time, an estimated 75% of old Southern box had been snapped up by appreciative Northern horticulturists. (32)

In the years before 1939, the mansion was the administration building and a set of complimentary stone dormitories had been built in a quadrangle plan as attractive as any ivy league campus.

BA a.a, BP-45c

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CONTINUATION SHEET 5 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 6

In the mid-1930's, a movie (or film) was shot on location here: Divided Hearts, a romantic treatment of the Betsy Patterson-Jerome Bonaparte alliance. One might ask what misguided desire for visual accuracy could have brought Warner Brothers to produce a First Empire saga on the grounds of an unmistakably Second Empire villa. (33)

The script, which was based on the play Glorious Betsy by Rida Johnson Young, got Mr. Patterson's name wrong and distorted the facts; in the opinion of the Times film critic, it was the "year's most disappointing picture." Director was Frank Borzage and stars were Marion Davies, Dick Powell, Claude Raines (as Napoleon), Hattie McDaniel (of course, as "Mammy"), Arthur Treacher, Charles Ruggles, and Edward Everett Horton ("chuckle-headed Senators" from Maryland). (34)

In recent years, the mansion has become the home of the school uperintendent and the present holder of that post, Mr. Leonard F. Gmeiner, is the first full-time resident there. The Gardner administration building of 1939 forms the anchor of the quad at the end of the lawn opposite the mansion. The school now takes boys as well as girls, remanded there by the courts as a deterrent to more serious legal transgressions.

MONTROSE CHAPEL

There is no mystery about the private chapel on the Montrose estate. The idea for an Episcopal church in this western fringe of the county has been germinating as early as 1844 as revealed in a letter from Bishop William Rollinson Whittingham to John H. Alexander, sent to "Montrose" care of Colonel Franklin Anderson. Alexander was a prominent layman in that church and was a guest of Colonel Anderson's while Mrs. Alexander was recuperating there from an illness:

> ... Will you pardon me if I try to turn your pleasure to account of my business, and beg you to use whatever influence you may have with your excellent host to strengthen and confirm in him his yet very feeble resolve about doing what certainly ought to be done — erecting a small neat church in this neglected village — where I greatly deceive myself if much might not be done for the Church by a faithful zealous minister, having a suitable place in which statedly to officiate and gather together the few scattered sheep now straying for want of a shepherd & pasture.

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> Forgive my trying to use you but believe that I take the liberty because I am sure how reciprocal is the confidence and affection with which I am ever yours, W. R. Whittingham (35)

The idea eventually came to fruition. Colonel Anderson was also an active Episcopalian, and until his resignation in 1849, had been a trustee of Hannah More Academy. (36)

In June of 1855, Anderson wrote to Bishop Whittingham:

> The chapel Mrs. Anderson and myself are erecting on our farm in Baltimore County is nearly finished. It is designed as a house for the public worship of God, where his Holy word shall be read and preached and where the services shall be performed, and the rites and ordinances administered, according to the forms and regulations of the Episcopal Church. We shall take especial care, in the disposition of our property that this chapel shall never be diverted from the sacred purpose to which it is dedicated. The officiating Minister will be a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church appointed by ourselves, who will of course have to obtain the sanction and express permission of the Rector of Western Run Parish, within the limits of which the Chapel is situated. (37)

Anderson suggested July 4 as the date for a consecration or suitable ceremony for "opening of the chapel."

The owner of Montrose must have been disappointed by the Bishop's reply. In sum, the Bishop's letter, by no means unappreciative, stated that under the terms set forth by Colonel Anderson, he could not within the existing regulations consecrate the building:

> I can not solemnly recognize as a Protestant Episcopal Church a building of which I have no security that it may not be next year a Romish Mass house or a Baptist Meeting House. (38)

In fact, the Bishop's schedule did not allow for any additional events in July.

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CONTINUATION SHEET 7 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 8

The Anderson chapel did see service however, and the Rector of St. John's Western Run Parish (Worthington Valley) reported to the annual convention of 1855:

> About 5 miles west from St. John's Church in the Valley, Franklin Anderson, Esq., of Rosemont, has erected at his own expense, a beautiful stone chapel, 45 X 30, having a tower and bell weighing 800 lbs., and a fine instrument of music. It will be completed for services, it is expected in June. The Rev. John Atkinson has been employed by Mr. Anderson as its minister, with the consent of the Rector. (39)

Providing a regular rector or curate seemed to be a problem at Montrose. The Rev. John Atkinson, ordained in 1855 by Bishop Lee of Delaware, "became chaplain in Montrose Chapel, Western Run Parish, Baltimore County," but by 1856, he had assumed the rectorship at North Sassafras, Cecil County. (40)

Shortly after the Civil War, Colonel Anderson wrote to Bishop Whittingham saying he would like to have the chapel reopened. (41)

The 1906 magazine article stated that the chapel:

> was for many years the place of worship for the family, who were joined by certain neighbors, specifically invited to worship with them. (42)

After Colonel Anderson died, his widow continued on the premises and in 1874, the Rev. Arthur John Rich, headmaster of Hannah More Academy and rector of St. Michael's Chapel on the school grounds, wrote to Bishop Whittingham about reopening Montrose:

> In the meantime, I have been for some weeks in communication with Mrs. Anderson, of Montrose Chapel.
>
> She has been led to desire earnestly the opening of her Chapel. She is lonely & needs a protector. She has been drawn towards Mr. & Mrs. Pryse. She offers them a home with her, will give them board, &c., will provide them with a horse & a buggy if necessary, will give what she can thro' the offertory if they will live with her, and if he will supply service

BA-949 BA-956

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MONTROSE MANSION AND CHAPEL

CONTINUATION SHEET 8 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 9

in the Chapel every Sunday morning .... Mr. Pryse will be able to influence Mrs. Anderson so as to get the Chapel property under the authority of the Diocese. (43)

