

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic Glenelg Manor
and/or common Glenelg Country School

2. Location

street & number Folly Quarter Road N/A not for publication
city, town Glenelg vicinity of congressional district Sixth
state Maryland code 24 county Howard code 027

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

4. Owner of Property

Glenelg Country School
name Attention: Mr. Charles Miller, Headmaster
street & number Folly Quarter Road
city, town Glenelg vicinity of state Maryland 21737

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hall of Records
street & number Howard County Courthouse
city, town Ellicott City state Maryland 21043

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Maryland Historical Trust
title Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1978-1978 federal state county local
depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust
city, town 21 State Circle, Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

HO-15

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (for summary description see Continuation Sheet #14)

Glenelg Manor is located along Folly Quarter Road $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of its intersection with the town of Glenelg, Howard County, Maryland. The building complex is situated along a private drive, approximately one-half mile southwest of its intersection with Folly Quarter Road.

Glenelg Manor is a country villa designed in the Gothic Revival style to dramatize as well as harmonize with the surrounding rural landscape. Though it has received numerous additions over the course of the past century and a quarter, they occur either on the rear of the structure or set back to the west, so that the silhouette of the castellated towered structure riding the brow of the hill remains largely undisturbed.

The entrance or north facade of Glenelg is marked by many of the features which Andrew Jackson Downing cites in his description of the Gothic Villa: the characteristic high corner tower and varied outline created by the embrasured and merloned stonework crowning the tower and entrance porch, and the boldly articulated cornice topped by the hipped roof of the main block. The low pitch of this roof also serves to accentuate the dramatic verticality of the corner tower. Other typical elements of mid century Gothic Revival are demonstrated by Glenelg: a proliferation of polygonal chimney pots interrupting the roofline, hood molding over windows and pairs of windows, and a massive carriage porch entry.

The north and primary entrance facade contains these elements and others distributed across the face of the building. On the north face of the tower, located at the northeast corner of the building an exterior doorway occurs which is recessed about one foot (the width of the wall) and is further elaborated by a granite label mold whose flanking pieces descend to the level of the molded transom bar. The transom itself contains diamond patterned glazing (four panes across and two panes deep, all laid horizontally). The reveals contain panelled decoration, in the soffit, two square panels with quatrefoils. Each reveal contains a square panels with quatrefoil above the transom bar and a long rectangular panel with trefoil top below the transom bar. The original wooden door is elaborated by two of the same trefoil topped recessed panels which run the full length of the door. A massive granite slab, cut and shaped, constitutes the sill. A late 19th century wrought iron screen door covers the opening. On the second story of the tower, is a single 6/6, double hung window topped with a label mold and with a slightly projecting granite sill. On the third story of the tower, north facade, there is a pair of double-hung lancet windows, 7/4 sash, each with slightly projecting granite sills and both topped by the same continuous label molding. The crenellated battlement which tops the composition of the tower is supported by a series of modillions spaced closely together.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

On the west facade of the tower, the first floor is articulated by a casement window four panes high and two panes wide, separated from the corresponding two-light transom by a thick, molded transom bar. A drip molding frames the transom, stopping at the level of the transom but as with the surround of the tower doorway. Aligned with this full-length window, in the second story, is a 6/6, double-hung window detailed like the second story window on the north facade, with the same drip molding and slightly projecting granite sill. At third story level, a pair of lancet windows are repeated and are detailed exactly as they are on the north facade. The crenellated battlement is also repeated on all four sides. Continuing westward from the tower, there is a recessed portion of the facade which belongs to the library. In plan, the library connects the stairhall with the tower. At first floor level, this facade contains a projecting, oriel window bay which sits on a podium and is crowned by a heavy cornice. There are three sets of 4/4 windows (double hung versions of the casements elsewhere) across the front of the bay, and one set on each side. All are surmounted by heavy molded transom bars and two-light transoms. The plain entablature which crowns the bay consists of a boxed cornice atop a series of crown moldings, a flat frieze, and a bottom complex molding which separates the entablature from the windows. The granite base of the bay continues to carry the watertable which runs around the building. The second story window above this bay is detailed exactly as the other 6/6 second story windows described above. The same bracketed cornice which runs continuously around the eaves of the main block completes this composition.

Still moving westward, the north facade of Glenelg projects forward reflecting the vestibule to hall progression on the interior. At first floor level, across the front of the main block reading from east to west, are the principal doorway sheltered by the entrance (carriage) porch and two equal sized, polygonal bay window projections. The massive entrance porch contains full-height Tudor arches on each of its three sides. It is executed in granite and shouldered at each of the front corners. A crenellated cap supported by a series of modillions on three sides masks a flat roof. The entrance porch features a black and white paved marble floor and a granite step which encircles the three sides of the porch. Nearby is found a three step granite carriage mounting stone. Three granite steps lead to the recessed doorway which is defined by double doors surmounted by molded transom bar and Gothic-traceried transom (central quatrefoil flanked by two 3-leaf cutouts and two end semicircular cinquefoils.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

In the curving soffit of this Tudor-arched doorway are two identical recessed panels containing quatrefoils, the panelled reveals contain elongated trefoils in the panels above and quatrefoiled panels below in a manner similar to the door itself. The door contains recessed panels with elongated trefoil tracery above the lock rail, and square recessed panels with tracery depicting trefoils within circles below.

The two oriel windows are polygonal and rest on podiums with continuous granite watertable. The bays are topped by a boxed cornice with plain frieze and multiple moldings. The front face contains two casement windows, four panes high and two across with heavy central muntin. Each is surmounted by a two-light transom also with heavy central molding. The side casement windows are also four panels high, but only one pane wide with single light transoms.

At second floor level above the entrance porch, is one casement window, four panes high and two panes wide topped by a label molding. Directly above each of the oriel windows are two pairs of windows, each 4/4 double hung, separated by a thick muntin but united with the same continuous label molding above and slightly projecting granite sill below. The bracketed cornice continues uninterrupted across this north facade.

The west end of Glenelg has been altered through several additions beginning at the southwest corner of the main block. Three French doors, detailed like those in the library, are symmetrically placed across the west facade. Each window once possessed a projecting granite sill, but only the northwest windows retains one at present, as the others have been replaced by drain pipes. On the second story, in the northwest and southwest bays, are 6/6 double hung windows with label molding and granite sills. The middle two second story windows have been replaced by fire doors, but their sills and label moldings remain. Here, a retracted fire stair and platform are situated below these windows.

