National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic Burleigh and/or common Location -Centennial Lane N/A not for publication street & number Ellicott City Sixth V(t) = X vicinity of congressional district city, town Maryland 24 Howard 027 code code state county Classification 3. Category **Ownership** Status **Present Use** _ district public _ occupied agriculture museum X private \underline{X} building(s) X unoccupied _ park commercial X private residence _ structure both work in progress educational **Public Acquisition** _ religious _ site Accessible entertainment in process _ scientific _ object _ yes: restricted government being considered yes: unrestricted industrial _ transportation X X no N/A military other: **Owner of Property** 4. Burleigh Manor Partnership name Messrs. Stewart J. Greenebaum, Samuel G. Rose and Albert G. Aaron street & number 1301 York Road Lutherville city, town _ vicinity of state Maryland 21093 Location of Legal Description 5 courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hall of Records street & number Howard County Courthouse city, town state Ellicott City Maryland 21093 **Representation in Existing Surveys** 6. Maryland Historical Trust title has this property been determined elegible? yes <u>X</u> no Historic Sites Survey 1978-1979 federal <u>X</u> state _ date __ county __ _ local Maryland Historical Trust depository for survey records 21401 Annapolis Maryland state city, town



7. Description

Condition		Check one
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered
X good	ruins	_X_ altered
fair	unexposed	

Check one __X original site ____ moved date _

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Burleigh is a ca. 1810 Federal style brick dwelling, whose two-story gable roofed main block is five bays wide by three bays deep and is connected by a one-story, two-bay brick hyphen to a two-story, two-bay, hip-roofed brick wing. All sections of the building's principal (east) facade are laid in Flemish bond. Narrow sash windows (9/9 on the first floor, 9/6 on the second) are surmounted by brick jack arches and set on plain block sills. Three gabled dormers rise above the modillioned cornice. The building has a center-hall plan; Federal oppose each other in the entrances with elaborate fanlights and sidelights central bay of the east and west facades. The tracery of the fanlights depicts a rising sun at the east entrance and a setting sun at the west; the sun motif is repeated in the interior woodwork, which also employs such Federal ornament as oval and circular forms, swags, chevrons, attenuated half-columns, and elliptical arches. A great deal of original woodwork survives intact, including mantelpieces, window and door trim, chair rails, paneling, six-panel doors and staircase. The house is located at the end of a long wooded drive. Also on the landscaped grounds are a stone smokehouse; a much-altered log, stone, and frame "gatehouse", and another log outbuilding, as well as an early 20th century bathhouse, swimming pool and tennis court.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Burleigh is located on the west side of Centennial Lane, near Ellicott City, in Howard County, Maryland. The complex contains a house and outbuildings set in landscaped grounds. The house is now approached by a driveway from a farm road leading from the west side of Centennial Lane. The house faces east, and a now unused driveway in front of the house leads to Centennial Lane. Prior to the construction of Centennial Lane in 1876, the house was approached by a driveway from the Old Annapolis Road which ran to the west of the house.

The house is composed of a two-story main block with a one-story hyphen and two story wing on the north. The main block is five bays wide by three bays deep, gable roofed and of brick construction. The two bay wide, gable roofed hyphen and two bay wide, hip roofed wing are also of brick construction. The east facades of the main block, hyphen, and wing are all in Flemish bond, while the west facade is in five course common bond.

The main block has two brick chimneys on its northend, and one on its south end, while the wing contains one central chimney. The main block contains three gabled dormers on its east facade, and has a modillion cornice with returns, while the hyphen and wing have simple boxed cornices.

The central bay of the east facade, containing the entrance and window above, is slightly, almost imperceptibly, off-center. A later one story wooden, hiproofed porch shelters the doorway, which is almost identical to the west entrance. The doorway is set beneath an elliptical brick arch, and contains double doors which are surmounted by an elliptical fanlight and flanked by sidelights, while the door and fanlight are divided by intricate woodwork containing swags and "stars and stripes," patterns which are repeated in the interior woodwork.