The Rev. John Thomas Pryse accepted the post, but as early as 1875, wrote to the Bishop, requesting another assignment. Mr. Pryse had been ordained in 1851, and in 1855 had removed to Georgia. Ill health had put him out of service for some 18 years, but at Montrose he had been strenuously trying to build a neighborhood church. His letter reflects the internal struggle in his denomination between "high church" and "low church," and he even mentions accusations of "heresy." Mr. Pryse stated that Mrs. Anderson was adhering to her late husband's "low church sentiments." He noted that during his last years, Colonel Anderson had been a "very violent partisan" of the low church point of view. (44, 45)

Mr. Anderson's low church sentiments, if such they were, may well have been demonstrated in the style of architecture he selected. Although the 1906 history of Montrose estate describes the chapel as "Gothic," it is anything but that, and Scharf's county history of 1881 had called it "Grecian style of architecture, with tower and bell." (46)

The Colonel's taste was certainly at odds with that of his Bishop, who was well known as a proponent of Gothic Revival buildings and a partisan to some degree of the theory of "ecclesiology" which led to such Gothic Revival monuments as Hannah More Chapel in Reisterstown, Grace and St. Peter's in Baltimore (and even crossed into Catholicism with such landmarks as St. Alphonsus in Baltimore and St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue). (47)

The 1877 atlas showed an "Episcopal Church" on the Franklin estate, but the 1906 account stated that, "Long years of disuse has, to some extent, impaired the interior of this chapel, but it is being renovated and soon again the 'music of the bells' will summon the worshippers for Divine Service ...." (48)

The 1940 inventory of Maryland church records stated that Montrose Chapel had been devised to his wife by Colonel Anderson and noted that the structure was "Never officially connected with the Diocese." (49)

Under State ownership, the chapel has been, and still is, used for Sunday services by various church bodies. The interior now presents a non-denominational appearance /1978/. The ceiling has been dropped in contemporary renovation, but the traditional architecture of the building readily permits that kind of adaptation. Colonel Anderson's "low church" sentiments had provided no Gothic timbering overhead to be obscured by latter-day remodeling.

Notes:

1. B.C. Deeds, W.G. No. 5, f. 24.
2. "Montrose—Once The Home of A King—A Palatial Residence," Maryland Monthly Magazine, Reisterstown, 1 (September, 1906): 1 (hereafter cited as MMM).
3. Felix Miles, "Romance Lingers in These Old Boxwoods," Sunday Sun, Baltimore, November 11, 1923.
4. Clayton C. Hall, editor, Baltimore: Its History and Its People (New York, 1912), 1:80.
5. Baltimore American, December 17, 1812, p. 3.
6. Acts of November, 1812, Chapter 130.
7. B.C. Deeds, WG 210:39.
8. Assessments and Assessor's Field Books, 1804, 1818, 1823, 1833, 1841, Hall of Records, Accession Nos. 8258, 8269, 8275, 8279, 8246.
9. B.C. Wills, DMP 15:254.
10. B.C. Deeds, TK 329:371. J. N. Bonaparte owned two other suburban places; the 1850 Sidney Map shows him at the NE corner of Charles and Lake Avenues. In the last years of his life, he bought a place on Evans Chapel Road (now Roland Avenue) at Deepdene, 1869.
11. MMM, p. 3.
12. Unidentified clipping, Diehlman file, Maryland Historical Society.
13. J. T. Scharf, Chronicles of Baltimore (Baltimore, 1874), p. 419.
14. Baltimore American, November 12, 1831.
15. In Maryland Diocesan Archives, on deposit in Maryland Historical Society (hereafter cited as MDA).
16. Baltimore Sun, May 1, 1866.

17. B.C. Wills, JLR 3:116, MMM, p. 4.

18. B.C. Wills, JMB 6:255.

19. MMM, p. 5.

20. Judicial Records, JWS 127:167, 173.

21. B.C. Deeds, JWS 184:33.

22. B.C. Deeds, LMB 201:164.

23. MMM, p. 5.

24. Judicial Records, NBM 193:26.

25. B.C. Deeds, NBM 267:514.

26. MMM, p. 9.

27. District 4 Tax Ledger, 1911, f. 245.

28. District 4 Tax Ledger, 1918, p. 281.

29. B.C. Deeds, WPC 523:215.

30. B.C. Deeds, WPC 526:542.

31. Maryland Writers' Project, Maryland: A Guide to the Old Line State (New York, 1940), p. 561.

32. Felix Miles, "Romance Lingers," Sunday Sun, November 11, 1923.

33. Md. Writer's Project, Guide, p. 561.

34. New York Times, June 13, 1936, 13:1.

35. MDA, N. R. Whittingham to J. H. Alexander, August 28, 1844.

36. MDA, Franklin Anderson to W. R. Whittingham, September 28, 1849.

37. MDA, Anderson to W. R. Whittingham, June 9, 1855.

38. MDA, W. R. Whittingham to Anderson, n.d.

39. Journal of the Convention of Maryland (Baltimore, 1855), p. 74.

40. Ethan Allen, D.D., Clergy in Maryland of the Protestant Episcopal Church (Baltimore, 1860), p. 80.

41. MDA, Anderson to W. R. Whittingham, July 25, 1865.

42. MMM, p. 6.

43. MDA, Arthur J. Rich to W. R. Whittingham, September 3, 1874.

44. MDA, John T. Pryse to W. R. Whittingham, February 18, 1875.

45. Allen, Clergy, p. 74.

46. T. J. Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County (Philadelphia, 1881), p. 867.

47. Phoebe B. Stanton, The Gothic Revival & American Church Architecture (Baltimore, 1968).

48. MMM, p. 6.

49. Inventory of the Church Archives of Maryland—Protestant Episcopal Church (Baltimore, 1940), p. 263.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

BA and BA-95

"Montrose—Once the Home of a King—A Palatial Residence," Maryland Monthly Magazine, Reisterstown, 1 (September 1906):1-9.

Maryland Diocesan Archives, on Deposit at Maryland Historical Society.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 468.8 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Towson Plat Book WPC 5:53 and Tax Map 39, Parcel 68.
Bounded by Hanover Road, Glen Falls Road, Western Maryland Railroad.