The east gable end is composed of the three bays of the main house and a fourth bay of the projecting tower at the building's northeast corner. The east facade of the tower is identical to the west facade. The remaining fenestration of the three southernmost bays duplicates that of the west facade. As well, other decorative features such as the granite water table and modillioned cornice are also identical. As the ground on the hill falls away at this facade, foundation windows are found on all bays and are aligned with the fenestration above.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

The south facade of Glenelg is complicated by the rear additions but basically retains a four-bay wide configuration with the northwestern bay now covered by a corridor to the newer part of the building. Originally this first bay was identical to its three counterparts to the east on the first floor of this facade: French doors with four panes in each casement surmounted by a two-light transom, with granite sills and granite label moldings. On the second story, three 6/6 windows are positioned above the first floor windows and are detailed with label molds and granite sills. The fourth bay is articulated by a window which is a casement window four panes high and two panes wide with a panel inserted below the glazing. Two part Tudor chimney stacks protrude from between the first and second and between the third and fourth bays. Between the chimney pots is found a round-headed-arched dormer window, served by a casement window. To the east of this four bay composition is attached the gable roofed addition, purported to date from the 18th century though any structural evidence of this early construction is not visible at any point. (This addition was more probably a service kitchen wing, typically attached to this portion of the main house in the Gothic Revival style.) To the east of this interruption are two additional window bays: on the first story two of the same French doors and on the second story, two of the same 6/6 double hung windows with hood moldings and granite sills except that the westernmost of the pair has been replaced by a fire door with folding fire stair attached. A one story porch extending across the east facade of the gable-roofed service wing covers the westernmost of the two French doors and obliterates its hood molding trim. This porch is floored in tile and has a wooden ceiling.

The principal longitudinal (east facade) of this gable roofed service wing is further elaborated on the first story by two 6/6 double hung windows with wooden sills to the south of a modern door which is flanked to the north by a modern oversized tripartite window with continuous granite sill. On the second story, five casement windows are spaced symmetrically across the facade; their tops abut the boxed cornice. Above the middle three windows, a large continuous shed roofed dormer containing five pairs of casement windows, rises from the gable roof. There is a door to the north side of this dormer which leads to a fire escape with access to the porch roof.

The south gable end of the service wing is distinguished by a pair of chimney pots which project from the ridge of the roof and match the polygonal brick chimneys of the main block. At first floor level

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

are two symmetrically placed 6/6 windows; the southeast window's sash has been replaced. One casement window (4 panes high x 2 wide) exists in the southeastern bay at the second story, and the boxed cornice terminates in modest 6-8" returns with plain rakeboards. A single southeastern window lights the cellar.

The west facade of the service wing is half covered by a gable roofed addition, the principal (south) facade of which is flush with the service wing's south gable end. The three bays to the north of the addition contain three sets of casement windows on each story. On the first floor are the four-pane high, two pane wide French doors with two-light transoms and granite sills. On the second floor are four pane x two pane casements with wooden sills. The boxed cornice is supported by a cyma bed mold as on the east facade of the wing.

The south facade of the addition to the service wing is three bays wide with a central modern door flanked by two casement windows, each four panes x two with beaded wooden surrounds and slightly projecting wooden sills. The brackets of the original door surround are still enclosed by a later shed roofed shelter for the entrance. Two three pane x two casement windows are positioned on the second story directly above the first floor fenestration; the surrounds on these second story windows are characterized by a thin beaded fascia. Two gable-roofed dormers, not aligned with the windows, project from the roof, with shingled sides and containing 3 x 2-light casements. The north facade contains essentially the same fenestration except that the first and second floor windows are not aligned with one another. The west gable end of this addition contains two casement windows. A polygonal double chimney projects from the ridge of the gable roof at this west end.

Glenelg possesses a splendid Greek Revival interior which despite some changes imposed by its current usage as a school has survived largely intact and in good condition. Like other mid-19th century country villas, Glenelg is characterized by a radial plan: central entrance hallway containing an imposing ceremonial stair and giving access to double parlors to the west and to the east a large squarish library climaxed by the northeast corner tower. To the south, the service wing provides a dining area with kitchen and other auxiliary chambers.

Entering via the stone carriage entrance on the north facade, one passes through an elaborately decorated vestibule lit on its east

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

wall by diamond-paned casement windows. The surrounds for the exterior door and these two windows are characterized by paneled pilasters supporting an architrave of plain frieze (with corner rosettes and central rosette and floral motif) topped by egg and dart bed molding and boxed cornice. The small chamber itself possesses a complex molded cornice and a coved ceiling, the central rectangle of which is elaborated by a substantial torus mold and overscaled plaster egg-and-dart decoration framing the ornate floral cartouche and suspended light fixture. The doorway from vestibule to stairhall contains a central door flanked by five-light sidelights and three light transom and single lights over the sidelights. The transom is also elaborated by four heavy consoles and five interspersed rosettes, topped by a boxed cornice and flanked by strip pilasters.

The stairhall is dominated by the massive stairway and intermediate first to second floor landing which retain all their original features such as a massive newel (with an octagonal base and decorated with floral and foliate motifs) and rounded balusters (with petal and leaf motifs at base and necking). The open string stair's step ends are decorated with applied scrollwork molding, and the understair with raised panelling where a two-panelled door with angled top rail leads to the cellar. Roughly opposite the east entrance to the library in front of the stair is the west entrance to the front parlor which is flanked on the north side by a semicircular niche with marble base. The surrounds of these two doorways are exactly the same as those framing the doors to the rear parlor and service wing occupying the southwest corner of the hallway: strip pilasters support an architrave with corner rosettes and a central rosette and floral motif and boxed cornice with crown moldings. The interior of the entrance door is also characterized by this entablature atop four paneled pilasters. In consonance with the other decorations are several extant light fixtures, consisting of bronze bracket with double anthemion decoration, supporting a torchlike gas fixture. This has been electrified.

The double parlor to the west of the hall consists of two long parallel rooms of roughly equivalent dimensions which are connected by two sets of sliding double doors. On their transverse axis (perpendicular to these sliding doors) both rooms feature column screens consisting of two free standing Corinthian columns and two Corinthian pilasters each.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

In the rear parlor, identical yellow marble (Brescia) mantels adorn the two fireplaces on the south wall of the house located between windows. These mantels are characterized by arched openings, complex molded surrounds, and a carved leaf motif in the keystone with the two end brackets supporting a curved mantel shelf. The spandrels are also decorated with a triangular leaf motif. At the east end of this rear parlor are two doorways, symmetrically placed and identically detailed, but the northernmost of these leads only to a closet. The southernmost of the two windows at the west end of this room has been blocked up to accommodate bookshelves.

