

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes _____
no

Property Name: Linwood Inventory Number: BA-2064
 Address: 16634 York Road (MD 45) Historic district: yes no
 City: Monkton Zip Code: 21111 County: Baltimore County
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Hereford
 Property Owner: Patrick and Diane Sheridan Tax Account ID Number: 07-170002387
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0299 Tax Map Number: 0022
 Project: MD 45 from South of Corbett Road to North of Gifford Lane Agency: Maryland State Highway Administration
 Agency Prepared By: Maryland State Highway Administration
 Preparer's Name: SHA Consultant Architectural Historian Rebecca Crew Date Prepared: 12/19/2013

Documentation is presented in: McGrain, John W. "Merryman-Mackie House: BA-2064." Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. Annapolis: Maryland Historical Trust, no date.

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
 Name of the District/Property: _____
 Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes Listed: yes
 Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*
 Linwood is a 23-acre parcel on the west side of York Road, given the address 16634 York Road, south of the village of Hereford. Formerly inventoried as the Merryman-Mackie House, it has also been known as Tignish and Sheridan Acres. The house is reached via a long, tree-lined, curving driveway. Secondary buildings include a stone dairy, frame barn, three-vehicle garage, two-story frame structure, one-story frame building, and caretaker's house.
 The house includes multiple additions and alterations, but it likely began as a three-bay-wide by two-bay-deep, two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame dwelling built in the middle nineteenth century. The house can be is vernacular in style, but can be characterized as a rural interpretation of a Greek Revival dwelling with a side-hall, parlor plan. A two-and-a-half-story rear-ell at the south side of the rear elevation may either have been original to the house or added shortly after its construction. It contains what is now a butler's pantry, but may have been the original kitchen. A second rear addition, two stories in height and possessing a shed-roof, occupies the north half of the main block's rear elevation. A two-and-a-half-story kitchen block is the third major addition, built ca. 1965 and located at the west end of the rear ell. The fourth addition dates to ca. 1999 and is a one-story master suite extending west and north from the kitchen block.

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Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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<i>Theresa Vallejos ✓</i> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>1/14/14</u> Date
<i>[Signature]</i> Reviewer, National Register Program	<u>1/14/14</u> Date

The original block's façade and side elevations are now surrounded by a one-story Tuscan-columned porch with Chinese Chippendale railing, but the porch is likely an early twentieth-century addition. The front entrance has been replaced with a contemporary leaded glass door, but it features a single side light, and no fan light. The façade windows are evenly sized and spaced; they have simple wood surrounds. The sashes are replacement vinyl units with decorative muntins approximating the appearance of nine-over-nine fenestration. The second floor window surrounds sit directly below a plain frieze that begins the wide band of cornice trim. Lacking decorative dentils or modillion blocks, the cornice features partial returns on the side gables. The roof is covered with contemporary architectural shingles, and a small brick chimney is set at the interior of the main block's south end. The main block's attic windows have four lights set in a single sash.

Subsequent additions increase the house's dimensions to approximately twenty feet wide by eighty feet deep. The porch that wraps around the main block continues across the rear ell as a screened porch and terminates at the south extension of the kitchen block.

On the north side of the house, a small, one-story, side-gabled projection extends from the shed-roofed rear addition, providing the terminus of the wraparound porch. This projection features a north-facing secondary entrance located in a flat-roof, half-glazed entrance vestibule. A concrete block chimney extends from the northwest corner of the shed-roofed addition. A flat roof extends along the north side of the rear ell, connecting the kitchen block. A single six-over-six window is located below the flat-roof section, and a single six-over-six window is located in the kitchen block's north elevation second story.

The ca. 1999 master suite is a one-story, vinyl-sided addition extending from the northwest corner of the kitchen block. The master suite has an L-shape and intersecting gable roofs, resulting from its bedroom and bathroom components. A deck along the kitchen wing contains a hot tub and a fenced, kidney-shaped pool is north of the one-story addition.

The main block's first floor contains an entry hall and living room. The entry hall, accessed via the front door, has tile floors, paneled wainscoting, and a turned newel post. The stairs run against the north wall, and a closet is enclosed under the stairs, and a door at the west end of the entry hall provides access to the family. The living room occupies the south part of the first floor's main block. The interior brick chimney sits between the two south-facing windows, and an open doorway connects the room to the dining room to the north.

The rear ell's first floor contains the dining room, butler's pantry, and laundry room. The dining room, set between the living room and butler's pantry has paneled wainscoting, wall sconces, French doors leading to the screened porch. The butler's pantry has a window looking onto the screened porch, and leads to the breakfast room. The rear ell's first floor also contains a laundry room, north of the butler's pantry.