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

STATE	None	COUNTY	None
STATE		COUNTY	

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
John W. McGrain

ORGANIZATION
Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning

DATE
August 1978

STREET & NUMBER
401 Bosley Avenue

TELEPHONE
494-3495

CITY OR TOWN
Towson

STATE
Maryland 21204

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

William Patterson Account Books, Maryland Historical Society, Ms. 904, Vol. 4:

(unpaged)

Rec[d] 14 Jan. 1826 of Wm Patterson fifty Dollars on account of purchase Pork for the use of the people who may be employed to build a house at the Mount Pleasant Plantation near Roysterstown

J. E. Ehler [signature illegible]

(The above is the first reference in the book to this tract)

17 Oct 1826 $350 ... on account of the house building on his place near Reisterstown

J. Ehler (?)(The previous owner of the account book has marked the signature as that of an old defender who served in the 39th Rgt)

Dec. 8 1826 ... recd ... lumber ... new house at his Mount Pleasant Plantation

Rec[d] 22 Dec[r] 1826 of Wm Patterson two hundred and thirty six dollars 82 cents for balance due me & Benj[a] Forrister out of our joint accounts amounting to $1 417 03 for building a New House at his Mount Pleasant Plantation near Reisterstown out of which we have already received $1180 leaving the above Balance.

$237

J. E. Ehler (?)

Dec 10, 1827 Benj Wooden ... blacksmith Bill for Mount Pleasant place ....

Dec 12 1827 ... William Wheeler ... hauling 5300 feet of Inch pine boards to his place near Reisterstown

Rec[d] 8 July 1827 $50 for two Saxon Sheet brought from Bremen at $25 each ...

9 Jan 1828 ... surveying Reisterstown place ...

9 Feb 1828 .... John Johnson ... for shedding his Barn at his Reisterstown Place ...

29 Nov. 1828 ... Jacob Caples ... for 23.67 ... on his Reisterstown Plantation for the years 24. 25. 26. 27. (county tax payments)

Recd. 22 Augt 1829 Wm Patterson thirteen dollars and fifty cents in full for masons work at his new house on Mount Pleasant

#13.50 John _____ (Slade ?)

Dec 15 1830 .... 14,500 laths for his new house near Reisterstown --House & Woollen

: June 1830 Wm. Barker & Son ... $13.08 ... 36 window weights ....

William Patterson Account Books (continued) Vol. 4:

Rec^{d} 31 May 1830 of Wm. Patterson twenty eight Dollars & 37 cents in full for 11 feet 9 inches gilt ornamental sashes had for his new house at Mount Pleasant

$28.37 Jno. Martin

Rec^{d} 28th May 1830 of Wm Patterson for hundred Dollars on account of carpenters work at his new house at Mount Pleasant

$100 John Johnson

Rec^{d} May, 1830, of Wm. Patterson, Seventy Dollars & 6 cents in full for measuring at his new House at Mount Pleasant say for carpenter's work both parlors $64.69

& for plasters / sic / work 6.17

$70.86 John Milbourn

(on last page of account book):

Rec^{d} 15 June 1830 -- of Wm. Patterson one hundred Dollars on account of painting at his new House at Mount Pleasant

$100 Wm. _____ (sign. illegible)

Patterson Letters, MD. Hist. Soc., Ms. 145

Undated clipping from Baltimore American describing Patterson's will, which would fill five columns of the newspaper; it begins with a biography of several pages. Patterson had died at age 83 on February 7, 1835.

*

Letter, Wm. Patterson to grandson, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte in regard to settling various property on him to put him "on a footing with Miss Susan Williams." July 20, 1829.

> "P.S. My Mount Pleasant Plantation near Reisterstown which I promised you for a summer residence, if accepted on those terms, I will convey to you at once or when you think proper."

In other letters to Betsy Patterson at Le Harve, Patterson is pleased that Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte has elected to live his life as an American, rather than to become involved in the social life of Europe, where the Bonapartes are headed for poverty. Jerome has considered a diplomatic career in service to the U.S. His match with Miss Susan Williams would produce an income of $6,000 a year from her property alone. The letter of July 20 to his grandson offers him some commercial properties in Baltimore, lots and warehouses which would also provide an income. Betsy Patterson was not pleased with the match, although Miss Williams was both beautiful and well to do. — McGrain note, 1978.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: The Cottage, Bldg. 111 Survey Number: BA-949 & BA-950

Project: Roof Replacement/Rehabilitation Agency: MD Mil. Dept.

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___ yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended ____ Eligibility **not** recommended X

Criteria: ___A ___B X C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)
Located at 13700 Hanover Road within the Camp Fretterd Military Reservation, the stone cottage is situated on the same property as Montrose Chapel and Mansion (BA-949, 950), properties listed on the National Register. Built c. 1840, the two-story stone and frame building is located approximately 200 feet from the Chapel. When the Chapel and Mansion were investigated for their eligibility, Trust staff consider the idea of a historic district which included the stone dwelling. However, both the integrity of the building and the site prevented this possibility. The building has undergone several alterations and has deteriorated significantly from the elements. The setting has been severely compromised by the construction of c.1960s institutional buildings which served the Montrose School, a state facility for delinquent girls and boys. In my opinion, the building is not eligible for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Montrose compliance file

Prepared by: Ted Himmelberg, Military Department

L. Bowlin — 29 July 1994
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services — Date

NR program concurrence: X yes ___ no ___ not applicable

R Andrews — 8.1.94
Reviewer, NR program — Date

Survey No. BA-949 + BA-950

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

___	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
___	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
_X_	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
___	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

___	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
___	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
___	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
___	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
___	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
___	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
___	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
___	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
___	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
_X_	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
___	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
___	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
___	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric	___ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

___	Subsistence
___	Settlement
___	Political
___	Demographic
___	Religion
___	Technology
___	Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