The front (or north parlor) is distinguished by the same column screen and by fireplaces centered on the east and west end walls, and by the bay windows along the north facade of the building. The white marble mantels are elaborately sculpted with arched openings surmounted with arched openings surmounted by foliate and scroll motifs with reverse "C" - curves at the corners and 2 interlocking "C's" forming the central medallion which supports a curved shelf.

The library, also punctuated by a tripartite window bay on the north side, features a slate mantel between two French doors on the south side. This slate mantel contains marbleized Doric pilasters supporting a marbleized frieze.

Stairway leads to a landing where there is another semicircular niche like the one downstairs and to the southwest a doorway to the second floor of the service wing. From this landing, progressing southward, one enters the second floor of the service wing which contains two chambers, back to back, now used as classrooms. The northernmost of these contains a slate mantel with incised cornerblocks and strip pilasters. An eared architrave surround characterizes the six panel closet door which flanks this fireplace. The southern chamber contains a wooden mantel of strip pilasters supporting a frieze of reeded decoration with swags and a center block. Except for this highly ornate mantel, the woodwork of this room is simpler as is evidenced by the flatter architrave surround of the six-panel door to the stairway.

The first floor of the service wing was entirely reworked during the early part of this century. The dining room contains simple wood panelling with geometric motifs which also characterize the grates over the radiators.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

Behind the dining room is another large room, also covered in simple wood paneling, now used as a chemistry laboratory. This is connected through a doorway to the three story, two bay building to the east.

From the main stairway landing one continues up the remaining flight of stairs to the second floor where a series of chambers radiate from the large central hallway. Twin doorways, each containing original six-panel doors and shouldered architrave surrounds with corner rosettes, share a continuous cyma crown molding and mark the east entrances to a series of small chambers which lead to the tower to the north and a large classroom to the south. That southeast classroom possesses a white marble mantel with a Tudor-arched opening and a surround marked by carved foliate spandrels supported by pilasters with cut-out decoration.

To the north a curving wall terminates the hallway, it has been blocked off by a modern partition wall running east-west which creates a small room (now a teachers lounge) containing on its north end the casement window flanked by two lesser height closets. The same shouldered architrave trim on these elements curves to accomodate the wall surface.

To the east is a continuation of the upstairs hallway with access to four smaller chambers. The doorway to this eastern section from the main hallway is a triumphal arch. The north central classroom (French classroom) possesses on its east wall a white marble mantel that is a simplified version of the large southeast chamber's, with beaded, Tudor-arched opening, 3-leaf spandrel and two plain flanking pilasters supporting the shelf. Directly across the lesser hall the south central classroom features another similar simplified white marble mantel with Tudor arched opening and plain pilasters supporting a plain frieze and shelf on the south wall.

The northwest corner classroom contains a white marble mantel identical to that of the south central classroom; its paired 4/4 windows on the north wall share recessed paneled reveals and continuous shouldered architrave surrounds. The southwest corner classroom features a slate mantle with marbleized pilasters supporting corner blocks and marbelized frieze below projecting shelf. All of these chambers possess highly ornate central plaster medallions in their ceilings decorated in different foliate and floral motifs.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

To the south of the complex of Glenelg School is an elaborate network of terraced gardens, the outlines of which are created by random coursed fieldstone walls, allees of boxwood interspersed with grouped plantings of cedar trees. Other ornamental trees such as red maples and the necessary outbuildings are incorporated at various points for contrasting interest. This landscaping provides a variety of picturesque vistas which, as the visitor wanders, in turn frame both house and landscape.

The grounds which surround Glenelg, fifty acres of extensively landscaped and terraced land, are populated by a number of interesting outbuildings--including a small cottage with one-room plan located southwest of the main block and now surrounded on two sides by the school's western additions. The gable-roofed cottage is stone, sheathed in scored ashlar stucco with paired chimney pots in the north end, and a wooden boxed cornice with deep overhang. The south gable end features a verge board with semicircular cut-outs and two 6/6 double hung windows that are replacements, the larger one lighting the attic. The east facade contains modern door, its entrance hood removed, flanked to the north by a single window. The west facade contains two windows, with 6/6 replacement sash but retaining beaded wooden surrounds.

The carriage house, now converted into classrooms and connected to the main block via the western additions, is a hipped roofed stone building covered in scored ashlar stucco. The two-bay eastern end is articulated by two windows on the first floor, 6/6 double hung with label moldings and on the second floor with one casement window and a fire door/fire escape replacing the other window. On the first story of the south facade, the carriage openings have been filled in and label moldings applied over the former openings. A one-story hipped roof underblock and stuccoed is joined to the western end of the south facade. The west gable end of the carriage house resembles the east end except that the corner first floor window is blocked up and a modern door replaces a second story window for another fire escape. The north facade contains four symmetrically placed casement windows trimmed with label moldings; at first floor level, the southwest window has been removed and louvers have been inserted. A one-story connecting building of recent construction attaches this north side to the cinderblock and stuccoed gymnasium.

The square smokehouse, located approximately seventy-five feet south of the main complex, is constructed of random coursed

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

stone with a wooden boxed cornice which is beaded and creates a substantial overhang on all four sides. An original six-panel door on its south side features two immense strap hinges and is surmounted by a larger granite lintel. Slit windows, formed by the placement of canted stones, allow for ventilation and occur on each of the three other sides. A shingled hip roof shelters the structure.

South of the smokehouse is a small square pumphouse also of random stone construction with wooden boxed cornice, a large overhang on all four sides. On the south side, a four panel door is characterized by a beaded fascia surround and wooden lintel. Modern 8/8 double hung windows occur on the east and west sides each with wooden lintels. An entrance on the north facade is approached by a flight of stone steps. The four panel door has a thinner wooden lintel and the same four blocks in the surround which once supported an entry hood as are found on the south doorway. A small brick chimney protrudes from the west slope of the shingled pyramid roof.

The remaining outbuilding, built probably during the late 19th century, is an octagonal pumphouse located southwest of the main building and constructed of random coursed stone. A six-panel door with 18" deep reveals and a substantial granite lintel and granite sill which is preceded by a 5' wide granite step mark the entrance of the building in its east facade. The west, north and south sides of the building are punctuated by pairs of lancet windows (5 panes high x 2 wide with 3 part tops) surmounted by a shared wooden lintel and triangular flat wooden spandrel. Each pair of windows has a shared, slightly projecting stone sill. At second story level on each of the four axes, is an oculus window with 8-petalled cut-out sash. An eight-sided roof caps the structure, atop a wooden cornice. The original molded trim is extant on door and windows on the interior, but the framing is now concrete and supports an early 20th century electric dynamo and control equipment, which produced direct current electricity for the house in this period.

