

AA-1073

Before 1876

Fernglen Manor

Glen Burnie

Private

Fernglen Manor is important architecturally as being an example of a 3rd quarter 19th century, Gothic Revival style, 1-house. This house is representative of dwellings constructed by relatively affluent farm families, both locally and in other established sections of the country, from the second half of the 19th century into the first quarter of the 20th century.

The house was probably built by Charles Pumphrey around 1876 on a tract of land known as Pumphreys Search, Fernglen Manor's significance is enhanced because of its association with truck farming, once the dominant form of economic activity of this region in Anne Arundel County.

AA-1073
Fenglen Manor

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period(s): Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture

Resource Type:

Category Type: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

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

Known Design Source: NONE

7. Description

Survey No. AA-1073

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Located at the end of a dirt drive way and surrounded by mature hardwood trees, Fernglen Manor, a late-19th century dwelling, is situated in a post-World War II tract development. It is a vernacular gothic-revival style building, but architectural suggest the possible incorporation of an older building.

Its present form is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, centered cross-gable frame house. It faces south and consists of a center-hall plan, single-pile, front block, with a two-and-a-half ell projecting from the building's anterior end. Walls are primarily covered with German siding, with plain clapboards sheathing the ell. The front I-house section rests on a brick foundation, and is situated slightly above grade level. The rear ell sits on a fieldstone foundation atop a deep basement accessed via exterior bulkhead. Visible from the basement are the round logs which serve as floor joists for the ell. The sills and joists under the front block are sawn. (Only a small portion was exposed and saw marks were not discernible.)

A one-story, shed-roofed bathroom and porch addition is located on the east side, at the intersection of the front block and rear ell. Its walls are covered in the same manner as the ell. Two broad, interior-stack fireplace chimneys are present on either side of the front block, while a narrow, interior stove chimney pierces the roof of the ell. Parging obscures the brickwork of the former two, but reportedly recent repairs revealed significant variations between them.

The front facade is dominated by an open, shed-roofed porch, which is supported by four, turned posts, embellished near the roofline with jig-sawn quatrefoil motives. A two-story porch projects from the west side of the ell, extending slightly beyond the longitudinal axis of the front block. Each level is supported by three square posts. The top level retains its flat jig-sawn balustrade.

On the primary facade, fenestration consists of three pairs of two-over-two double-hung sash windows. This window type, though arranged singly elsewhere, predominates throughout the building. The ell also displays six-over-six, and two-over-two windows. The centrally located front entrance features a tripartite transom and flanking sidelights. The wooden door contains four panels, accented with raised molding. The two located in the door's upper half are finished have arched tops, and are approximately one-fourth longer than the pair in the door's lower section.

The building's interior retains much of its original finish, including a mantle with spindlework, a marble hearth, and fancy turned newel and balustrade. The second floor and finished attic level, display a significantly lower level of finish. Door and window surrounds are less elaborate and the floor boards, which are regular and mostly quartersawn on the first floor, are randomly sized+A66 and tangentially cut on the upper level.

The finish treatment of the ell differs from the main house. The detail of the woodwork and trim is obscured by multiple layers of paint, but appear older (and certainly have more paint layers) than the main section. Significant interior features included a pair of built-in cupboards, located on the west side of the north wall, left of a nineteenth-century wood stove. On the same wall, on the stove's right side, is a door that provides access to a extremely steep winder stair that leads to the ell's upper level. The presence of this door is de-emphasized through the application of the same beaded board used to cover the cupboard and most of the wall.

(see continuation sheet)

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	Builder/Architect						
Check: Applicable Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D and/or							
Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G							
Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local							

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Fernglen Manor is a late 19th I-house with architecturally derived from the Gothic Revival style, a popular style between 1840-1880. The house is believed to have been built, possibly rebuilt, by Charles Pumphrey (b. before 1842 - d. 1897), a wealthy Anne Arundel County farmer and businessman. The house sits on a part of a tract of land known as Pumphreys Search. Pumphreys Search was patented in the third quarter of the 18th century and occupied by 1798 (1).