The family room is located in the lower level of the rear shed-roofed addition, on the north side of the house. The family room features a wood stove on its west wall, wainscoting and crown molding. The family room's north end extends beyond the adjacent walls allowing for east and west facing windows and well as a north-facing secondary entrance comprised of a four-light wood door with wood surround. As previously mentioned, a door in the family room's east wall connects to the house's front entry hall. A half bathroom is located to the north of the family room, with north and west facing windows.

The narrow, one-bay deep kitchen block dates to the second-half of the twentieth century. The eat-in section of the main kitchen is at the south end of the block and called the breakfast room, even though there is no wall between it and the cooking part of the kitchen. The breakfast room has French doors leading to the west end of the screen porch. A large picture window occupies the breakfast room's south wall, and additional windows are evenly spaced along the west wall, uniting the breakfast room with the main kitchen. A pass-through window at the north end of the main kitchen opens onto a hallway leading to the master suite added

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in 1999. An open doorway at the north end of the kitchen's east wall provides access to a hallway leading to the family room. The ground level master suite was built in 1999. It extends west from the northwest corner of the kitchen block and contains a master bedroom and master bathroom, each with cathedral ceilings, and a north-facing study with built-in bookcases.

The house's second floor contains four bedrooms. The bedroom in the front of the house has wood floors, radiator heat, and an attached bathroom with double sinks and multiple windows. The three other bedrooms share a single bathroom. One roughly square-shaped bedroom is located above the dining room, with a tripartite south-facing window. It is east of the second upstairs bathroom, which is located above the butler's pantry. Another roughly-square shaped bedroom is located above the family room. It has small windows and a low ceiling due to the shed roof of this section of the house. It has symmetrical closets flanking the west-facing window. The fourth upstairs bedroom is located above the main kitchen and breakfast room. It is unusually long and narrow, partially divided by a non-structural beadboard wall. Louvered-door closets line the east wall, except at the very south end, where the room extends to allow windows on three sides.

The outbuildings are located on the north side of the house. The stone springhouse is located closest to the house, and visible from a window in the north-facing study. A small frame tool shed has been converted to a library or studio with the addition of a bowed picture window and air conditioning. It has a side-gabled roof and faces south. The largest building is the red-painted barn, which has vertical wood siding, large openings, stalls and a side-gabled roof. It is the furthest west of all the buildings. A two-story garage is located between the studio and the barn. It has a south-facing, front gable, and windows on the second floor suggesting a partially-finished space above the single vehicle bay. A low and long, four-vehicle garage is located north of the studio and two-story garage. It has three, south-facing openings, as one opening is wide enough for two vehicles. It has a shallow-pitched side gabled roof. The caretaker's house is located at the extreme north part of the parcel, and it was not accessible for survey. It appears to be a three-bay, two-story, side-gabled, vernacular frame dwelling from the early twentieth century.

History

The property at 16634 York Road in Monkton, Maryland has been known under multiple names during its existence including Linwood, Tignish, and Sheridan Acres. The land is part of vast tracts in northern Baltimore County acquired by the Merryman family, beginning in 1738 with John Merryman. By 1789, John Merryman, Jr. owned over 1,000 acres on the York turnpike in Hereford and was called John of Hereford. John Merryman III lived in Baltimore City and was the father of Nicholas Rogers Merryman (1788-1877), who chose the agricultural lifestyle and vocation of his grandfather, choosing to live at Hereford Farm, adding a two-and-a-story main block onto an existing 21 foot by 40 foot house with separate stone kitchen. Nicholas Merryman married Anna Maria Gott ca. 1820, and she bore John and Sarah before her death ca. 1828. Nicholas Merryman then married Clarissa Philpot (ca. 1806-1877) in 1832. The eldest son from the union of Nicholas and Clarissa was Henry Nicholas (sometimes written Nichols) Merryman (1833-1913). In 1848, Nicholas and Clarissa Merryman deeded a part of their extensive land holdings, including Hereford Resurveyed, Elzies Grove, Part of Baron Hall, Merrymans Grant, and Joy Hill to Henry N. Merryman, who was a mere 15 years old, perhaps for him to learn how to farm it. This included the land that now includes the Linwood house, and Linwood was apparently another name for Hereford Resurveyed. The location of the Linwood house appears on maps as a Merryman property as early as 1850.

