

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Clynmalira *DK #111*

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number 15315 Carroll Road not for publication

city, town Phoenix vicinity of Councilmanic District No. 6
congressional district 2

state Maryland county Baltimore County

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Roy B. Loya and Pamela K. Loya

street & number 15315 Carroll Road telephone no.: 410-472-2197

city, town Monkton state and zip code MD 21111

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Courts Building liber 7350

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue folio 694

city, town Towson state MD 21204

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Clynmalira, Maryland Historical Trust Inventory

date July 29, 1965 federal state county local

pository for survey records 100 Community Place

city, town Crownsville state MD 21032

7. Description

Survey No.

BA 112

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date of move _____

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

SUMMARY. Clynmalira is a brick, Federal style house correctly executed to stand on a height overlooking formal gardens. The two fronts are entirely different, with the driveway front presenting a recessed two-story arcaded porch flanked by two pavilions usually described as "towers." Clynmalira's two elegant facades have survived without alteration. The house is architecturally unattributed but is obviously the work of a master builder who found stylistic details in the Federal town houses of Baltimore City to incorporate in this notable example of the style prevailing in 1824.

Clynmalira is a brick house in Flemish bond that has probably always been painted to produce a Neo-Classical, flat-looking surface. Margaret Carroll Turnbull, who wrote the introduction to the memoirs of Harriet Winchester Jones, noted that the brick was cream colored, burned on the premises in a kiln not far southeast of the house. Areas of paint were removed in 2000 revealing white, cream, and gray coatings in many thick layers. The house is five bays wide, two stories, with an attic lighted by dormers. The style is uncomplicated Georgian-to-Federal. The formal entrance is in a central pavilion that projects 18 inches. The front double doors are flanked by Doric columns and also flanked by sidelights, and topped by a round fanlight. The fanlight contains opalescent glass, probably added late in the 19th century. This door frame is an exact duplicate of a door frame rescued in 1935 from a townhouse at 11 East Pleasant Street, part of a group attributed to Robert Mills. (1) A tripartite window of rectangular format is set above the door in a rectangular frame; the center window is flanked by small Doric columns. At the gable peak of the pavilion there is a small round window. The main block is five bays wide and its windows are topped by prominent stone lintels with bulls-eye corner decorations. There are two Gable roofed dormers with double-hung sash windows; the windows are flanked by miniature pilasters that appear in photos of Federal era row houses in Baltimore City. Photographs of 1956 show the south front of Clynmalira equipped with a wrap-around porch in the colonial revival style. (2) Photos of 1965 show the porch gone. (3) The present porchless state is probably authentic to the original design.

The front part of the house and its two main rooms were the starter house according to H. Chandlee Forman, who made measured drawings in 1940. (4) The original house was but 27 feet deep, stated Forman in his 1967 book on tidewater architecture. (Forman called the main, south façade the "Garden Front" because there was a formal garden of four terraced ("falles") just outside; the shape of the terraces can still be seen. Forman noted the broken pediment and the oculus (or round window) in the pavilion of the garden front. He called the style "typically Hangover Georgian." The back of the house, which is a fully designed architectural façade came in the 1890s according to Forman .

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

BA-112
MHT Inventory No.

name of property: Clynmalira

Section number 7 Page 2

The rear of the house, continued Forman, consists of two additions or extensions, each two bays wide, each two stories, each hip roofed, surrounding a recessed porch. Forman called the additions "towers." The centrally located porch has a round-topped door, a second story porch deck or balcony, and is screened by a two-story arcade of three arches supported by two columns. Forman noted that the "front door in the portico has double leaves, with three-quarter Doric columns and sidelights. In the elliptical transom is a lead oval with star flowers."