Federal Direct Tax records for that year record Ebenezer Pumphrey owning 212 acres of Pumphreys Search and occupying a wooden house measuring 28' x 18', as well as two outhouses measuring 20' x 16', and another outhouse measuring 36' x 20'. (1) After Ebenezer's death, the land remained in the Pumphrey family, with sections parceled off to various family members. Charles Pumphrey inherited while in his minority. 1842 Chancery Court records survive related to the affairs of "infant defendants" Charles and his siblings, Thomas (see AA-77), William, Charles and Elizabeth (2).

Charles came into possession of "the homeplace" and sixty acres of Pumphreys Search, as well as portions of several other tracts. Atlases indicate his siblings, as well as other family members lived in close proximity (3). Like many members of his family, Charles became a truck farmer, specializing in the production of fruits and vegetables for consumer markets in Baltimore. Inventories taken at his death indicate that, at least late in his life, his farm was producing strawberries and cantaloupes and employed seasonal labor (4).

The success of truck farming was incumbent upon a means of quickly transporting perishable produce to market. Perhaps a guaranteed method of transportation across the Patapsco, or a wish to capitalize on this mutual need of fellow farmers, motivated Charles to purchase a 1/5 interest in a Patapsco River bridge and ferry service in 1868.

With respect to Fernglen Manor, it appears that the present house was standing by 1876. A tax assessment for that year values his property at \$1,710 and his improvements, i.e. buildings, at \$1,500. This assessment was updated in 1881 and 1887 and record the construction of a new tenant house and new barn. No mention is made of a new or improved dwelling, and since stylistically the house appears to pre-date 1887, it is inferred that it is the present house is that described in the 1876 assessment (5).

(continuation sheet)

7.1 Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

On first inspection, Fernglen Manor appears to display three building episodes; front block, rear ell, and one-story bathroom/screen porch addition. The entire front block appears to have been constructed at the same time, however, architectural evidence uncovered during recent stabilization projects suggest a more complicated building evolution.

When investigators visited the building, portions of the foundation and wall siding were temporarily removed from the west side of the main facade, revealing between the studs the presence of brick nogging. According to the owners, nogging was not present on the east side of the facade.

However, when exterior siding was removed from that section of the facade, unattached riven lath was found, located between the exterior siding and the 19th century interior plaster. Lying under the house in this area were several exceptionally large bricks. Measuring 9 1/2" x 4 1/4" x 3", these bricks appear handmade and are glazed with hues mixed with pink, grey, and yellow.

Unfortunately much of the foundation is rebuilt and, due to termite damage, large sections of the sills are replaced. Enough of the dwellings substructure is exposed to raise questions, but regrettably too much original fabric is removed or unexposed to definitively answer them.

8.1 Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Charles Pumphrey died in 1897 and his estate was divided amongst his eleven heirs. Charles' son Herbert inherited "the homeplace and 60 acres". He later sold it to his brother Thales C. Pumphrey. In 1954 Lasting Homes purchased and subdivided the surrounding property. While Fernglen Manor's integrity of association and location is compromised by modern development, it sits back from the road and is surrounded by mature trees. Its owners are in the process of repairing and restoring the house in a manner consistent with his character.

Fernglen Manor is significant as a typical example of a vernacular gothic-revival style I-house. Its styling and form are consistent with that associated with affluent nineteenth century farm families. Its importance is further enhanced due to its association with truck farming, which when Fernglen Manor was built, was the dominant economic activity of the region.



Atlas of Anne Arundel County, Maryland by G.M. Hopkins, 1878

FIFTH DISTRICT

ANNE ARUNDEL CO.