In 1857, Nicholas and Clarissa Merryman deeded this same land, 144 acres, to Henry N. Merryman in advance of his upcoming marriage (Liber HemF 19, Folio 418) to Mary Goldsmith Griffith on June 19, 1858. Mary Griffith was the daughter of the late Dr. Louis Griffith at Bellefield (MIHP No. BA-188) in Owings Mills, Baltimore County, on June 19, 1858. Henry and Mary Merryman are enumerated in the 1860 Census as age 26 and 24, living next door to "Nick" and Clarissa Merryman (whose household included children Sally, age 23 and Richard, age 18). Henry and Mary's son Nicholas was 8 months old at the 1860 Census. The following year began the Civil War, which had some impact on Linwood, as Merrymans in Baltimore County were

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slaveholders at late as 1860.

Henry's older half-brother John Merryman was a Confederate sympathizer who had previously inherited a northern Baltimore County estate called Hayfields from a relative, Col. Nicholas Merryman Bosley. Hayfields was a large and impressive estate with a massive stone house. Upon the inheritance of Hayfields, John Merryman had added "of Hayfields" to his name, and he maintained a prominent figure in agriculture throughout his life. In 1861, John Merryman destroyed Baltimore's northern rail links, was arrested, imprisoned at Fort McHenry, and became the subject of one of the most famous habeas corpus cases (McGrain, John W. "Hayfields: BA-94". Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form. Annapolis: Maryland Historical Trust, 1977; "Mortuary Notice- Death of John Merryman." The Sun, November 16, 1881. GenealogyBank.com).

In May 1863, a storm caused approximately three thousand dollars damage to Henry Merryman's farm when his barn "was struck by lightning and burned, together with its contents, consisting of two mules, one horse, two carriages and harnesses, one hundred bushels of corn, hay, straw, and other articles" (The Thunder Gust of Last Tuesday Week- Damage in Baltimore County." National American (Bel Air, MD), May 22, 1863. GenealogyBank.com). The following year, 1864, Nicholas Rogers Merryman, father of both John of Hayfields and Henry, died at Piney Hill. Presumably at this point, Henry and Mary Merryman, with their growing family, relocated to his father's former house, as it is documented they lived there in the 1870s and 1880s (McGrain, John W. "Hereford Farm, site: BA-128." Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form, Annapolis: Maryland Historical Trust, 1977).

Likely to settle debts, that may have accrued due to the storm damage, as well as the post-bellum changes in agricultural practices, a trustee's sale for the property occurred February 20, 1868 ("Trustee's Sale of A Valuable Farm in Baltimore County on, on the York Turnpike, At Auction. Classified Ad 28." The Sun, February 18, 1868. ProQuest Historical Newspapers). On April 20, 1868, Henry N. Merryman, his wife Mary Merryman, his mother Clarissa Merryman; and John Philpot, Trustee, sold 144.5 acres to Conrad Saumenig of Baltimore County (Liber JB No. 98, folio 139); this includes the 23 acres that include Linwood as well as the property that became MIHP # BA-2038, inventoried as a the Merryman-Magruder Tenant House. In the following years, Henry Merryman sold additional land from his estate and mortgaged his land. Eventually, Henry N. Merryman lost the remaining segment of Hereford Farm and moved to Baltimore City to live with his children ("Henry N. Merryman." The Sun, February 17, 1913. ProQuest Historical Newspapers).

Conrad Saumenig was a flour and feed dealer in Baltimore City prior to purchasing Linwood. In the 1870 Census, he appears, aged 62, as a Farmer with Real estate valued at \$7500. His household includes his wife Lydia, aged 60; and adult children Martha, 34, Louisa, 29, Emma, 27, Mary, 24, William, 22, and Francis 21. Their household is listed immediately before H. M. (Henry) Merryman's whose estate was worth \$15,000 in comparison. C. Saumerig's name appears in the approximate location of Linwood on G.M. Hopkins' 1877 Atlas of Baltimore County, Seventh District, but soon the Saumenigs returned to living in Baltimore City, where they appear in the 1880 Census with single adult daughters Martha, Louisa C., and Mary A. as well as married daughter Emma and her husband Charles Torsch, owner of a china store and their son Charles, age 6.