___	Agriculture
_X_	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
___	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
___	Government/Law
___	Military
___	Religion
___	Social/Educational/Cultural
___	Transportation

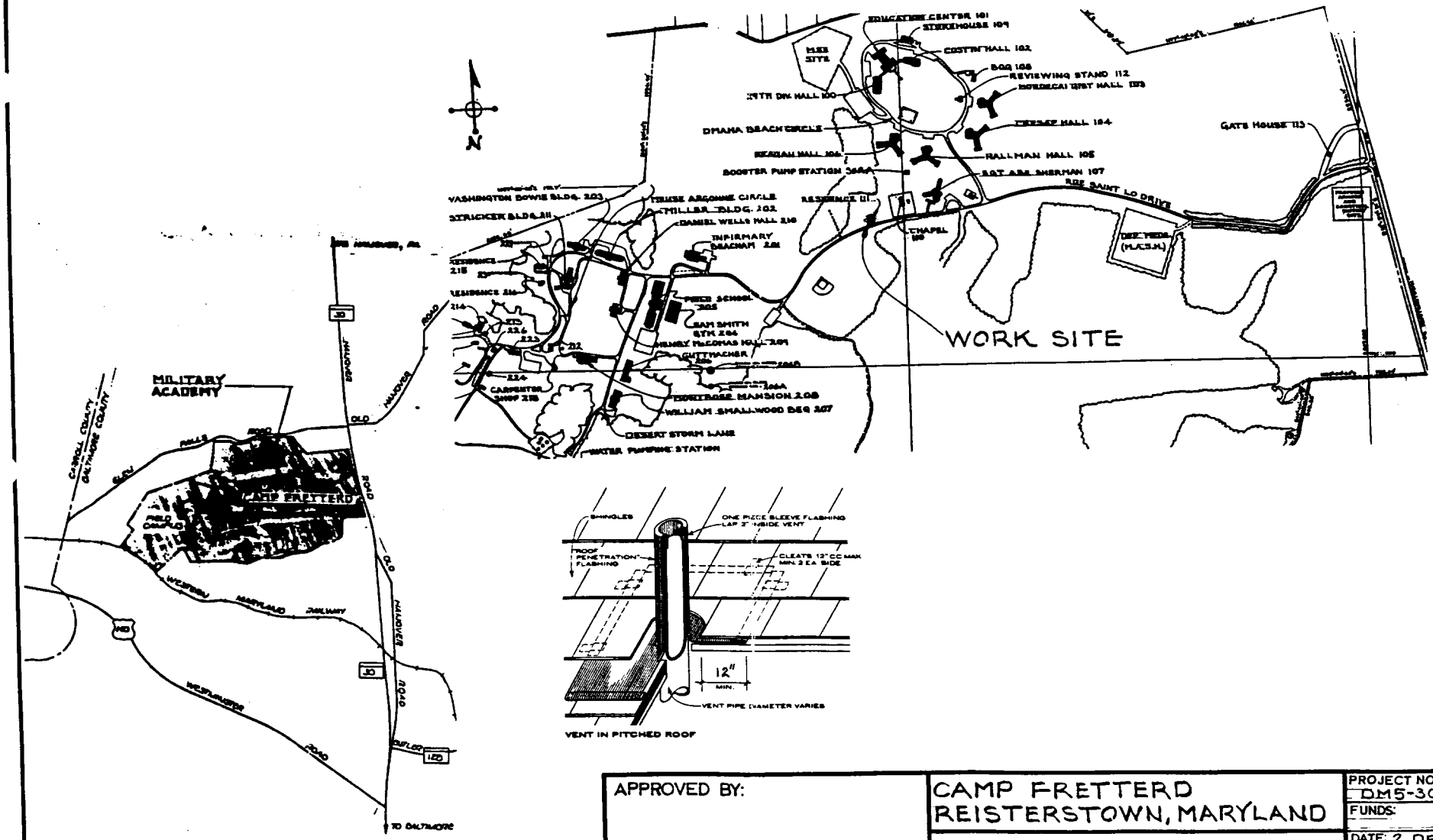
V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): domestic/ dwelling

Known Design Source:

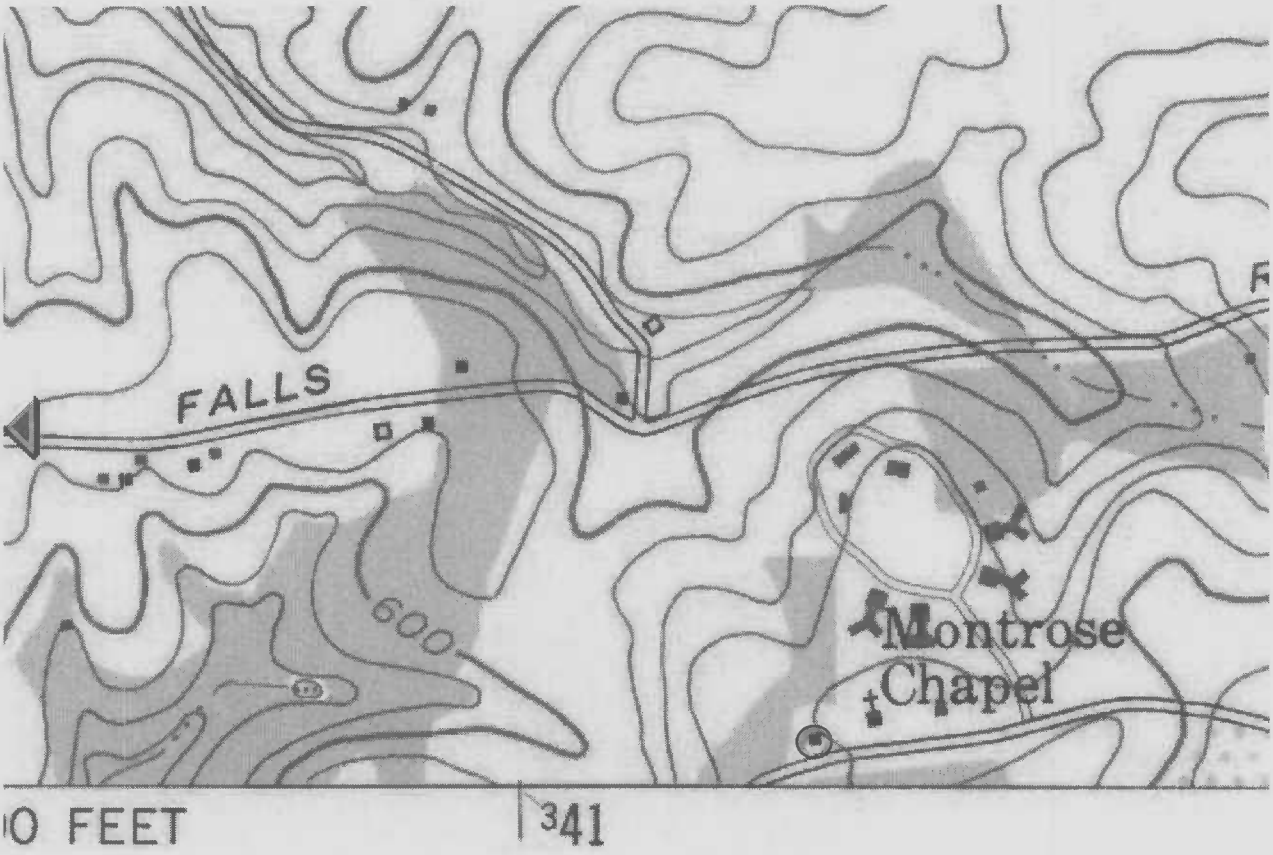


APPROVED BY:	CAMP FRETTERD REISTERSTOWN, MARYLAND	PROJECT NO. DM5-30572-4 FUNDS: DATE: 2 DEC. 93
CW3	REPLACE ROOF, GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS	DRAWING NO. B-021293 SHT. 1 OF 2

BA-949 & BA-950

BA- 949 & BA-950

THE COTTAGE, BUILDING 111
13700 HANOVER ROAD, CAMP FRETTERD MILITARY RESERVATION, REISTERSTOWN
HAMPSTEAD QUAD
BALTIMORE COUNTY



BA-949 + 950

The Cottage, Bldg. 111
Fort Co.

BA-949 + 950

N. Cottage Bldg. 111
Balt. Co.

BA-949 + 950

The Cottage, Bldg. III

Balt. Co.

BA-949 + 950

The Cottage, Bldg. 111
Balt. Co.

BA-949 + 950

Ice Cottage, Bldg. 111
Balt. Co.

BA-949 & 950

Mc Cottage, Bldg. III
Balt. Co.

BA-949 + 950

The Cottage, Bldg. 111
Balt. Co.

BA-949 + 950

The Cottage, Bldg. 111
Batt. Co.

BA-941 + 950

The Cottage, Bldg. 111
Bat. Co.

BA-949 & 950

The Cottage, Bldg. III
Balt. Co.

BA-949 & 950

The Cottage, Bldg. 111
Balt. Co.

BM-949 + 950

The Cottage, Bldg 111
Salt Co

BA-949 + 950

The Cottage, Bldg. #1
Balt. Co.

IV-RE1-949. MONTROSE (SCHOOL, MANSION)