8. Significance

prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899	agriculture		military music t philosophy	e religion science social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
		invention		other (specify)

Specific dates circa 1810

Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Applicable Criteria: /B and C

Burleigh, an early 19th century house located near Ellicott City, Howard County, Maryland, derives its significance from two major sources. First, Burleigh embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Federal style in architecture, and is one of the finest examples of this style in Maryland. Many of its original Federal period features remain intact, such as two fine entrances, each with traceried fanlight and sidelights, and skillfully executed and well preserved woodwork in many rooms, including mantelpieces, window and door trim, chair rails, panelling, hall staircase, and six-panelled doors. The woodwork in the entrances and throughout the interior is carefully coordinated through the repetition of patterns and decorative motifs typical of the period, most importantly the image of the sun, which serves as a unifying theme. Burleigh, therefore, possesses high artistic values, in its design concept and in the quality of its craftsmanship, and because it is so well preserved, it clearly retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Second, the history of Burleigh is associated with the lives of members of the Hammond family, one of Maryland's most prominent early families. The probable builder, Colonel Rezin Hammond (1745-1809) was active in Revolutionary War politics in Annapolis, serving as a member of the Annapolis Committee of Safety and the Committee of Correspondence. He also led a party in the 1774 burning of the British ship the Peggy Stewart in Annapolis. After the war, he remained active in state political affairs and was a member of the state legislature for many years. Colonel Hammond acted as guardian for his grandnephew Denton Hammond (1785-1813), and probably built Burleigh for him in the first decade of the 19th century. After the death in 1813 of Denton Hammond, a planter, the house was owned by Denton's son Colonel Matthias Hammond (d.1882) until his death. Burleigh was then owned by Clara, the Colonel's wife and his daughter Grace until Grace's death in 1928 when the property was put up for sale after 125 years of ownership by the Hammond family.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Burleigh was probably built between 1798 and 1813, either by Colonel Rezin Hammond (1745-1809) for his grandnephew, Denton Hammond (1735-1813) or by Denton himself. Colonel Hammond was a Revolutionary War leader, serving on the Annapolis Committee of Safety and Committee of Correspondence, and led a party in the 1774 burning of the British ship, the Peggy Stewart, in Annapolis. After the Revolution, he remained active in state political affairs, and was a member of the state legislature for many years. Colonel Hammond was the younger brother of Matthias Hammond (1740-1786), builder of the Hammond-Harwood House, a National Historic Landmark. Both men were sons of Rachel (Brice) Hammond (1711-1786) whose family built the Brice House, also a National Historic Landmark; both buildings are located in the National Historic Landmark Colonial Annapolis Historic District.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #6

10. Geographical Data

	roperty <u>Approx. Ka</u> acres Lcott City; Sykesville		Quadrangle scale <u>1:24,000</u>
A 1.8 3 3 8 3 6 Zone Easting	510 413 417 51610 Northing	B 1 8 3 3 8 Zone Easting	31610 413417 21810 Northing
c 1 8 3 3 8 0 8	3 ₁ 0 4 ₁ 3 4 ₁ 7 2 ₁ 8 ₁ 0	D 1 8 3 3 8	6 0 8 0 4 3 4 7 5 6 0
ELIILI			
G		нці Ці	
Verbal boundary des	cription and justification		
For boundary o	description and justifica	tion see Continua	tion Sheet #6
List all states and co	unties for properties overlappi	ing state or county bo	bundaries
state N/A	code	county	code
state	code	county	code
11. Form F	Prepared By		
name/title Peg	ggy Bruns Weissman		
organization Mar	yland Historical Trust	date Oc	tober 1980
street & number 21	State Circle	telephone	301-269-2438
city or town Ann	apolis	state	Maryland 21401
12. State	Historic Preserv	vation Offic	er Certification
The evaluated significant	ce of this property within the state	is:	
natio	nal state	local	
665), I hereby nominate t	Historic Preservation Officer for the his property for inclusion in the Na and procedures set forth by the He	tional Register and certi	ervation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– fy that it has been evaluated Recreation Service.
State Historic Preservation	on Officer signature	Mittle	10-26-82
title STA	TE HISTORIC PRESERVATION	OFFICER	date
Borthers and only			

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The fanlight contains Adamesque tracery radiating from a central half-sun. As Francis Haber has suggested in an article in the <u>Maryland Historical Magazine</u> (p.222), on the east entrance, this half-sun has curved loops appropriately symbolizing the rays of sunrise, while the west entrance fanlight has a half-sun with spikes, suggesting sunset.

