

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90000354

Date Listed: 3/19/90

Montrose Mansion and Chapel
Property Name

Baltimore
County

MD
State

Multiple Name

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

for Patrick W. Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

3/19/90
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

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

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

354

RECEIVED

FEB 02 1990

NATIONAL REGISTER

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Montrose Mansion and Chapel (preferred)
other names/site number Maryland Industrial Training School For Girls BA-949 & 950

2. Location

street & number 13700 Hanover Road N/A not for publication
city, town Reisterstown vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Baltimore code 005 zip code 21136

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>4</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date 1/30/90
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. Patrick Andrus 3/19/90
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

BA-949 & 950

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwellingvacant/not in useRELIGION/religious structureEDUCATION/school**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

(enter categories from instructions)

Federalfoundation stoneGreek Revivalwalls stoneSecond Empireroof slateother wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

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

See continuation sheet for
GENERAL DESCRIPTION

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMontrose Mansion and Chapel
Baltimore County, Maryland

BA-949 & BA-950

Section number 7 Page 1GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

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

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

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

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

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMontrose Mansion and Chapel
Baltimore County, Maryland

BA-949 & BA-950

Section number 7 Page 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMontrose Mansion and Chapel
Baltimore County, Maryland

BA-949 & 950

Section number 7 Page 3

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Montrose Mansion and Chapel
Baltimore County, Maryland

BA-949 & BA-950

Section number 7 Page 4

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

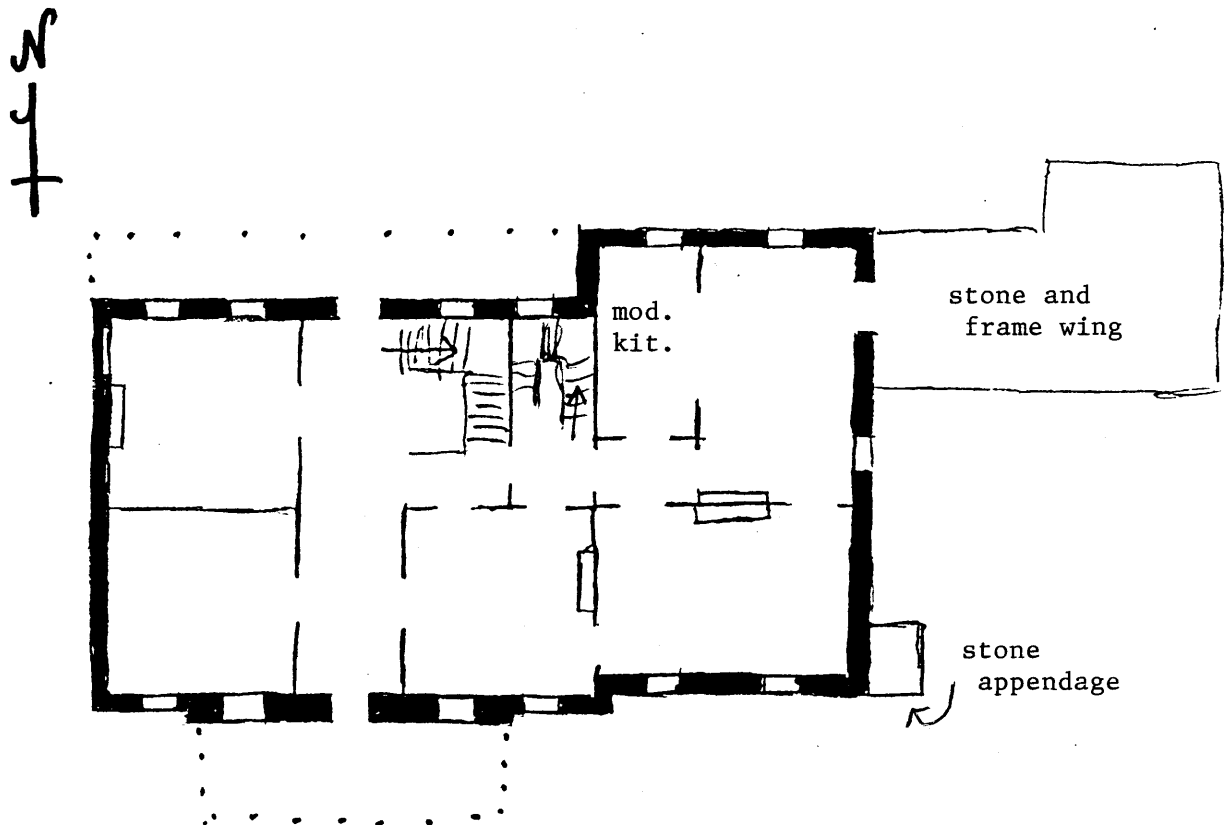
Montrose Mansion and Chapel
Baltimore County
Maryland