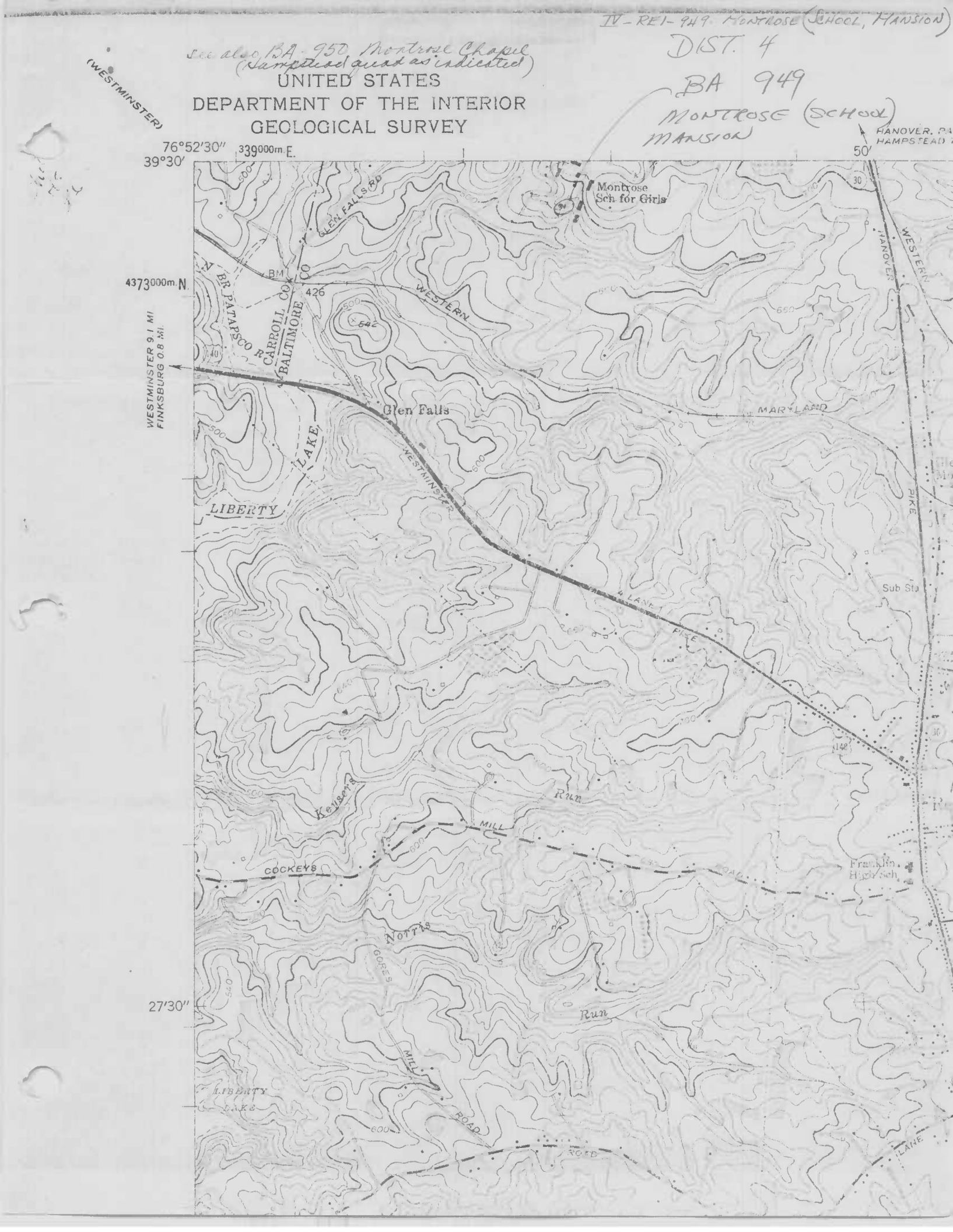
DIST. 4

BA 949

MONTROSE (SCHOOL)
MANSION

See also BA-950 Montrose Chapel
(Hampstead quad as indicated)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Montrose Mansion
+ Chapel

BA-949 + 950

Baltimore Co.
Maryland

chapel:
18/341410/4375770

BA-950

(FINKSBURG)
5662 IV NW

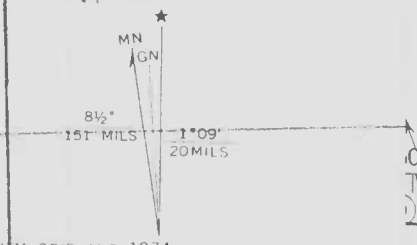
Mapped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and USSC

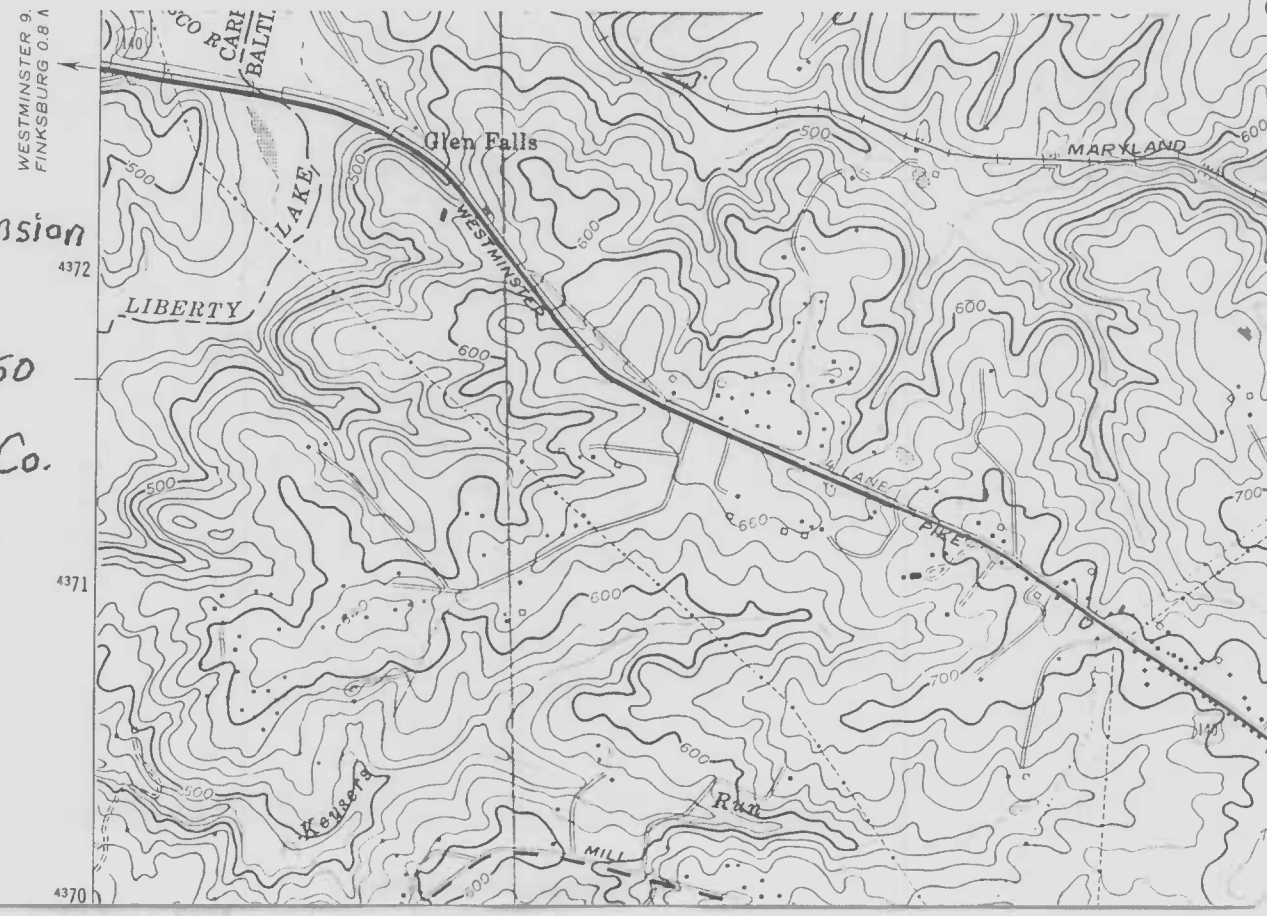
Topography from aerial photographs by stereophotogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1943. Field check 1944
Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1953 from aerial photographs taken 1952