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DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Glenelg Manor is a country villa designed in the Gothic Revival style to dramatize as well as harmonize with the surrounding rural landscape. The entrance or north facade of Glenelg is marked by many of the features which Andrew Jackson Downing cites in his description of the Gothic Villa: the characteristic high corner tower and varied outline created by the embrasured and merloned stonework crowning the tower and entrance porch, and the boldly articulated cornice topped by the hipped roof of the main block. The low pitch of this roof also serves to accentuate the dramatic verticality of the corner tower. Other typical elements of mid-century Gothic Revival are demonstrated by Glenelg: a proliferation of polygonal chimney pots interrupting the roofline, hood molding over windows and pairs of windows, and a massive carriage porch entry. Glenelg possesses a splendid Greek Revival interior which despite some changes imposed by its current usage as a school has survived largely intact and in good condition. Glenelg is characterized by a radial plan: central entrance hallway containing an imposing ceremonial stair and giving access to double parlors to the west and to the east a large squarish library climaxed by the northeast tower. To the south, the service wing provides a dining area with kitchen and other auxiliary chambers. To the south of the complex of Glenelg School is an elaborate network of terraced gardens, the outlines of which are created by random coursed fieldstone walls, allees of boxwood interspersed with grouped plantings of cedar trees. Other ornamental trees such as red maples and the necessary outbuildings are incorporated at various points for contrasting interest. This landscaping provides a variety of picturesque vistas which, as the visitor wanders, in turn frame both house and landscape. The grounds which surround Glenelg's fifty acres of extensively landscaped and terraced land, are populated by a number of interesting outbuildings - including a small cottage with one-room plan located southwest of the main block. The carriage house, now converted into classrooms and connected to the main block via the western additions, is a hipped roofed stone building covered in scored ashlar stucco. The smokehouse is constructed of random coursed stone with a wooden boxed cornice which is beaded and creates a substantial overhang on all four sides. South of the smokehouse is a small square pumphouse also of random stone construction with wooden boxed cornice, a large overhang on all four sides. The remaining outbuilding, built probably during the late 19th century, is an octagonal pumphouse located southwest of the main building and constructed of random coursed stone.

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 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 1851 Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Applicable Criterion: C

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Glenelg Manor is significant for its architecture, as the best extant rural example of a Gothic Revival domestic building in Howard County, if not in all of Maryland. Situated atop a small hill overlooking gently rolling countryside, Glenelg Manor embodies the romantic ideals of the style as espoused by its greatest architectural spokesmen, A. J. Davis and A. J. Downing. What is perhaps most architecturally significant about Glenelg Manor is the interrelationship of the use of the Gothic Revival style on the building's exterior, and the use of the ornate Greek Revival style on its interior, made possible through the publication of pattern books such as A. J. Downing's The Architecture of Country Houses. Such books popularized the use of styles in combination, and Glenelg Manor's vast majority of original building fabric offers the viewer a lesson in the characteristic qualities of each style. The building's exterior contains many of the most notable design motifs of the Gothic Revival style: asymmetrical massing, the use of Tudor arches in the entranceway, battlements, label moldings over window openings, a corner tower which functions as a library, the use of foliated ornamentation, oriel windows, the use of leaded glass, and the use of stucco over local stone to give the structure a monochromatic, imposing appearance. The interior of Glenelg Manor displays a wide array of the finest Greek Revival detail extant in any rural Maryland house of this period. The typical hall, double parlor plan is expanded in size to fill the imposing proportions of the Gothic Revival exterior. The amply proportioned hall is notable for the use of the classical niche, plant-like motifs on the stair newel, and balusters and anthemion-decorated bronze wall lights. Shouldered door architraves with rosettes mark door openings into the parlors. The parlors themselves are opulent, separated by two pairs of sliding doors. Each parlor is in itself separated by Corinthian column screens and wall pilasters, and decorated with egg and dart and honeysuckle plasterwork, with central ceiling medallions. Baroque mantels of fine marble complete the design scheme.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Compared to A. J. Davis's Glen Ellen, perhaps the finest Gothic Revival domestic building ever attempted in the United States, Glenelg Manor represents the best extant rural example of this style of architecture in Howard County, if not in all of Maryland.¹ Situated atop a small hill overlooking gently rolling countryside, Glenelg Manor embodies the romantic ideals of the style as espoused by its greatest architectural spokesmen, A. J. Davis and A. J. Downing. Constructed in local stone and covered with stucco, the house was designed by a yet unidentified architect, to dominate a "cultivated" landscape:

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Glenelg Manor

Continuation sheet Howard County, Maryland

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

It is such picturesque scenery as this - scenery which exists in many spots in America besides the banks of the Hudson - wherever, indeed, the wilderness or grandeur of nature triumphs strongly over cultivated landscape - but especially where river or lake and hill country are combined - it is there that the highly picturesque country house or villa is instinctively felt to harmonize with and belong to the landscape. It is there that the high tower, the steep roof, and the boldly varied outline, seen wholly in keeping with the landscape, because these forms in the buildings harmonize, either by contrast or assimilation, with the pervading spirit of mysterious power and beauty in romantic scenery.² (emphasis added)

What is perhaps most architecturally significant about Glenelg Manor is the interrelationship of the use of the Gothic Revival style on the building's exterior, and the use of the ornate Greek Revival style on its interior, made possible through the publication of pattern books such as A. J. Downing's The Architecture of Country Houses. Such books popularized the use of styles in combination, and Glenelg Manor's vast majority of original building fabric offers the viewer a lesson in the characteristic qualities of each style. The building's exterior contains many of the most notable design motifs of the Gothic Revival style: asymmetrical massing, the use of Tudor arches in the entranceway, battlements, label moldings over window openings, a corner tower which functions as a library, the use of foliated ornamentation, oriel windows, the use of leaded glass, and the use of stucco over local stone to give the structure a monochromatic, imposing appearance.

The interior of Glenelg Manor displays a wide array of the finest Greek Revival detail extant in any rural Maryland house of this period. The typical hall, double parlor plan is expanded in size to fill the imposing proportions of the Gothic Revival exterior. The amply proportioned hall is notable for the use of the classical niche, plant-like motifs on the stair newel, and balusters and anthemion-decorated bronze wall lights. Shouldered door architraves with rosettes mark door openings into the parlors. The parlors themselves are opulent, separated by two pairs of sliding doors. Each parlor is in itself separated by Corinthian column screens and wall pilasters, and decorated with egg and dart and honeysuckle plasterwork, with central ceiling medallions. Baroque mantels in the finest of marbles complete a design scheme intended to impress the most discriminating visitor.