Section number 7 Page 5

BA-949 & 950

sketch floor plan, 1989

not to scale



8. Statement of Significance

BA-949 & BA-950

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1826-1885

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

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

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

BA-949 & BA-950

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

See end notes under Section 8.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Baltimore County Landmarks Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 2 acres

USGS quads Hampstead and Reisterstown, MD

UTM References

A	<u>18</u>	<u>340720</u>	<u>4373450</u>	mansion	B	<u>18</u>	<u>341410</u>	<u>4375770</u>	chapel
	Zone	Easting	Northing			Zone	Easting	Northing	
C	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		D	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

See continuation sheet 10.2

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet No. 10.1

Boundary Justification

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

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

Section number 8 Page 1

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): DOMESTIC/single dwelling
RELIGION/religious structure
EDUCATION/school

Known Design Source: none

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMontrose Mansion and Chapel
Baltimore County, Maryland

BA-949 & BA-950

Section number 8 Page 2

HISTORIC CONTEXT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMontrose Mansion and Chapel
Baltimore County, Maryland

BA-949 & BA-950

Section number 8 Page 3

HISTORIC CONTEXT

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

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

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

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMontrose Mansion and Chapel BA-949 & BA-950
Baltimore County, MarylandSection number 8 Page 4

HISTORIC CONTEXT

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

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

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

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

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

ANDERSON, FRANKLIN, Attorney at Law, Has
Opened an Office in the corner of the
Square, near Messrs. John & Joseph
M'Ilhenny's Store.

Hagerstown, February 3, 1815.¹³

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMontrose Mansion and Chapel BA-949 & BA-950
Baltimore County, MarylandSection number 8 Page 5

HISTORIC CONTEXT

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

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

Colonel Anderson's death¹⁷ occurred at Montrose on April 28, 1866, in his 75th year. The property passed to Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson under a will dated 1859. Mrs. Anderson was remembered by her "impecunious neighbors" for¹⁸ "generous liberality" and "innumerable acts of benevolence." Mrs. Anderson died in 1879,¹⁹ leaving Montrose and 535 acres to her nephew, Archibald Stirling. It was said of Stirling that:

During his occupancy there was no diminution in the lavish entertainment of the guests at Montrose; on the contrary, the sumptuous feasts provided, were if possible, on a more extravagant scale than²⁰ had ever before been witnessed within those halls.

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

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

The next month, C. J. Bonaparte sold to Richard B. and²² James A. Clark.²³ In 1893 the Clarks sold to Elizabeth A. K. Mankin.²⁴ A 1906 magazine article described Miss Macklin (sec) as "a maiden lady who, with a favorite niece, lived in retirement until 1903."²⁴

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMontrose Mansion and Chapel BA-949 & BA-950
Baltimore County, MarylandSection number 8 Page 6

HISTORIC CONTEXT

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

Mortgagee's Sale of Montrose Estate . . . Highly improved
Containing about 535 acres, on the Western Maryland Railroad,
about 3-1/2 miles from Reisterstown . . . Montrose . . . The
Estate has a large orchard upon it, in a good condition, and
the land is in a high state of cultivation. A considerable
portion of the estate is in valuable wood land. The
improvements are:

A large Three-Story Stone Mansion, (slate roof) with modern
conveniences, in excellent order; a beautiful stone chapel, and
2-1/2 story frame overseer's House; large Bank Barn (130 feet
by 70 feet); Wagon House; Corn House, Coach Stable; Carriage
House; three Two-story Frame Tenant Houses; a large conserva-
tory or greenhouse; all necessary Outhouses, and other
desirable improvements . . . Of this land about 23 or 30 acres
are in wheat . . .²⁵

Dr. Adam M. Kalbach, a retired physician, of Lancaster, Pennsyl-
vania made the highest offer, bidding \$20,000.²⁶ Dr. Kalbach had a
townhouse in Lancaster, but spent his summers at Montrose with his
wife and "five charming daughters":

With their democratic and hospitable²⁷ manners, they are fast
making warm friends in this section.