A frame east wing two stories high is credited to the building period of J. Hall Pleasants, and we can speculate that his son-in-law was a partner in the architectural firm of Baldwin & Pennington. The wing forms a typical Maryland telescope house, adding two sections in line with each other; the larger section is hip-roofed to fit in the design of the main house; the smaller wing is gambrel-roofed. Across the front of the addition are two one-story sun parlors that are decorated with small round columns to match the garden-front door

Forman supported his theory of evolution by measuring the cellar walls to determine how much of the house dated to the year of his choice, 1822 [which we now believe should be 1824]. His description of the interior was accompanied by a drawing of a great formal fireplace:

Inside the residence are two handsome mantels: the one, in the stair passage, has a broken entablature with dentils over freestanding, fluted Ionic columns, and a pink marble facing; the mantel in the Parlor has delicate ribbons and garlands with a touch of the Adam manner, a facing of glazed yellow bricks, and small fluted Ionic columns supporting the Mantel shelf. The broad stairway has a curved lower tread with balusters encircling a newel post. The windowpanes are large, averaging 12-1/2 inches by 18-1/2 inches.

Only a year later, Forman in another book described Clynmalira as the home of Henry Hill Carroll (the wrong Carroll) with "a plan well illustrating the breaking up of the old hide-bound Georgian patterns which came over American architecture in these years." In this book, Forman seemed to accept the "large square corner towers" as part of the original plan. He doesn't mention the original, 27-foot deep starter house as such. (5)

The article in the *Jeffersonian* in 1931 seemed to regard the north façade as part of the original house, an entrance focused on a large circular driveway, lawn, and large flower bed. (6) Forman in 1967 also mentioned the survival of slave houses and of course the large stone barns; today the barns are in a different ownership. Roger Lee Katzenberg, who planned architectural work done at Clynmalira in 1999-2000, tended to believe that the entire brick house was built at one time, otherwise the front rooms would have provided a relatively small house for a prosperous owner. When the paint was removed from the west

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

BA_112
MHT Inventory No.

name of property: Clynmalira

Section number 7 Page 3

wall in April 2000, it was obvious that the front rooms and back rooms were all of one plan, same style of masonry and same batch of brick. (7) Oddly enough, the side wall of the back rooms on the west and the entire north or driveway façade lack noticable lintels over the Mrs. Pam Loya, owner in 2000, noted that the work done in the late 19th century involved removing the original stairway and sacrificing the upstairs corridor to install bathrooms.

NOTES:

1. Baltimore Museum of Art, *Maryland Period Rooms* (Baltimore, 1987), p. 35.
2. Harriet Winchester Jones, "A Childhood at Clynmalira," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 51 (June 1951): 108-109.
3. David H. Buswell, "Regal 'Clynmalira,'" *Baltimore News American, Maryland Living*, June 27, 1965.
4. H. Chandlee Forman, *Old Buildings, Gardens and Furniture in Tidewater Maryland* (Cambridge, Md., 1967), pp. 271-275.
5. H. Chandlee Forman, *Maryland Architecture, A Short History from 1634 Through the Civil War* (Cambridge, Md., 1968), pp.69-71.
6. "Clynmalira Once Home of Henry Carroll," *Jeffersonian*, June 6, 1931. The *Jeffersonian* history articles were unsigned but were the work of William Williams of Lutherville.
7. Visit of John McGrain and Kimberly Abe to house on April 10, 2000, during restoration work.

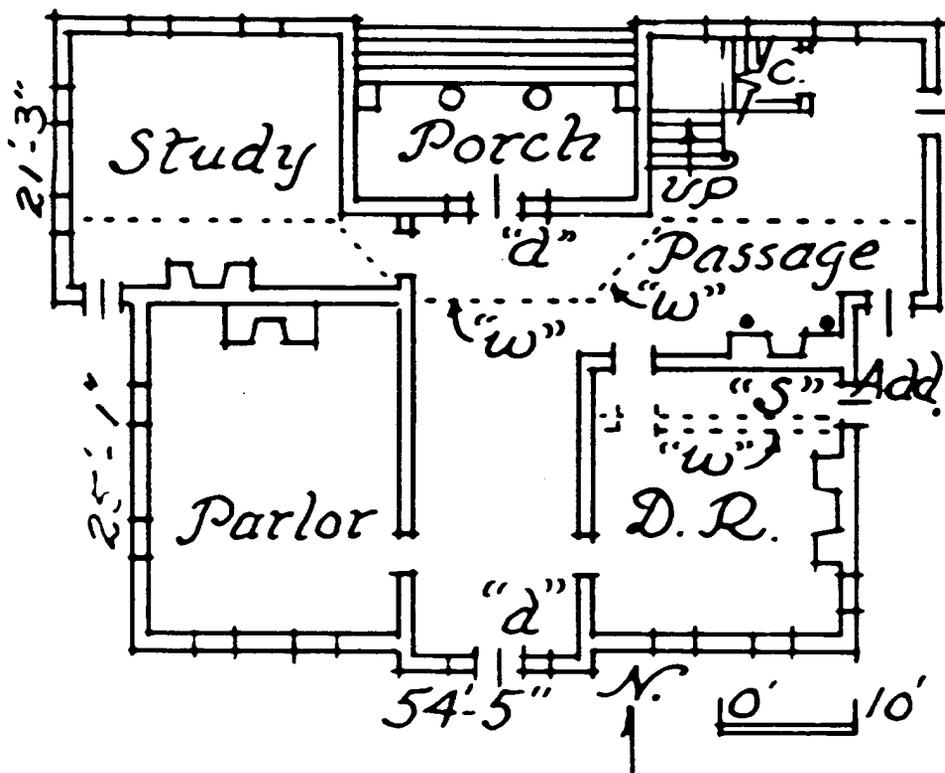
Maryland Historical Trust/
 National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