Windows on the first floor of the east facade are nine-over-nine light sash, and on the second story, nine-over-six light sash. All are narrow and are surmounted by brick jack arches and set on plain block sills. Small windows in the low basement story have white lintels in the shape of a jack arch. The west facade of the main block is almost identical to the east facade, except that the entrance lacks a full porch; instead, there are wooden steps and a wooden platform with low railing. On both the east and the west, the hyphen contains a six-over-six light sash window with jack arch in the southern bay, and a simple rectangular doorway in its north bay. The north wing contains two windows with jack arches on each floor of the east and west facades, nine-oversix on the first story and six-over-six on the second. Two doorways are located on the first floor of its north wall.

The house largely retains its original plan, except for partial alteration on the second floor, and is organized around a central hall which runs the depth of the house. The hall is L-shaped, with a staircase located in the rear (southeast) corner of the hall.

The interior of the main block of the house contains skillfully executed and well-preserved Federal period woodwork, including original mantelpieces, window and door trim, chair rails, panelling, six-panelled doors, and hall staircase. This work is characterized by the lightness and delicacy typical of the period, and features Federal ornamental motifs such as oval and circular forms, swags, chevrons, attenuated half-columns, (singly or in pairs), and elliptical arches. The interior woodwork repeats motifs seen on the entrances and is carefully coordinated, particularly by the use of the sun as a unifying theme. This imagery is seen in many variations of quarter, half and full circular and oval sunbursts. This is particularly striking in the fanlights of the east and west entrances, where sunrise and sunset respectively are symbolized by half-suns and their rays as previously described.

The entrance hallway features an elliptical arch with a keystone, set on slender reeded half-columns which are decorated with inset strips of chevrons. The inside of the entrance doorways contains intricate woodwork similar to that on the exterior; the same patterns are seen, as well as bands of chevrons like those in the arch in the hallway. The hallway also contains a staircase with a quarter-sunburst and scroll design.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The doorway leading from the hall into the southeast room is elaborately worked with inset slender half-columns and oval sunbursts; the cornice features a pattern repeating the intiial "H". This door treatment is repeated in the windows of the southeast room, which is the largest room and contains the most elaborate woodwork. The mantelpiece is particularly impressive, with two pairs of double attenuated columns. The fireplace opening is edged with a pattern of interlacing circles, while in the frieze are three oval sunbursts, and quartersuns edging three inset panels. The mantelpiece also features bands of small swags and bars of stripes. This room also contains a chair rail with a border of "stars and stripes"; below the chair rail is panelling which is punctuated by vertical inset panels of chevrons.

The northeast room contains simpler woodwork, but continues many of the same motifs noted earlier. The mantelpiece, though less elaborately decorated, is similar in form and also features oval sunbursts. The chair rail contains a star or cross pattern related to that in the northeast room. The northwest room has a mantelpiece similar to that in the northeast room, but with less ornament; the room also has simple chair rails. On the second floor, the northeast room has a mantel similar to those downstairs, but even simpler in decoration, and also has a chair rail and six-panelled doors.

Burleigh also contains several outbuildings of interest, the "gatehouse", the smokehouse and another log outbuilding. The gate house is located to the east of the main house, and is believed to have served as the gatehouse to the estate before its conversion to a residence. It contains log, stone and frame sections. The original log and stone sections may date from the early 19th century, while the north and west, frame additions are of modern construction.