The 1911 Tax Ledger of District 4 charged Dr. Kalbach with 550
acres, and in 1916 added "New 2 Saw Mills & 2 Engines \$800."²⁸ The
property was Anna Mary Kalbach's in a ledger entry of 1920²⁹ and on
March 17 of that year, she sold to Frederick P. Gibson,³⁰

The following August, Gibson and wife sold to the Maryland
Industrial Training School for Girls.³¹ The tax ledger in 1921
removed \$29,910 from the rolls with the note: "Abate: State owned
institution." The school that moved to Montrose had already enjoyed
a long institutional history, having begun in 1831 as the Maryland
House of Refuge for boys and girls; in 1866 it was reincorporated as
the Industrial School for Girls, managed entirely by women until
1898.³²

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

Section number 8 Page 7

HISTORIC CONTEXT

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

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

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

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

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

MONTROSE CHAPEL

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

Section number 8 Page 8

HISTORIC CONTEXT

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

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

In June of 1855, Anderson wrote to Bishop Whittingham:

The chapel Mrs. Anderson and myself are erecting on our farm in Baltimore County is nearly finished. It is designed as a house for the public worship of God, where his Holy word shall be read and preached and where the services shall be performed, and the rites and ordinances administered, according to the forms and regulations of the Episcopal Church. We shall take especial care, in the disposition of our property that this chapel shall never be diverted from the sacred purpose to which it is dedicated. The officiating Minister will be a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church appointed by ourselves, who will of course have to obtain the sanction and express permission of the Rector of Western³⁸ Run Parish, within the limits of which the Chapel is situated.

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

Section number 8 Page 9

HISTORIC CONTEXT

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

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

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

About 5 miles west from St. John's Church in the Valley, Franklin Anderson, Esq., of Rosemont, has erected at his own expense, a beautiful stone chapel, 45 x 30, having a tower and bell weighing 800 lbs., and a fine instrument of music. It will be completed for services, it is expected in June. The Rev. John Atkinson has been employed⁴⁰ by Mr. Anderson as its minister, with the consent of the Rector.

Providing a regular rector or curate seemed to be a problem at Montrose. The Rev. John Atkinson, ordained in 1855 by Bishop Lee of Delaware, "became chaplain in Montrose Chapel, Western Run Parish, Baltimore County," but by 1856⁴¹ he had assumed the rectorship of North Sassafras, Cecil County.

Shortly after the Civil War, Colonel Anderson wrote to Bishop Whittingham saying he would like to have the chapel reopened.⁴² A 1906 magazine article stated that the chapel "was for many years the place of worship for the family, who were joined⁴³ by certain neighbors, specifically invited to worship with them."

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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

Section number 8 Page 10

HISTORIC CONTEXT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

Section number 8 Page 11

HISTORIC CONTEXT

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

¹Baltimore County Deed WG#5/24.

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

³(Text for this removed.)

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

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

⁶Acts of November, 1812, Chapter 130.

⁷Balt. Co. Deed WG#210/39.

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

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

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

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

¹²MMM, p.3

¹³Unidentified clipping, Diehlman file, MHS.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

Section number 8 Page 12

Footnotes (continued)

- ¹⁴J. T. Scharf, Chronicles of Baltimore (Baltimore, 1874), p. 419.
- ¹⁵Baltimore American, November 12, 1831.
- ¹⁶In Maryland Diocesan Archives, on deposit in MHS (hereafter cited as MDA).
- ¹⁷Baltimore Sun, May 1, 1866.
- ¹⁸Baltimore Co. Will JLR#3/116, MMM, p.4.
- ¹⁹Balt. Co. Will JMB#6/255.
- ²⁰MMM, p. 5.
- ²¹Judicial Records, JWS#127/167, 173.
- ²²Balt. Co. Deed JWS#184/33.
- ²³Balt. Co. Deed LMB#201/164.
- ²⁴MMM, p. 5.
- ²⁵Judicial Records, NBM#193/26.
- ²⁶Balt. Co. Deed NBM#267/514.
- ²⁷MMM, p. 9.
- ²⁸District 4 Tax Ledger, 1911, f. 245.
- ²⁹District 4 Tax Ledger, 1918, f. 281.
- ³⁰Balt. Co. Deed WPC#523/215.
- ³¹Balt. Co. Deed WPC#526/542.
- ³²WPA Maryland Writers' Project, Maryland: A Guide to the Old Line State (New York, 1940), p. 561.
- ³³Felix Miles, "Romance Lingers," Sunday Sun, November 11, 1923.
- ³⁴WPA Project, Maryland: A Guide, p. 561.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Montrose Masion and Chapel
Baltimore County, Maryland

BA-949 7 BA-950

Section number 8 Page 13

Footnotes (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴³ MMM, p. 6.