BA-112
 MHT Inventory No.

name of property: Clynmalira

Section number 7 Page 4

"d" = double drs., sidelights & lead transoms



Clynmalira Manor
 Begun 1822 by Henry Carroll

"w" = cellar walls below. "s" = former
 cellar stair. Meas. & dr. by H. C. F.

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

BA-112
MHT Inventory No.

name of property: Clynmalira

Section number 7 Page 5



HISTORIC ESTATE IN MONKTON, MD

9.2 acres of rolling farm country in sought-after Monkton area combines historically registered estate with working horse farm and Olympic indoor riding arena. For the horseman, a 17-stall barn with spacious tack room, three turn-out paddocks, a storage shed and a 20 by 60 meter Olympic covered riding arena offer every equine convenience.

For the historically-minded individual, the 150 year-old three-story manor house was built by Henry Carroll, descendant of Charles Carroll, signatory of the Declaration of Independence. It features six bedrooms, five full bathrooms, many Tiffany glass windows, a center-hall staircase, and a large stone patio. The house enjoys all the features of the 19th century

manor: a formal living room, family room, library, five fireplaces - even a "great room." The circular drive is dominated by a two-story columned porch and double framed doors with skylight. Plus a thoroughly modernized country kitchen with central cooking island.

Call Bette O'Connor at (301) 823-6111 or 825-6111

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

BA-112

MHT Inventory No.

name of property: Clynmalira

Section number 7 Page 6



Clynmalira, north facade, driveway side, 1968

8. Significance

Survey No. BA-112

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/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates	1824	Builder/Architect	Unknown
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check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G
Level of Significance: national state local

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

SUMMARY: Clynmalira is a correctly executed Federal style house built in 1824 on a 2000-acre land grant then still in possession of its original patenting family. Henry Carroll, the builder, was a full time farmer, student of scientific agriculture and owner of a large gristmill. Although born into a prominent colonial family famous in colonial times, he was not active in civic affairs. This house has remained in the midst of farming activity until the present. No serious alterations have compromised the integrity of the exterior of this house.

Clynmalira was originally a 5,000-acre manor surveyed in 1705 for Annapolis resident Charles Carroll the Attorney General, and patented in 1711. (1) The Carroll family made little use of this speculative tract until the 19th century. In fact, in 1793, Henry H. Carroll advertised in the city papers to sell Clynmalira, "commonly called Carroll's Manor," along with Eli-O-Carroll and Litterluna, as well as his country residence. (2) The 1798 tax list of Gunpowder Upper Hundred showed Henry Carroll as owner of 5,791 acres with a brick house that we know was the present Quinn mansion on Sweet Air Road on a distinct land grant called Sweet Air. (3) The owner in that tax list was actually Henry Hill Carroll, grandson of Attorney General Carroll. The name Clynmalira is apparently of Irish origin and corresponds to other great swaths of land patented by the Attorney General such as Eli O Carroll and Litter Louna. However, Don Swann, Jr., suggested that Clynmalira meant "Sweet Air." (4) The name looks Welsh at first glance, but an article in the *Jeffersonian* in 1931 claimed that the Irish original was "Clanmalier," a place that the Carrolls had lost in the political upheavals of the old country. Names in Ireland beginning with "Clyn" are found in the exhaustive two-volume *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* published 1837 in London by Samuel Lewis. Lewis accounts for the other Carroll family placenames: Ely O Carroll and Letterlouna (as spelled in that reference work). Frederick John O'Carroll, A.B., of County Wicklow wrote in 1904 that the name was a variant of "Clanmalier," a neighborhood he said adjoined Ely O Carroll and Letterlouna in County Offlay. (5)