In 1879, Conrad Saumenig and his wife Lydia Saumenig leased 87 acres property to Anna and William S. Arnold (Liber WMI No. 115, folio 441). The lease was for 99 years, and twelve dollars were to be paid each year. The Arnolds lived in Hereford already and in the 1870 Census, William was a farmer owning real estate worth \$7500. By 1880, William S. Arnold was still a farmer in the 7th District. Their household included their four children aged 5 to 9, and Anna's sister Virginia and her child, age 2. Anna Arnold died in 1891, and in 1895, William Arnold married Mrs. Ettie Stabler of Hereford. Etta Arnold owned a ca. 1850s house on a town-sized lot in Hereford village, which she had inherited in the 1880s, and it is possible the William and Etta lived in her house there following their marriage. William Arnold died in 1925, at the age of 80; his widow died in 1935 (McGrain, John. "Sutton-Yarema House: BA-2030." Maryland Inventory of Historic Places form, Annapolis: Maryland Historical Trust, 1980; also Liber 961, folio 1).

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Following the death of Conrad Saumenig, two of his unmarried daughters, Martha Elizabeth Saumenig and Mary Ann Saumenig released the ground rent on the property, in consideration of the sum of \$200 to Wesley R. and Bertha Whitaker on October 8, 1904, (Liber WPC No. 280, folio 228). Wesley Whitaker appears to have been a real estate investor, due to the relative large number of land transactions with which he was involved. The Whitakers only owned the property for a few months, and they sold the property on March 23, 1905 to Mary Jane N. Gantz and husband George C. Gantz (Liber WPC No. 284, folio 121).

The sale between Whitaker and Gantz was announced in the Baltimore Sun, describing the property as a fine country estate consisting of 88 acres located about two miles from Glencoe on the Northern Central railway. The house is described as a typical old Maryland residence built by Henry Merryman, and the estate was originally part of a very large and fertile tract of land known as the Hereford Farms. The article states the Gantzes had previously lived in Seattle, Washington ("Mr. Gantz Buys Fine Estate." The Sun, April 8, 1905. ProQuest Historical Newspapers).

The Gantz ownership of Linwood spanned four years: March 1905 to March 1909. George Clement Gantz was a former life insurance salesman, well known in Baltimore. He had been associated with the State Mutual Life Insurance Company in Baltimore until January 1, 1903, when he removed to Seattle. While he found that place scenic, he preferred the people of Baltimore and returned two years later. George and Mary Jane Gantz' five children were adults at this time, but some of them remained single and likely lived with them at Linwood. In September 1905, the Gantzes built a large new barn, and their daughter Lucy, then aged 25, hosted a barn dance to christen the barn ("Danced In The Barn." The Sun, Sep 12, 1905. ProQuest Historical Newspapers). In August 1907, George C. Gantz was thrown by a cow, which led to the decline of his health. The family relocated to Rosekemp Avenue in Govanstown in April 1908. George and Mary Jane Gantz sold Linwood farm on March 5, 1909 to Samuel C. Rochester and his wife Mary Margaret Lusby Rochester (Liber No. 341, folio 191). George Gantz died in July 1909.

Samuel C. and Mary Margaret Lusby Rochester owned the property for six years: 1909 to 1915. Samuel was a farmer and had been widowed prior to marrying Mary Margaret Lusby in 1901. His grown children were not enumerated in the household in the 1910 Census, but the Census provides the age of Samuel as 51 and Mary as 42. It is likely that the Rochesters made improvements to Linwood, because they planned renovations to the farm they purchased following the sale of Linwood. ("Real Estate Transaction 1 -- No Title." The Sun, March 12, 1915. ProQuest Historical Newspapers).

In January 1915, Samuel C. Rochester sold Linwood to sisters Minna Starr and Agnes Starr Bayley of Baltimore City, who would retain the property until 1939 (Liber WPC No. 443, folio 49). However, it appears that it was Agnes Starr Bayley and her husband, Howell D. Bayley, who were the next residents of Linwood ("Farm Sold For \$9500." The Sun, January 22, 1915. ProQuest Historical Newspapers). Agnes Starr and Howell D. Bayley had married in 1909, and the 1910 Census lists Howell D. Bayley as an agent in the manufacturing industry in Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Bayley had lived in Cockeysville in 1911, and occupied Linwood by March 1915 ("Cockeysville." The Sun, March 7, 1915. ProQuest Historical Newspapers). The 1920 Census records Howell D. Bayley, 53, as a farmer and Agnes, 42, his wife, living on York Road in the 7th district, the location of Linwood. Their household included a 20-year-old servant, Mary Harris. Howell D. Bayley died in 1923, and Howell and Agnes had no children.