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

Local Howard County historians such as C. F. Stein, J. D. Warfield and Celia Holland have speculated that what are now viewed as additions to the main block were originally separate structures built in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as the home of Henry Howard and/or his son Ephrain Howard. After extensive examination of the entire complex, there is no structural evidence to indicate that this was the case.

The property on which Glenelg Manor was constructed was owned by Samuel Fenby during the 1830's. Fenby, a truck manufacturer who operated a dry goods store in Baltimore, and who later became a grain, feed, and commission merchant, (3) purchased the property from Charles and Margaret Feinour on October 25, 1847. (4) Both men were acquainted as they operated businesses in Baltimore.

Interest in the property shifted from Fenby to the Tyson family, when William B. Tyson purchased the property in 1848. Two years later, J. Washington Tyson paid \$1079 in cash and assumed the mortgage on the property. By May 4, 1854, the mortgage was settled and the deed transferred. (5)

It is Tyson who most probably had Glenelg Manor constructed during the period 1851 and 1854. In 1851, tax assessments showed that he had constructed a carriage house, stables and outbuildings, with his total holdings of land and buildings valued at \$5502. In 1852, he was assessed \$10,000 for an additional building -- no doubt the main block of his new house. With the final transfer of property in 1854, the deed notes that the transfer was made "together with all and singular the buildings and improvements upon the said described lands erected, made or being..." (6), indicating that some construction was continuing.

Tyson's fortune and abilities were impressive, and he left his imprint on Maryland and the nation as well. Although an extremely competent lawyer, his fluent oratorical powers, shrewd intellect, and graceful address led him into politics. He was sent to the legislature by the Whig party from Philadelphia and nominated to Congress from the first district. In 1836 he campaigned for General Harrison in his quest for the presidency. In 1840 he witnessed Harrison's nomination and election as president. Upon Harrison's death one month later, John Tyler was elected president and offered Tyson the position of Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, which he accepted. He then became Commissary General at the US Arsenal in Philadelphia for one year. He then became Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, the position which he kept during Tyler's administration. (7)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #12

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Glenelg Manor
Howard County
Maryland

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(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

Tyson then abandoned politics as his investment in the coal lands of western Maryland prospered. He owned large amounts of stock in the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company. In 1878, Dawson Laurence writing in the Hopkins Atlas noted that he was "extensively engaged in mining as president of a company that was influential among the first in development of the resources of that region and in giving an impetus to measures which have since culminated in the enormous traffic of the prolific coal regions".⁽⁸⁾

The property was transferred through a series of owners until 1915, when Mr. and Mrs. W. Bladen Lowndes, members of a prominent Maryland family, purchased it. Glenelg Manor served as their home until the death of Mr. Lowndes in 1941.⁽⁹⁾ Mr. and Mrs. Lowndes developed much of the grounds, incorporating original plantings into a grand garden scheme. Although only 50 acres of the 393 now remained, the Lowndes used it to their advantage. An original old boxwood hedge 400 feet in length inspired the design of the terraced, multi-level formal gardens. A woodland bridle path bordering on a small stream and enhanced by shubbery and wildflowers was developed, while tennis courts, a six hole golf course, and swimming pool were added to accommodate the house's guests. A fruit orchard is located west of the smokehouse and pumphouse.

Today, much of the plantings are now in place, and still used by the Glenelg Country School, who took ownership of the property in 1965.⁽¹⁰⁾ The respected school for young girls and boys has added modern buildings to the original house, but this has been done with extreme care and taste. The main house continues to be well cared for and well used.

1. Designed in 1832, Glen Ellen was the home of diplomat-art patron Robert Gilmor, and was modeled on Sir Walter Scott's "Abbotsford".

2. A. J. Downing The Architecture of Country Houses (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969) pg. 344.

3. Unpublished paper by Joetta Koppenhoeffter, "Pleasant Prospect or Glenelg Manor" (Spring, 1977), pg. 4.

4. HCCH 3/220.

5. *ibid*, pg. 222.

6. HCCH 14/474 and Koppenhoefer, pg. 6.

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Glenelg Manor
Howard County
Maryland

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(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

7. Koppelhoeffer, pg. 6 and 7.
8. Koppelhoeffer, pg. 6.
9. HCCH 16/293
10. WHIT 448-788.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hall of Records, Annapolis, Patent Index
C. F. Stein, Jr., Origin and History of Howard County, Maryland
J. D. Warfield, Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland
Holland, Celia, Howard County Landmarkers, August 1975
Koppenhoeffer, Joetta, "Pleasant Prospect or Glenelg Manor", Spring 1977
Howard County Land Records
Private Papers of Glenelg Country School

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes 50 acres, comprising the house and outbuildings within their extensively landscaped, picturesque historic setting. The acreage is necessary to include the historic approach to the buildings, the formal gardens, and the scenic vistas which were an important consideration in the siting of the complex.

9. Major Bibliographical References

HO-15

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #13

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 50 acres

Quadrangle name Sykesville, MD; Clarksville, MD.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	1 8	3 3 1 0 4 0	4 3 4 6 5 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 8	3 3 0 9 6 0	4 3 4 6 0 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 8	3 3 0 3 4 0	4 3 4 6 0 7 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	1 8	3 3 0 8 0 0	4 3 4 6 7 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundaries are indicated on the attached map.
See Continuation Sheet #13 for Boundary Justification.

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ellen Coxe, Volunteers Coordinator
Mark R. Edwards, Administrator, Survey and Planning