The 1813 Tax List of Old District No. 2 showed Sarah Carroll as owner of 500 acres of Quinn and 5000 acres of Clynmalira with no taxable improvements on Clynmalira. (6)

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

BA-112
MHT Inventory No.

name of property: Clynmalira

Section number 8 Page 2

Most secondary sources place the date of building the Clynmalira house at 1822 or 1824. The builder of the house was Henry Carroll, no middle name, son of Henry Hill Carroll. The house stands on the west edge of the great land survey on preset Carroll Road.

The *Sun*'s obituary of Henry Carroll dated the house at 1824, built "on land inherited from his forefathers." (7) The date given by these sources is borne out by a chalked inscription found on a joist in February, 2000, by plumbers employed by Mrs. Pamela K.Loya; the inscription read: "Joshua [illegible surname] 1824." (8)

Henry Carroll (1796-1877) was listed in the 1823 tax list of Old District 2 with 500 acres of Quinn, and 5.593 acres of "Carroll's Manor," plus another 433 acres. The improvements on the various tracts were worth \$600, suggesting that 1822 or 1823 would be too early a date for construction of the Clynmalira mansion. (9) The 1833 assessor's field book of Old District 5 showed Henry Carroll with 3,838 acres of Clynmalira with \$3,200 worth of improvements, also a gristmill worth \$2,000, plus \$400 in furniture and \$300 in plate (i.e., silver objects). (10) The mansion had obviously been built between those tax lists. Data discovered in recent years by Kate Fones fixed the date of building Carroll's Mill at 1833. A deed from Priscilla Cooper conveyed to Carroll the right to divert Carroll Run and noted, "Henry is now erecting a grist mill on the tract Taylor's Purchase" (11) In 1987, Elmer R. Haile, Jr., reported to the author that in a lease from Henry Carroll to one of his tenants, the tenant was required to have his grain ground at Carroll's mill—a rare example of enforcing the manorial privilege of "socage." (12)

The 1850 countywide map by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne showed Henry Carroll as owner of Clynmalira, the name lettered on the map. When a nearby piece of the original Clynmalira was advertised in the Towsontown papers in 1869, the trustees described its soil as "well watered . . . the land is of the finest quality, being what is called or known as the Manaor Land." John T. Ensor and R. R. Boarman, two leading attorneys of that time spelled the place name "Clymlira," which may have been its rural pronunciation. (13)

Henry Carroll died on April 7, 1877, at age 80. Interment took place at Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore City. (14) Scharf's 1881 history of city and county included a portrait of Henry Carroll and noted that he had attended Saint Mary's College in Baltimore and had always been a farmer, notable for his interest in scientific agriculture. Scharf stated that Carroll was a "sincere Catholic" although his granddaughter noted that he had dropped out of both Catholic and Presbyterian churches. (15) Mrs. Mary S. McGrath in 1935 stated that Carroll supported Saint James on the Manor because his wife attended services there. Henry Carroll had made his will in 1875 and had divided Clynmalira into three parcels for sons Samuel S. Carroll, William Carroll, and Henry Hill Carroll, the last named receiving 695 acres. (16) A plat accompanying the will shows that the builder of the house still had 1,606 acres of Clynmalira plus parts of

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

BA-112
MHT Inventory No.

name of property: Clynmalira

Section number 8 Page 3

"Taylor's Purchase" at the time of his passing. (17) The heir to the great house parcel was obviously named for his ancestor from Sweet Air. The 1877 G. M. Hopkins county atlas showed the roughly one-third part of Clynmalira that had passed into the hands of Henry H. Carroll, the builder's son. The atlas description of Election District No. 10 noted:

Henry Carroll, Esq., is the owner and occupant of a large tract which has been in the Carroll family for many years; the buildings on the place are of the best, and great taste is displayed in the arrangement of the grounds and buildings. (18)

The atlas patron list showed H. H. Carroll with a Phoenix post office address, 790 acres, and the profession of farmer. His "nativity" was given as Baltimore County, 1830. The atlas showed not only Clynmalira by name but also showed two other nameless houses as property of H. H. Carroll. (19) In 1892, H. H. Carroll sold Clynmalira and 652-1/2 acres to Edward Austen, a Glencoe resident. The deed reveals that H. H. Carroll and his wife Mary W. Carroll had mortgaged the place to Austen in 1881 and were apparently unable to get out of debt. (20) The Baltimore County Austens claim a kinship to Jane Austen, the famous English novelist. Edward Austen soon died and in July, 1894, his widow Mary M. Austen sold the property to J. Hall Pleasants of Baltimore City. (21) The 1898 county atlas by George W. Bromley showed that Pleasants had given the name of "Woodstock" to the estate. (22) Yet, when Pleasants died in 1901, the *Sun* called his country home "Brookfield." (23) Mary S. McGrath's manuscript of 1935 stated that the "architect Pennington" made some changes in the first floor arrangement and also built the frame east wing. The architect named was the son-in-law of J. Hall Pleasants, Josias Pennington, a partner in the city firm of Baldwin & Pennington. (24)

William H. Grafflin bought the property in 1902 from the executors of J. Hall Pleasants. (25) William H. Grafflin was a member of the Grafflin Bag Company family and was a director of the International Cotton Mills Company in 1921 when interviewed for a vanity biography book set. (26) Grafflin kept the property until 1912, selling to Mary S. McGrath *et al.* (27) The 1915 Bromley atlas of the county showed the owner as Mrs. Mary L. McGrath, the property labeled as "Woodbrook." (28)

The *Jeffersonian* published a history of Clynmalira in 1931, which attempted to trace the development of the structure from the Georgian or Federal starter house. (29) The 1939 book by Don Swann, Sr. and Jr., credited J. Hall Pleasants with adding porches and wings. Two books by H. Chandlee Forman in 1967 and 1968 added to the confusion of how the house developed, all of which is discussed in Item 7 of this report.

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

BA-112
MHT Inventory No.

name of property: Clynmalira

Section number 8 Page 4

Clynmalira belonged to Mrs. Mary McGrath at the time of the *Jeffersonian* article in 1931 and to Mrs Alfred L'Esperance in 1939 at the time of the Swann and Swann book. The *Sun* in September 1939 reported that the estate of Mrs. Esperance was sold to an undisclosed buyer.(30) A few weeks later, the purchaser was reported to be Arthur N. Preece. (31) The house was described as having 15 rooms, four baths, 10 acres of lawns, boxwood, and four sunken terraces. A photo of the terraces had appeared in a house and garden magazine sales advertisement in 1937. (32) A photograph of the house appeared on the ca. 1940 State Roads Commission's tourist map showing locations of historical roadside markers; the marker at Clynmalira is itself dated at 1940 by other sources. Another photograph of the north façade appeared in the *Sun* in 1942 when Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wise bought the place from Arthur N. Preece (33)

In recent years, Angelo N. D'Anna, founder of the Mars supermarkets, owned the surrounding farmland. The house has been on Maryland Garden Pilgrimages in 1959 and 1963. The year 1963 saw publication of an interview with the Pitts family; Clinton and Clare Pitts noted that all they needed to do was an outside and inside paint job; they noted that before they came into possession, a stairway in the library had been closed off. The Pitt family had also picked up the story that the Carrolls put their furniture into storage in a city warehouse in 1892, only to have it consumed in the great Baltimore fire of February 7, 1904. (34) The *News American* feature in 1965 claimed that a gilt mirror had come down from the Carrolls and had been the gift of Henry Harford, the last Proprietor of the Province. (35)

The present family, the Loyas, have owned the house parcel since 1986, buying from Claire Conley Pitts. The 5000 acres that constituted a manor in 1705 are down to 9.21 acres. The stone barns are now in a different ownership, a stock farm of 117 acres. The barns were photographed in the 1930s by Frances Benjamin Johnson, the great architectural photographer and pioneer in preservation documentation.