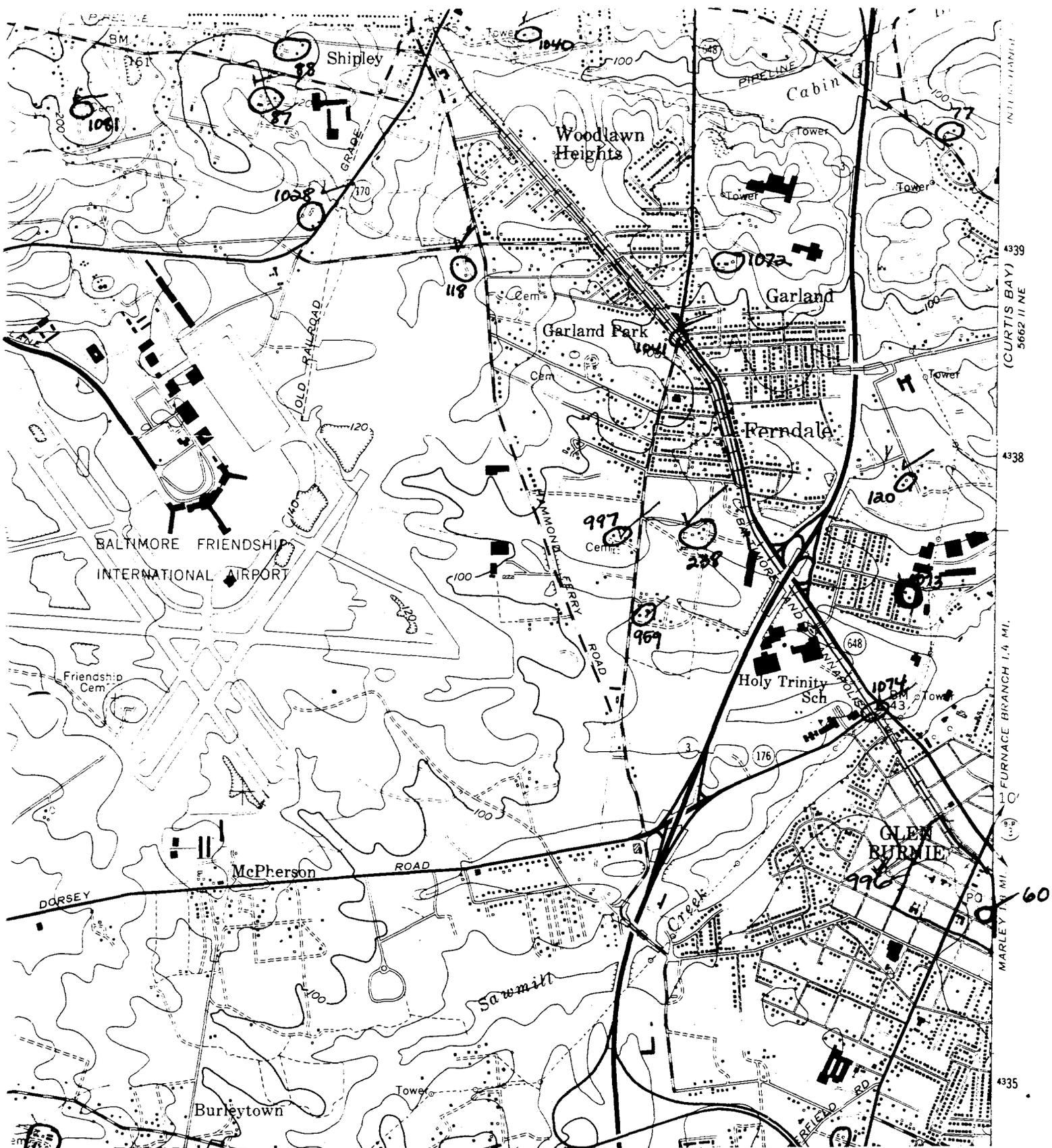
Scale 2 Inches per Mile



EXPLANATIONS

- Dist. & Co. Lines ————
- County Roads ————
- Private " ————
- Turnpike " ————
- Rail Roads ————
- Streams ————

The figures along the Roads shows the distance in Rods from junction to junction thereof



RELAY
 USGS 7.5 minute series
 Scale: 1:24,000
 1957, photo revised 1966 and 1974

Site Number: AA-1073
Site Name: Fernglen Manor
Location: 13 Hopkins Street, Glen Burnie



AA- 1073

FERNGLEN MANOR

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

PHOTO BY SHERRI M. MARSH, AUG. 1996

NEG. AT MARYLAND SHPO

EAST ELEVATION

1 of 2



AA-1073

FERNGLEN MANOR

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

PHOTO BY SHERRI M. MARSH, AUG. 1996

NEG. AT MARYLAND SHPO

NW Perspective

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