organization Maryland Historical Trust date March 17, 1980

street & number 21 State Circle telephone 301-269-2438

city or town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature] 12-22-82

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

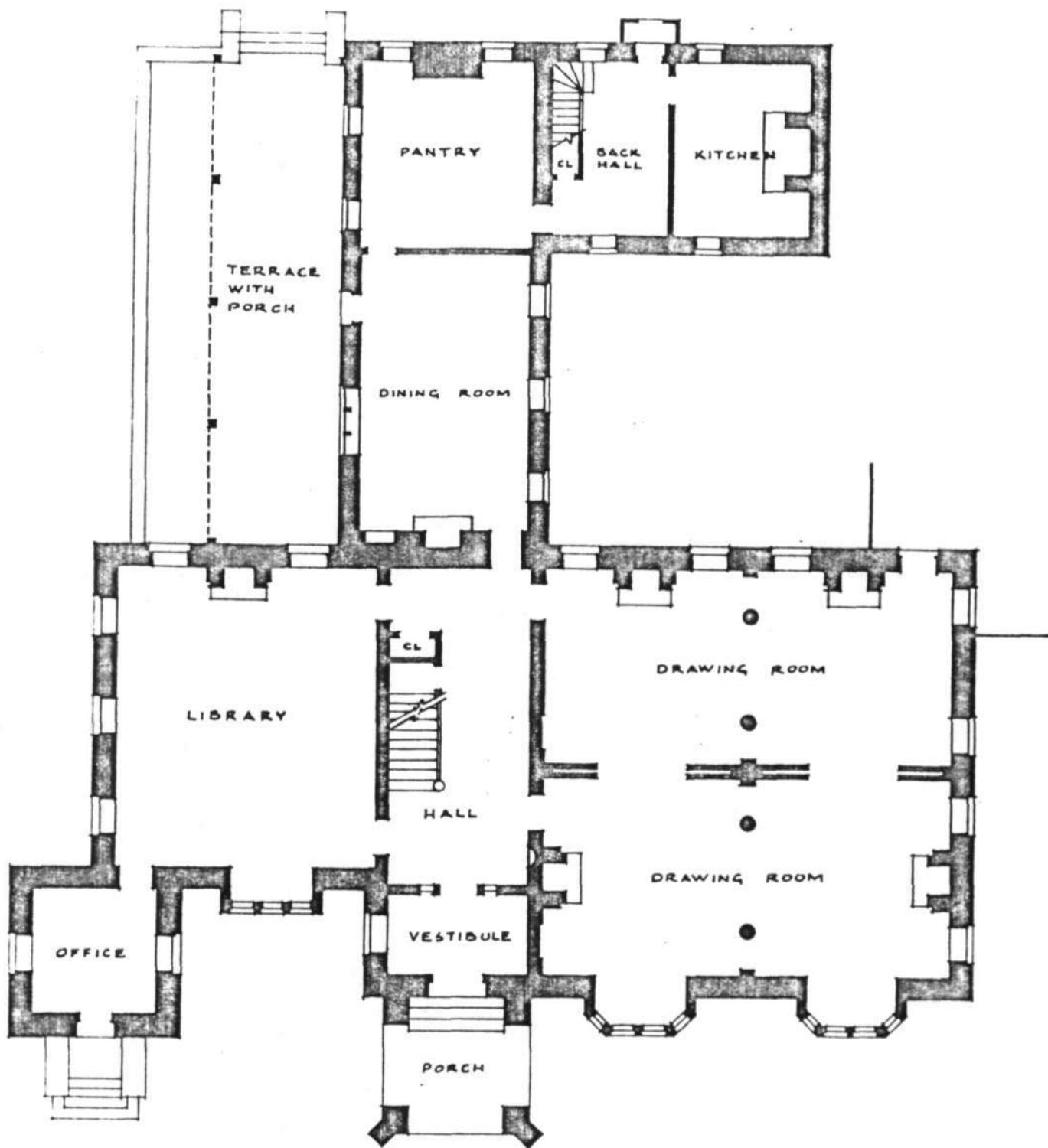
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