The original log section faces east, and is l_2^1 stories high and two bays wide. On its principal (east) facade, there is a six-over-six window in the south bay and a doorway in the north bay. Adjoining the log section on the north end is a l_2^1 story stone section, also with a six-over-six sash window in its south bay and an identical doorway in its north bay. A gable roof unites the log and stone sections, and contains two six-over-six sash dormer windows. A wooden stoop with railing is located at each doorway.

On the west facade, there are two six-over-six sash windows on the log section, and a dormer window. On the south gable end there is a six-over-six sash window in the attic story. Adjoining the stone section on the west side is a one-story frame sun-porch. Along the north wall of the stone section and this porch is a two-story frame addition which is set back slightly from the principal facade. A $l_2^{l_2}$ story frame garage adjoins the west wall of this two-story addition and the sun-porch.



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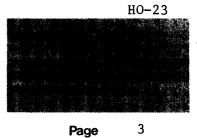
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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The smokehouse is located to the northeast of the wing of the main house and faces south. It is a one bay wide, one room deep fieldstone structure which is gable roofed with slate roofing. On the east and north walls, there are one-story, gable roofed frame additions with cedar shingles, which were built in the early 20th century.

The log outbuilding is a one-story building located to the northwest of the house. It contains a log building, with a stone and frame garage addition on its north side. The log section of this building is three bays wide, one room deep, and rests on a stone foundation. A central doorway and two windows are located on the east facade, while the south wall is blank. The original roof was raised and replaced by a wider-pitched roof which overhangs on the west side. This roof is now supported by a square stone column on its southwest corner. The stone and frame garage addition is also three bays wide and one room deep. The east and north walls are of stone, while the west wall holds three garage doors.

In addition, a one-story, frame, early 20th century bath house, which may contain two privies, as well as a swimming pool and tennis court, are located to the southwest of the main house.

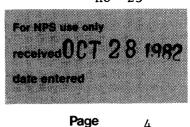
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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

In 1796, Colonel Hammond patented "Hammond's Inheritance", a tract made up of various lands earlier held by the Hammond family. This was the tract (originally in Anne Arundel County) on which Burleigh was later built.¹ By 1798, the Federal District Tax Assessment listed "One Fraimed dwelling house 24 by 18 feet 1 story" on the property, with thirteen outbuildings, but no mention of the present two story brick house.²

Colonel Hammond, who never married, died in 1809, and his 1808 will bequeathed his estate to the sons of his nephew Philip Hammond, his grandnephews Denton and Matthias Hammond, for whom Colonel Hammond acted as guardian. By Colonel Hammond's will, Matthias received 4,479 acres, including the property known as "Hammond's Inclosure" near Gambrills in Anne Arundel County; the will referred to this property as 'Col. Hammond's dwelling plantation," indicating that the Colonel did not reside at "Hammond's Inheritance", later Burleigh. Under terms of the will, Denton received 4,656 acres, including the property at "Hammond's Inheritance." Denton died intestate in 1813, and an 1817 valuation of his estate described "a brick dwelling house, 56 by 48 ft., in good repair."⁴ This documentary evidence then suggests that Burleigh was built between 1797 and 1813, and was probably built for Denton Hammond, either by Colonel Hammond or by Denton himself. Frances Haber, in an article in the <u>Maryland Historical</u> <u>Magazine</u>, presents the following theory that suggests that the Colonel was probably the builder:

Although Denton did not acquire title to Hammond's Inheritance until the death of Rezin, he probably was in occupancy of it earlier. Since the Colonel was obviously providing for the future of Mathias and Denton, and since Mathias was to receive his own dwelling plantation, what more fitting event than the marriage of Denton to Sarah Hall Baldwin in 1805 for Colonel Rezin to build a suitable house for his other great nephew?⁵

The house may then likely date from 1805, the year of Denton Hammond's marriage, but in any case its construction seems to date clearly from the above mentioned fifteen year period.