The *Baltimore County Union*, probably merely quoting the *Sun*, noted that Henry Carroll the builder was from the Duddington branch of the family. His mother, Sally (actually Sarah Rogers by birth) put him in connection with the Rogers family that owned "Druid Hill", the great estate later developed into a city park. (36)

NOTES:

1. John W. McGrain, "Finding the Lines of Clynmalira," *History Trails*, 31(Autumn1996):1-4. Also, Patents, Liber DD No. 5, folio 717, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis.
2. *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, April 30, 1793.
3. Direct Federal Tax List, Baltimore County, Upper Gunpowder Hundred, 1798. Microfilm No. 606, Maryland Historical Society library.

**Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

BA-112
MHT Inventory No.

name of property: Clynmalira

Section number 8 Page 5

4. Don Swann, Sr., and Don Swann, Jr., *Colonial & Historic Houses of Maryland* (Reprinted Johns Hopkins Press: Baltimore, 1975), p. 96.
5. Harriet Winchester Jones, "A Childhood at Clynmalira," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 51(June 1956):102n.
6. Baltimore County Assessments, 1813, Old District No. 2, folio 35. Maryland State Archives, HR No. CR 42,857.
7. Baltimore *Sun*. April 10, 1877.
8. Pamela K. Loya to John McGrain, February 7, 2000.
9. Baltimore County Tax List, 1823, Maryland State Archives, Md. HR No. CR 39,605-5.
10. Baltimore County Assessor's Field Book, Old District No. 5, 1833, folio 23. Maryland State Archives, Md. HR No. CR 42,855.
11. Baltimore City Deeds, TK 231:74, Maryland State Archives.
12. Elmer R. Haile, Jr., to John McGrain, August 17, 1987.
13. *Baltimore County Union*, Towsontown, September 4, 1869.
14. *Maryland Journal*, Towson, April 14, 1877, p. 3.
15. Baltimore County Wills, Liber 5, folio 213.
16. J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County* (Philadelphia, 1881), p. 908-909.
17. Baltimore County Wills, Liber 5, folio 213.
18. G. M. Hopkins, C.E., *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, 1877), "History and Description,
19. G. M. Hopkins, *Atlas*, District 10 plate.
20. Baltimore County Deeds, LMB 193:590.

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

BA-112
MHT Inventory No.

name of property: Clynmalira

Section number 8 Page 6

21. Baltimore County Deeds, LMB 207:129.
22. George W. Bromley and Walter S. Bromley, *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, 1898), Plate 332.
23. "Useful Life Ended, J. Hall Pleasants Expires at His Country Home," *Baltimore Sun*, August 21, 1901, p. 10.
24. Mary S. McGrath, "Clynmalira," 1935, typescript, May 27, 1935, Enoch Pratt Free Library VF, s.v., "Historic Houses." Pleasants' obituary in the *Sun* also reveals that his son-in-law was Pleasants Pennington.
25. Baltimore County Deeds, NBM 265:334.
26. Lewis Historical Publishing Company, *Baltimore, Its History and Its People* (New York, 1912), 3:503.
27. Baltimore County Deeds, WPC 421:101.
28. George W. Bromley and Walter S. Bromley, *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, 1915).
29. "'Clynmalira' Once Home of Henry Carroll," *Jeffersonian*, Towson, June 6, 1931.
30. "Old Baltimore County Estate, Clynmalira, Changes Hands," *Baltimore Sun*, December 2, 1942.
31. *Sun*, December 24, 1942.
32. *Gardens, Houses & People*, Baltimore, August 1937, adv.
33. *Sun*, December 2, 1942.
34. "An Historical Landmark, Nineteenth Century Estate Is Country Home of Towson Lawyer," *County News Weekly*, January 7, 1963.
35. David H. Buswell, "Regal Clynmalira," *Baltimore News American*, *Maryland Living*, June 27, 1965.

**Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

BA-112
MHT Inventory No.

name of property: Clynmalira

Section number 8 Page 7

36. "Death of a Well-Known and Wealthy Citizen," *Baltimore County Union*, Towson town, April 14, 1877. Mrs. Harriet Winchester Jones also noted the Druid Hill connection in her 1956 article. *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 51:102-103. The Winchester article presents a family chart on page 51:105. Henry Hill Carroll's wife Sarah Rogers was probably the daughter of a notable miller of Gunpowder Valley, Benjamin Rogers, whose mill was, in present day terms, at the crossing of Paper Mill Road and the headwaters of Loch Raven: the Ranleagh Mill of Colonial times. The *Maryland Journal*, Baltimore, November 24, 1789, listed the marriage of Henry Hill Carroll of Carrollsburg, Charles County, to Miss Mary Rogers, daughter of Benjamin Rogers of Baltimore County.

DON Swann, Sr. and Don Swann, Jr., Colonial and Historic Houses of Maryland (Reprinted by Johns Hopkins Press: Baltimore: 1975), pp 96-97

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 9.21 acres

Quadrangle name Phoenix MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

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E

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F

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G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Tax Map 35 Grid 1 Parcel P98.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
none			

state	code	county	code
none			

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John McGrain, County Historian

organization Office of Planning

date April 11, 2000

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue

telephone 410-887-3495

city or town Towson

state MD 21204

BA-112

Maryland
Baltimore County
District X
Carroll Road

Clymmalira
127-122-114

1823

Built by Henry Carroll, descendant of Charles Carroll.
Henry Carroll was born at Sweet Air (1796).

Painted brick, with stately columns; atmosphere
of elegance and dignity.

color slides

(First HABS Report)
E. Frances Offutt
HABS COMMITTEE OF BALTIMORE
COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

July 29, 1965



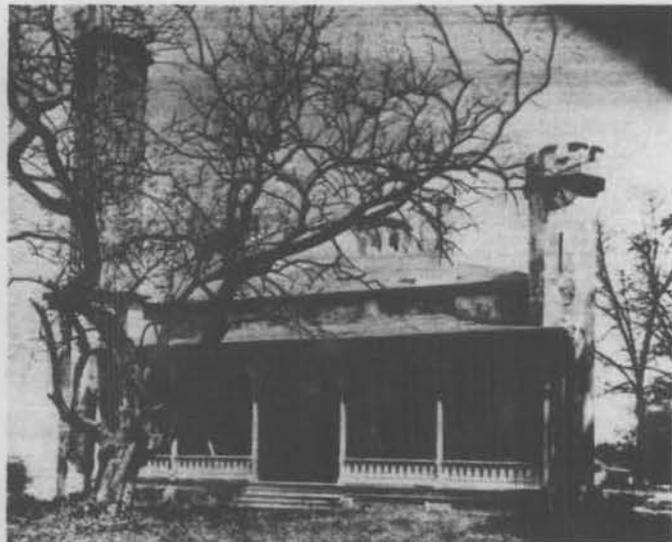
Clynmalira on Carroll Road was built in 1822 by Henry Hill Carroll. This unfamiliar view from the 1880s, before substantial later alterations, shows the back of the house overlooking the valley.

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Glen Ellen was Baltimore County's pre-eminent Gothic fantasy, a wild design by Alexander Jackson Davis for Robert Gilmore, his twenty-two-year-old wealthy patron. Although Gilmore was mesmerized by Sir



518

Walter Scott's Abbotsford, his pockets were not deep enough to finance more than a one-story structure. Bought by the city because of the expansion of the Loch Raven reservoir in 1921, the structure languished, was vandalized, and suffered fires. Finally, it had to be razed for safety reasons at the end of the 1920s. Recycled portions of it were incorporated into the Cloisters, now a children's museum on Falls Road, by its builder, Sumner Parker.

Col. Harry Gilmore, a Confederate cavalryman, grew up at Glen Ellen. He stayed there overnight on the occasion of his famous raid into the county in July 1864. A small body of 150 men under his command cut two major railroad connections and the telegraph line, but were dissuaded from taking the Federal Arsenal in Pikesville. He paused long enough to down a glass of ale in the old stone Towson Hotel (then called Ady's Hotel) before heading back to his own lines. He had only lost one man, during the scuffle at Ishmael Day's house (on Sunshine Avenue near Fork) which the Confederates burned.



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