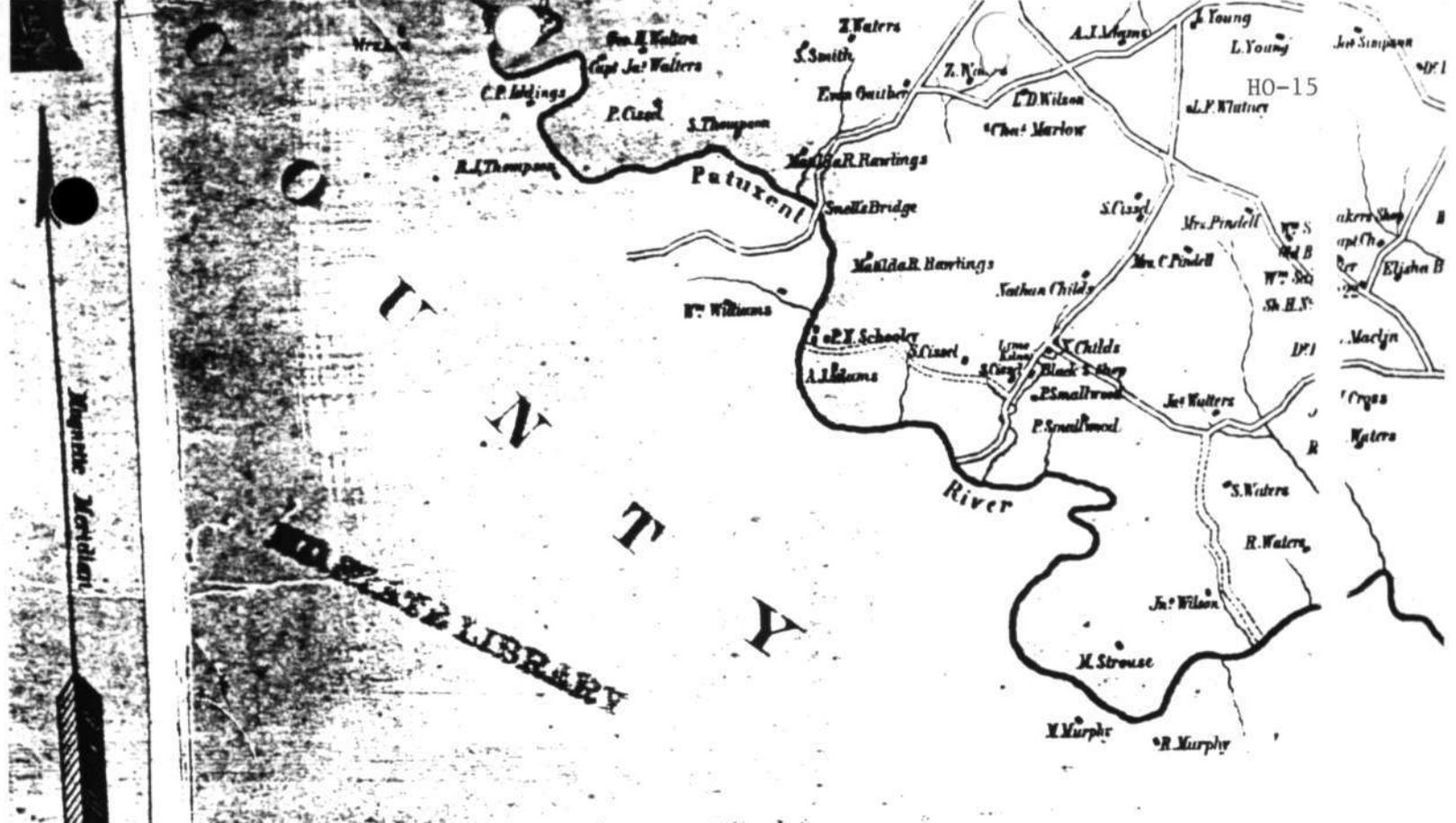


GLENELG - FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

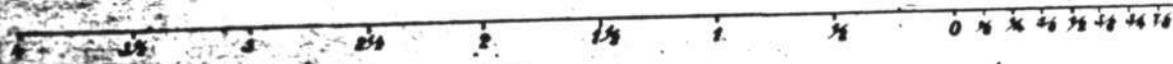


GLENELG COUNTRY SCHOOL
FOLLY QUARTER ROAD
GLENELG, MARYLAND 21737

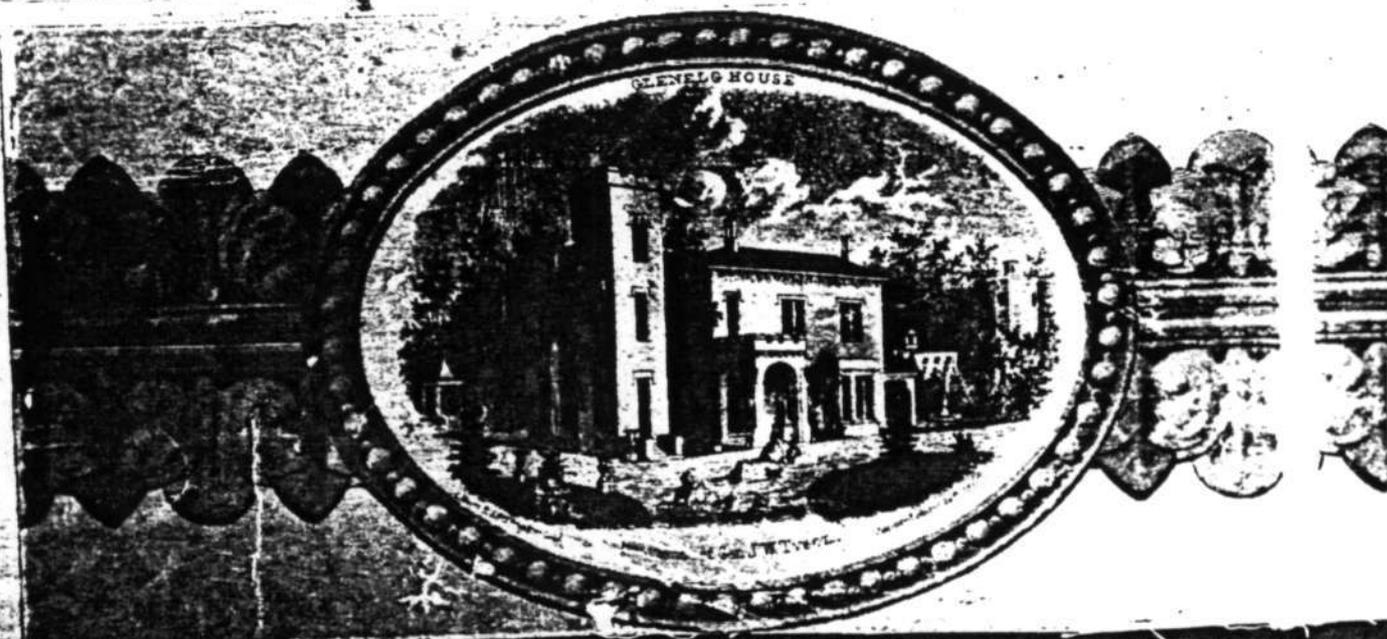


LIBRARY

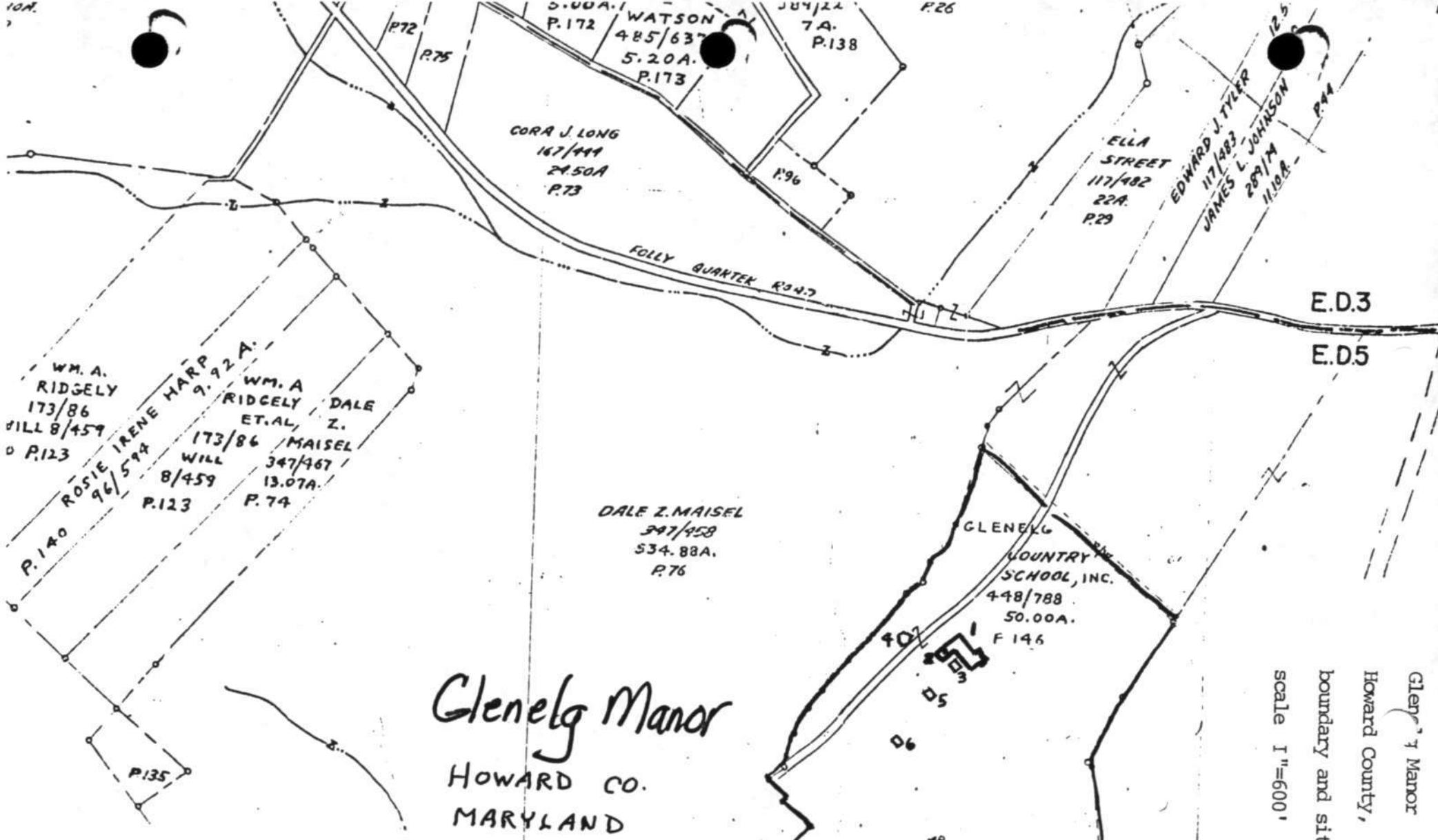
Scale 1 1/2 inches to one mile.