Between 1828 and 1832 Denton's estate was divided between his three children: Matthias, Elizabeth and Camilla. In an 1848 mortgage to Richard Cromwell, Jr. (husband of Elizabeth) it is stated that in 1829, Matthias received the farm, plantation and a tract of 1100 acres of Hammond's Inheritance.⁶ Matthias, a colonel in the Civil War, retained Burleigh, which he referred to as Hammond's Inheritance, until his death in 1882. His wife Clara remained on the property until her death in 1913, at which time their daughter, Grace, became the owner. She married Richard Hammond of nearby Fort Hill. The name Burleigh was used during Grace's tenure, but the name Burleigh Manor was never used until the house was put up for sale at the time of Grace's death in 1928. HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

In 1935 Charles McAlpin Pyle acquired the house which was then quite run down. He undertook modernization of the facilities and a general restoration of the house. The great kitchen in the wing became the "Stirrup Room" where he invited the Howard County Hunt Club for refreshments.

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In 1941 Pyle sold Burleigh to Mrs. Anthony J. Biddle of Philadelphia for her daughter Princess Hohenlohe of Poland. The Princess and her husband Alexandre retired from New York society to their country estate in Howard County. Their contribution to Burleigh was the addition of a swimming pool, tennis court and attic nursery.

In 1946 St. Timothy's School acquired the property, later reconsidered and in 1950, sold the property to Mr. and Mrs. George Dudley Iverson, V who held the property until 1979. Careful restoration was undertaken by Mr. Iverson, who made few changes to the interior of the house. Bookshelves were designed and built into the study, taking careful account of the existing carved woodwork in the room. Mr. Iverson also hired Alden Hopkins, a landscape architect noted for his work in Colonial Williamsburg, to landscape the grounds at Burleigh.

New trees and shrubs were set out, brick and picket garden walls put up at each end of the house and a paddock fence with hand-turned locust posts erected around the driveway.

In 1979, the property was sold to Gerald M. Katz and Wilbur E. Simons. The property is now owned by The Burleigh Manor Partnership.

Footnotes

¹Anne Arundel County, Liber 1C #2/190, Hall of Records, Annapolis.

- 2 U. S. Tax Assessment Records, 1798, Elkridge and Elkridge Landing District, Anne Arundel County, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.
- ³Frances C. Haber, "Burleigh Manor in Howard County," <u>Maryland</u> <u>Historical</u> <u>Magazine</u>, Vol. 51, No. 3, September 1956, pp.217-218.
- ⁴Ibid, p. 219, Haber notes that Burleigh is actually 36 by 48 feet in demension, but ascribes the difference to a clerk's error.
- ⁵Ibid, p. 218
- ⁶Equity Case, William Kennedy Cromwell et al, Plaintiff vs. James Herbert Cromwell, Defendant, Equity Docket 4, Folio 279, #3005.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Primary Sources

Equity Case, William Kennedy Cromwell, et al., Plantiff, vs. James Herbert Cromwell, Defendant, Equity Docket 4, Folio 279, #3005, Hall of Records, Annapolis.

Anne Arundel County Land Office Records, Hall of Records, Annapolis

U. S. Tax Assessment Records, 1798, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

Secondary Sources

Haber, Frances C. "Burleigh Manor in Howard County", Maryland Historical Magazine, pp. 212-223.

Hammond, John Martin, Colonial Mansions of Maryland and Delaware.

Scarborough, Katherine, Homes of the Cavaliers, . . .

Warfield, J. D. Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland.

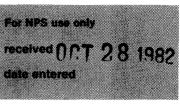
MD Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory: Howard Co. (HO-23). Cleora B. Thompson, surveyor, 1979.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries are delineated on the enclosed map which was prepared as documentation for a historic easement from the owners to the Maryland Historical Trust.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries are drawn to include all of the historic resources and to utilize strong physical and visual barriers formed by roadways along the north and east borders and farm fields to the south and west which represent a change in landscape from that of lawn and gardens surrounding the resources. The surrounding area is being subdivided for housing development.



OMB No. 1024-0018

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Exp. 10-31-84