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks.
zone 18, shown in blue



UTM GRID AND 1974 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

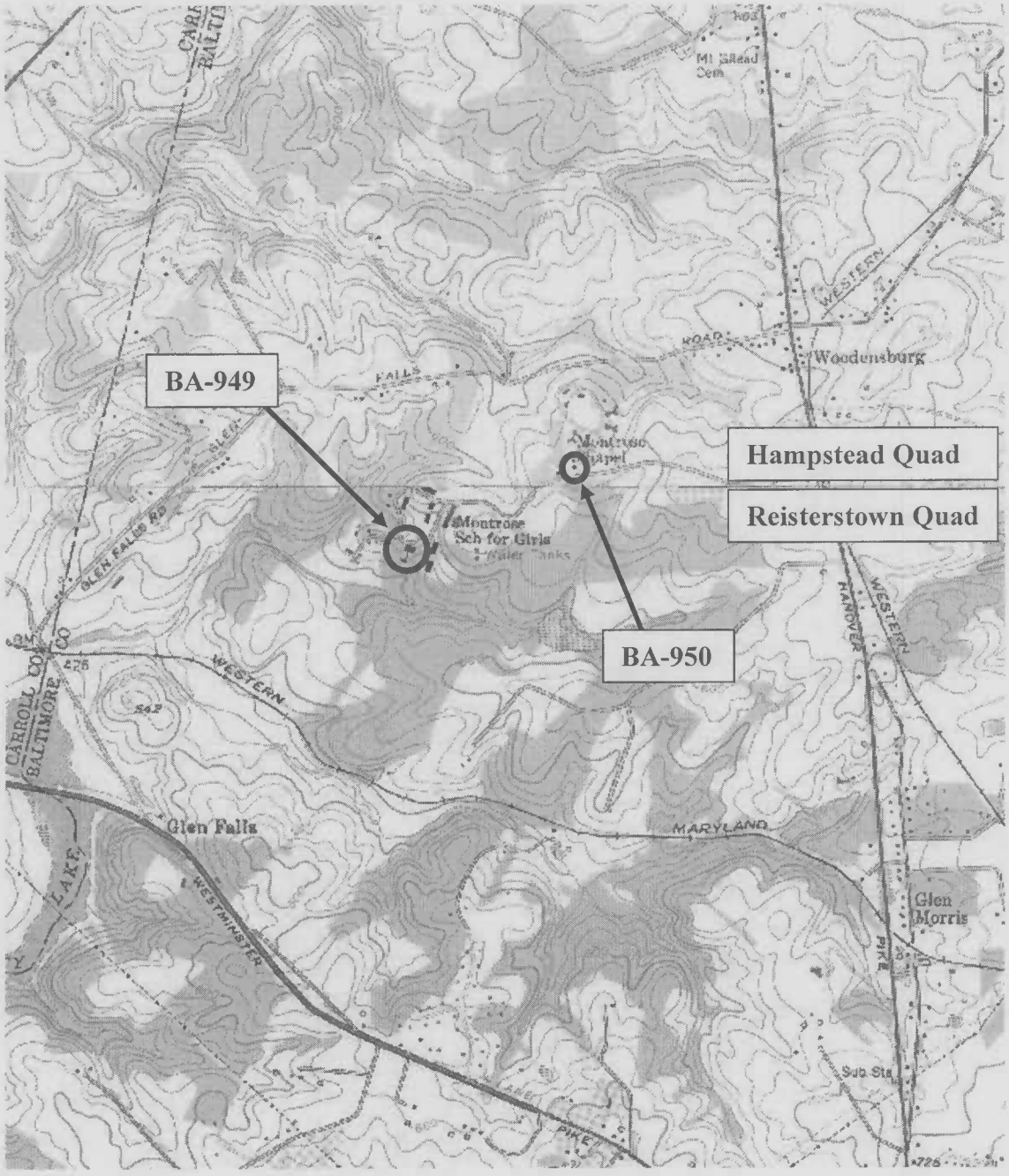


Montrose Mansion
+ Chapel

BA-949 + 950

Baltimore Co.
Maryland

BA-949 Montrose Mansion
BA-950 Chapel
Hampstead and Reisterstown Quadrangles



Montyrose Mansion BA-949
Reisterstown Baltimore County Maryland
John McGrain Dec 6 1978
Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning
North side or rear

Montrose Mansion
Reisterstown Baltimore County Maryland
John McGrain Dec 6 1978
Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning
View from Southwest main facade

BA-949

Montrose Mansion
Reisterstown Baltimore County Maryland
John McGrain Dec 6 1978
Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning
View from Southeast main facade

BA-949

BA-949

Montrose Mansion
Reisterstown Baltimore County Maryland
John McGrain Dec 6 1978
Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning
East end

BA-949

Montrose Mansion
Reisterstwon Baltimore County Maryland
John McGrain Dec 6 1978
Baltimore County Office of Planning & Zoning
West end

BA-949

Montrose Mansion
Reisterstown Baltimore County Maryland
John McGrain Dec 6 1978
Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning
Stone out building at east end of mansion

Montrose Mansion
Reisterstown Baltimore County Maryland
John McGrain Dec 6 1978
Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning
View from south main facade

BA-949

Montrose

BA-949

Registration Baltimore County Maryland

John McGrain Jan 26 1970

Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning

Penlight south end of hall

BA-949

Montrose
Reisterstown Baltimore County Maryland
John McGrain Jan26 1979
Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning
Fanlight north end of hall

Montrose
Reisterstown Baltimore County Maryland
John McGrain Jan 26 1979
Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning
stair landing in center hall

BA-949

BA-949

Montrose
Reisterstown Baltimore County Maryland
John McGrain Jan 26 1979
Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning
Living room east wall

BA-949

Montrose
Reisterstown Baltimore County Maryland
John McGrain 26 January 1979
Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning
Living room fireplace, overmantel, cornice

BA-949

Montrose
Reisterstown Baltimore County Maryland
John McGrain Jan 26 1979
Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning
Living room, ceiling and cornice