Copyright in the U.S. Patent Office in 1860 by S. S. Martinet and J. Schofield in the Clerks office of the District Court of Maryland.



From "Martinet's Map of Howard County, Maryland" 1860.



Glenelg Manor
 HOWARD CO.
 MARYLAND

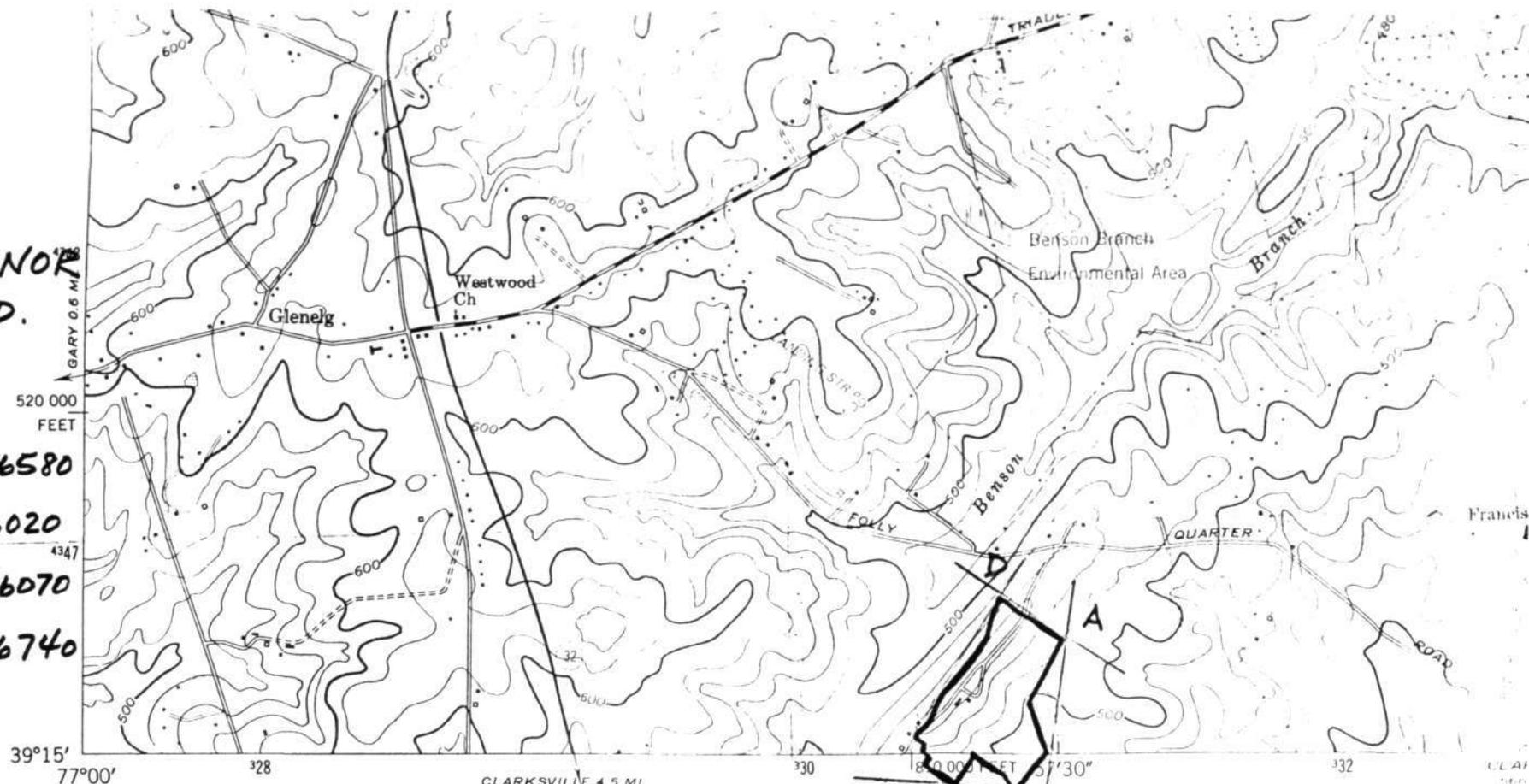
Glenelg Manor HO-15
 Howard County, Maryland
 boundary and site map
 scale 1"=600'

- KEY
- 1 - main house and school
 - 2 - carriage house
 - 3 - caretaker's cottage
 - 4 - octagonal pumphouse
 - 5 - smokehouse
 - 6 - pumphouse

809		COMPILED BY		PROPERTY LINE	
DEPT. OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION				SUB-DIVISION BOUNDARY -	
TAX MAP DIVISION				CONTINUING OWNERSHIP -	
THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM DEED DESCRIPTIONS AND IS NOT AN ACTUAL SURVEY. IT SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS. USERS NOTING ERRORS ARE URGED TO NOTIFY DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION, 391 W. FRESTON ST., BALTO. 1, MD.				PARCEL NUMBER . P 34	
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HO-15
GLENELG MANOR
OWARD CO., MD.

18-31040-4346580
18-330960-4346020
18-330340-4346070
18-330800-4346740



(SANDY SPRING)
5562 II NE

Mapped by Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USSCS
Topography from aerial photographs by stereophotogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1943
Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1953

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

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTINENTAL
NATIONAL

Boundary lines are compiled from...

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HO-15
GLENELG MANOR
HOWARD CO., MD.

A: 18-331040-4346580

B: 18-330960-4346020

C: 18-330340-4346070

D: 18-330800-4346740