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

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

⁴⁶ Allen, p. 74.

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

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

⁴⁹ MMM, p. 6.

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

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

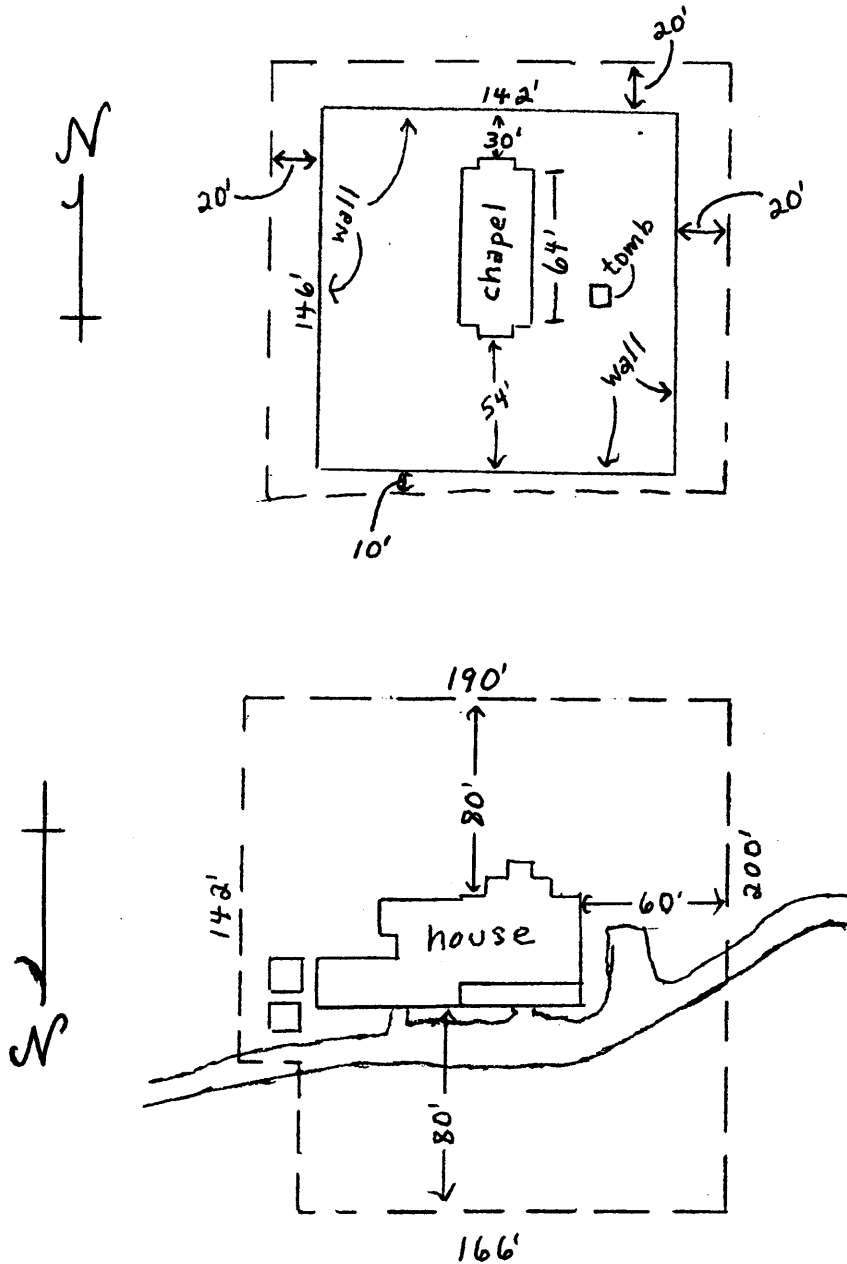
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Montrose Mansion and Chapel
Baltimore County
Maryland

Section number 10 Page 1

BA-949 & 950



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Montrose Mansion and Chapel
Baltimore County, Maryland

BA-949 & BA-950

Section number 10 Page 2

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