Meanwhile, Minna, a public school teacher, lived in Baltimore City. She was enumerated in the 1910 Census at 2400 North Charles Street in Baltimore, along with both her parents, John and Minna E. Starr, as well as John B. Kurtz, a contemporary in age of her parents. John Starr was listed as a traveling salesman of wholesale sewing silk, and John B. Kurtz, listed as a lodger in the household, was president of an office supply company. The 1920 Census recorded mother and daughter Minna Starr, and John Kurtz at 2400 Charles Street. The senior Minna is listed as married, rather than widowed, and Mr. Kurtz, single, is listed as the head of the household. The senior Minna Starr died in 1921, and The Sun referred to her as Mrs. John Drennan Starr, making no mention of him predeceasing her ("Mrs. John Drennan Starr." The Sun, January 19, 1921. ProQuest Historical Newspapers).

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Research uncovered no record of Mr. Starr's death.

In 1926, sisters Agnes and Minna sold the property at 2400 Charles Street ("Real Estate and Building News; House at 10 East Eager Street, Facing Maryland." The Sun, September 12, 1926. ProQuest Historical Newspapers). The 1930 Census recorded Minna D. Starr and Agnes Starr Bayley as lodgers in a household headed by John Kurtz in Apartment 5A of the Tudor Arms building on University Parkway in Baltimore City. When John Kurtz died in 1936, he was still a resident of the Tudor Arms Apartments, but he died at his summer home near Hereford, presumably Linwood. He left household equipment and farm implements on the Hereford estate to Mrs. Agnes Starr Bayley and Miss Minna D. Starr. He gave each of these women \$5,000 and investment shares. His personal estate totaled \$170,000, but he had no children of his own, and his remaining family lived outside of Maryland ("John B. Kurtz, 88, Leaves \$170,000." The Sun, August 19, 1936. ProQuest Historical Newspapers). Research did not identify a specific purchase of land by John Kurtz near Hereford, so it is likely that he shared the property with Minna and Agnes without being listed as the owner. Census records from previous decades show that the Starrs were neighbors of John Kurtz on Arlington Avenue in 1880, and that John B. Kurtz lodged in the home of John D. and Minna E. Starr, along with Minna D. Starr in 1910. While there appears to be no blood relationship, the relationship was long-lasting and appears to have been mutually beneficial.

A few years following the death of John Kurtz, Minna D. Starr and Agnes Starr Bayley conveyed 87 acres and 29 square perches to Charles A. Waters and Kathern A. Waters on January 19, 1939, (Liber CWB Jr. No. 1050, folio 415). When the Waters purchased the property, the house was described in the Baltimore Sun as more than 125 years old (which would suggest a construction date prior to 1814, which is not likely). The house contained eleven rooms, and the property included other buildings including a manager's house and barn. Charles Waters was a prominent radiologist in Baltimore, and the Waters planned alterations to the house ("Real Estate Deals and Building News: Linwood Farm, York Road, Sold To Doctor And Mrs. Charles A. Waters. Real Estate Transaction 1." The Sun, January 21, 1939. ProQuest Historical Newspapers). The 1939 USGS Topographic map depicts only the main house on the property, while the 1944 USGS Topographic map shows the main house and the manager's house. Dr. Waters' obituary describes the time he lived at Linwood Farm between 1939 and 1945, when he and his wife moved to Gibson Island: "During World War II, the Government called on hog owners for greater production of the animals. Dr. Waters raised prize swine at his farm and in response to the request he organized a public hog auction sponsored by the Maryland Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association, of which he was an officer. At Dr. Waters urging, farm owners, all of them either professional or business men or gentlemen farmers worked toward one goal- more and better swine and better breeding- leading to increased production ("Dr. C.A. Waters Dies at Age of 71: Radiologist Was Member of Old Maryland Family." The Sun (1837-1987): Jan 10, 1961: ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Baltimore Sun, The (1837-19787) pg. 34). Charles and Kathern Waters moved to Gibson Island in 1945, but it was not until September 7, 1951, that they conveyed the land to John A. Wagner Jr. and his wife Margaret R. Wagner (Liber GLB 2012, folio 164).

John A. Wagner had worked in his family's wholesale meat packing firm, Wagner Brothers, but he turned this property into a horse breeding farm called Roxhill Stable. John and Margaret Wagner's household included their daughter Roxanne Wagner, who also trained horses. An aerial photograph from 1957 and a USGS Topographic Map from 1959 show the neat layout of pastures and a practice track built along the driveway to the manager's house. Wagner was the secretary-treasurer of the Maryland Horse Show Association for 20 years and was involved in other philanthropic and social organizations. John A. Wagner's obituary stated that he had run the farm for about thirty years, which suggests that the Wagners operated the Waters' property before they purchased it. The Wagners owned the property for 24 years, and a comparison of aerial photographs from 1964 and 1971 suggest that the rear kitchen block was added during that time. John A. Wagner retired from breeding horses in 1975, when he sold the property, and he died in 1976 (Wagner, 65, Show-Horse Breeder. The Sun, October 13, 1976. ProQuest Historical Newspapers).