BA-949

Montrose
Reisterstown Baltimore County Maryland
John McGrain Jan 26 1970
Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning
Cornice in NW corner of north parlor

BA-949

Montrose Mansion

Dining room

19 Nov 84

BA-949

Montrose Mansion

19 Nov 87

BA-949

Montrose Mansion

19 Nov 87

1st fl

BA-749

Montrose Mansion

19 Nov 87

1st fl

BA-949

Montrose Mansion

19 Nov 87

2nd fl

BA-949

Montrose Mansion

19 Nov 87

1st fl

BA-949

Montrose Mansion

19 Nov 87

2nd fl

84-949

Montrose Mansion
19 Nov 87
2nd fl

DA-949

Montrose Mansion
19 Nov 87
1st fl

BA-949

Montrose Mansion
19 Nov 87
1st fl hall

BA-744

Montrose Mansion
19 Nov 87
3rd fl

BA-949

Montrose Mansion

19 Nov 87

1st fl

BA-949

Montrose Mansion

19 Nov 87

1st fl

BA-949

Montrose Mansion

19 Nov 87

1st fl

BA-949

Montrose Mansion
19 Nov 87
1st fl

BA-949

Montrose Mansion
19 Nov 87
1st fl

BH-949

Montrose Mansion

19 Nov 87

2nd fl

BA-949

Montrose Mansion

19 Nov 87

2nd fl

BA-949

Montrose Mansion
19 Nov 87
1st fl

3A

Montrose Mans
19 Nov 87
1st fl

BA-949

Montrose Mansion
19 Nov 87
2nd fl

Montrose Chapel
Reisterstown Baltimore County Maryland
John McGrain Dec 6 1978
Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning
Chapel from due south

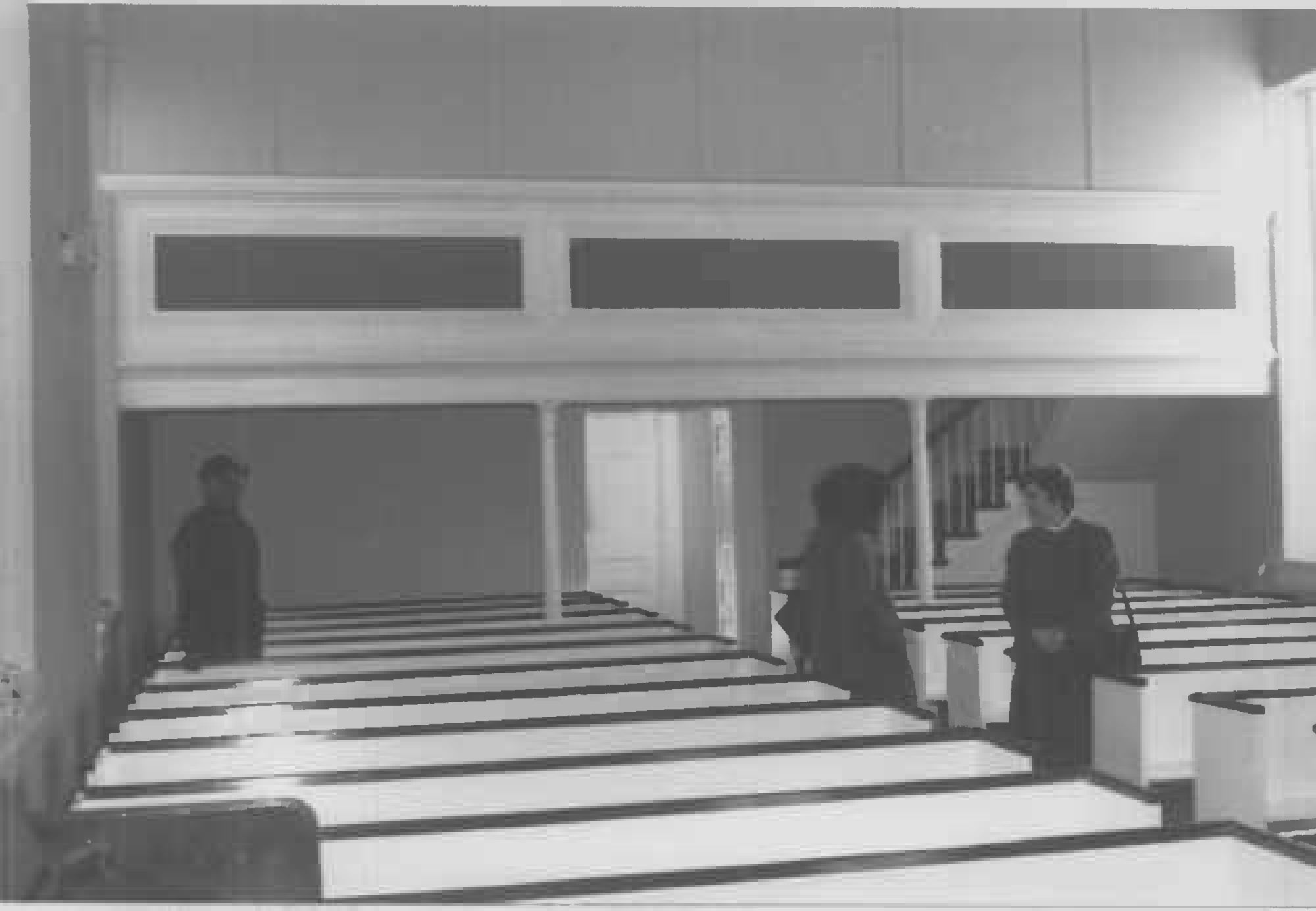
Montrose Chapel
Reisterstown Baltimore County Maryland
John McGrain Dec 6 1978
Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning
Chapel from Southwest

BA-950

BA-950

Montrose Chapel

19 Nov 87



BA·950

Montrose Chapel

19 Nov 87

BA-950

Montrose Chapel

19 Nov 87

End Here

Scan One Time Only

And

Copy for Multiple Numbers

BA-949

AND

BA-950