Edward C. Mackie and his wife Carolyn R. Mackie purchased Linwood from the Wagners on May 29, 1975. Edward Mackie was

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a trial lawyer, and he and Carolyn had five children. Edward Mackie re-named Linwood as Tignish, an Indian word meaning "a place of peace and rest." He converted an old tool shed on the property into a library for his book collection, adding some carpeting and had a carpenter install shelves (Kelly, Jacques. "Edward C. Mackie, 74, trial lawyer." The Sun, April 17, 1999. Accessed via www.baltimoresun.com).

In 1997, Edward Mackie sold the property to Patrick M. and Diane L. Sheridan. The Sheridans re-named the property Sheridan Acres. They added a ground floor master suite in 1999. Patrick Sheridan, a former executive, died in 2011 and the house is currently unoccupied ("Sheridan, Patrick M." The Baltimore Sun, November 11, 2011. ProQuest News Database).

Linwood is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The property is not associated with events that have had impacts on the broad patterns of history, so it is not eligible for listing under Criterion A. The property is not directly associated with individuals who have made lasting contributions to our history, and it is not eligible for listing under Criterion B. The property is an example of a mid-nineteenth century farm house with associated outbuildings, but the subsequent additions to the house and alterations such as replacement windows and doors have obscured its original features. The outbuildings relate more to its twentieth-century occupation as a suburban estate and diminish the association of the nineteenth century period of significance. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The property has not been evaluated under Criterion D as part of this assessment.

The boundary of Linwood is best described as the limits of Map 22 Parcel 299, encompassing approximately 23 acres.

References

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"Mr. George C. Gantz Improving." The Sun, August 18, 1907. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

"Mrs. John Drennan Starr." The Sun, January 19, 1921. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

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"Sheridan, Patrick M." The Baltimore Sun, November 11, 2011. ProQuest News Database.

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"The Thunder Gust of Last Tuesday Week- Damage in Baltimore County." National American (Bel Air, MD), May 22, 1863.

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GenealogyBank.com.

"Trustee's Sale of A Valuable Farm in Baltimore County on, on the York Turnpike, At Auction. Classified Ad 28." The Sun, February 18, 1868. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

United States Census Records

"Wagner, 65, Show-Horse Breeder." The Sun, October 13, 1976. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended

Eligibility not recommended

Criteria:

A

B

C

D

Considerations:

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

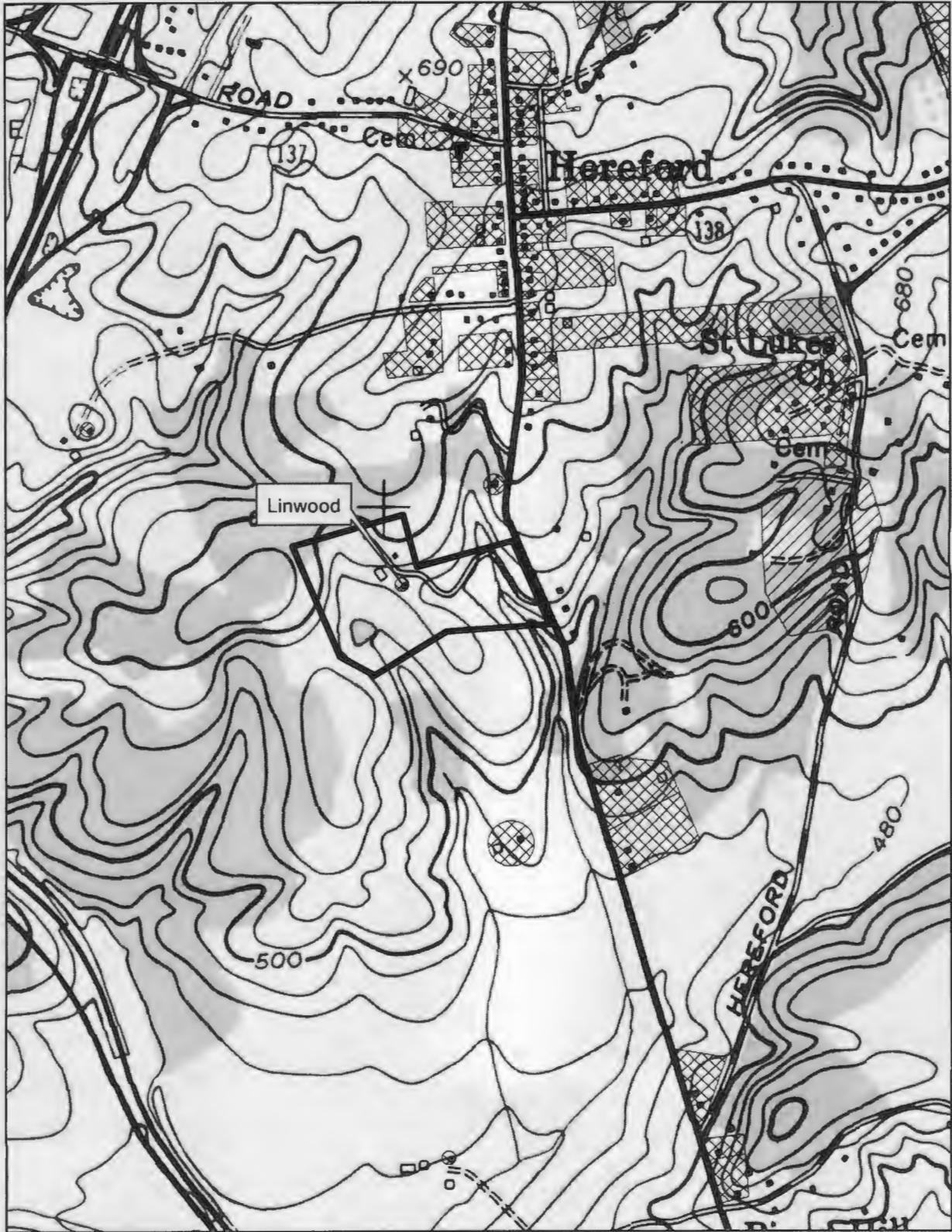
MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

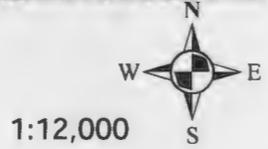
Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date



USGS Topographic Map
Linwood BA-2064
16634 York Road
Hereford, MD
Baltimore County, Hereford Quad





Property Tax Map
Linwood BA-2064
16634 York Road
Hereford, MD
Baltimore County, Hereford Quad

1:12,000 



BA-2064: Linwood
(Merryman-Mackie House)

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

4 Nov 2013; MD SHPO

View northwest towards house

#1 of 12

Epson
Professional Paper

EPSON



BA-2064: Linwood

(Merryman-Maukie House)

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

4 Nov 2013; MD SHPO

View northwest towards original block of house

#2 of 12



BA-20648 Linwood

(Merryman-Mackie House)

Baltimore Co MD

R. Crew

4 Nov. 2013; MD SHPO

View southwest towards house

3 of 12



DACHSHUND

BA-2064 : Linwood EPSU

(Cherryman-Mackie House)

Baltimore Co. MD

R. Crow

4 Nov 2013

MD SHPO

View northwest towards small air-conditional
outbuilding

#4 of 12

Epson
Professional Paper

Epson
Professional Paper

EPSON



BA-2064 : Lirwood

(Merryman-Mackie House)

Baltimore Co MD

R. Crew

paper 4 Nov 2013

MD SHPO

View southwest towards stone smokehouse

5 of 12

EPSON

EPSON
Professional Paper



BA-2064 = Linwood 2
(Merryman-Mackie house)

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

4 Nov 2013

MD SHPO

View west towards hay barn

6 of 12

Epson
Professional Paper

EPSON



BA-2064: Linwood
(Merrynan-Mackie House)
Baltimore Co MD

R. Crew

4 Nov. 2013

MD SHPO

View northwest towards North end of barn

7 of 12



BA-2064: Linwood

(Merryman-Mackie House)

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crow

4 NOV 2013

MD SHPO

View southwest towards Pool and pond.

8 of 12



BA-2064@Linwood

(Merryman-Mackie House)

Baltimore Co, MD

R crew

4 Nov 2013

MD SHAD

View east towards 2-story garage

9 of 12

Epson
Professional Paper

Epson
Professional Paper



BA-2064 @ Linwood
(Merryman-Mackie House)

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

4 Nov 2013

MD SHPO

View northeast towards 3-car garage.

#10 of 12

Epson
Professional Paper

Epson
Professional Paper

EPSON



BA-2064: Linwood
(Merryman-Mackie House)

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

4 Nov 2013

MD SHPO

View south towards house

#11 of 12

Epson
Professional Paper



ON BA-2064 Linwood
(Merryman-Markie House)

Baltimore Co, MD

R. Crew

4 Nov 2013

MDS HPO

View southwest towards house

#12 of 12

Epson
Professional Paper

EPSON

EPSON

CAPSULE SUMMARY
BA-2064
Mackie House
16634 York Road
Monkton, Baltimore County
ca. 1821
Private

The circa 1821 Mackie House at 16634 York Road was erected on property originally owned by the Merryman family, prominent landholders in Baltimore County. Originally consisting of 803 acres, the property remained in the Merryman family until 1868, when it was subdivided. Known currently as Sheridan Acres, the house is a vernacular frame dwelling with Colonial Revival detailing, which stands as a reminder of the rural dwellings of 19th century Maryland. The original side-passage/single-pile plan, while still evident, has been augmented by a Colonial Revival one-story wrap-around porch added in 1914, a pre-1850 rear ell, a circa 1914 two-story addition, and a modern 1990s one-story addition.

This three-bay wide vernacular dwelling is two-and-a-half stories in height. The house is clad in weatherboard and sits on a solid stone foundation laid in a random coursing pattern. The side gable roof, now clad in asphalt shingles, has a shallow pitch. A boxed molded wood cornice with a plain frieze and returns accents the roof. The main block has an interior end brick chimney with a pierced cap, the ell has a central interior brick chimney and the shed addition has a concrete block chimney. The house sets on twenty-three acres surrounded by rolling hills, a pond, and eight historic outbuildings. These include a circa 1840 bank barn, and a circa 1821 summer kitchen, a 1940s tool shed, two 1940s corn cribs, an 1880s tenant house, a 1940s garage, a 1940s barn.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2064

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Mackie House (preferred)
other Sheridan Acres, Linwood, Tignish

2. Location

street and number 16634 York Road not for publication
city, town Monkton vicinity
county Baltimore County

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

name Patrick M. and Diane L. Sheridan
street and number 16634 York Road telephone 410.329.2207
city, town Monkton state MD zip code 21111-1017

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel map 22, parcel 299
city, town Towson liber 12505 folio 548

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Recorded by HABS/HAER
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> social
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:
			Contributing: 7
			Noncontributing: 1
			2
			9
			1
			Total
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			9

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-2064

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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

Constructed circa 1821, this three-bay wide vernacular dwelling at 16634 York Road is two-and-a-half stories in height. As originally constructed, the wood frame building featured the side-passage/single-pile plan that has been retained. Currently, the building presents its original façade with a Colonial Revival detailed one-story wrap-around porch added in 1914, a pre-1850 rear ell, a circa 1914 two-story addition, and a modern 1990s one-story addition. The house is clad in weatherboard and sits on a solid stone foundation laid in a random coursing pattern. The side gable roof, now clad in asphalt shingles, has a shallow pitch. A boxed molded wood cornice with a plain frieze and returns accents the roof. The main block has an interior end brick chimney with a pierced cap, the ell has a central interior brick chimney and the shed addition has a concrete block chimney. The house sets on twenty-three acres surrounded by rolling hills, a pond and eight historic outbuildings. These include a circa 1840 bank barn, and a circa 1821 summer kitchen, a 1940s tool shed, two 1940s corn cribs, an 1880s tenant house, a 1940s garage, a 1940s barn.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The primary façade, facing east, measures three bays wide. A thin molded surround frames the off-center entry. The present door is a wood replacement with an oval one-light etched window, and a matching etched sidelight. The first story of the façade is also pierced with two paired ten-light casement windows with slightly projecting square-edged wood sills and narrow surrounds. The symmetrically fenestrated façade also has three paired eight-light casement windows with slightly projecting square-edged wood sills and narrow surrounds on the second story. All of the windows have louvered operable shutters. A Colonial Revival wrap-around porch was added in 1914. It features a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles, Tuscan columns, tongue-and-groove floorboards, and a geometrically patterned balustrade. Four off-center steps access the porch. The foundation has been filled in with wood latticework.

The north elevation is comprised of the main block, a shed addition, a later cross-gabled addition and a modern one-story rear addition. The main block is two bays deep. It has a paired ten-light casement window with a slightly projecting wooden sill and narrow molded surround located on the first floor. The second story has a similar paired eight-light casement window and a four-light casement window with a similar surround and operable louvered shutters. The half-story has two four-light casement windows with wooden square-edged projecting sills and thin wooden lintels. The wrap-around porch extends the depth of the north elevation of the main block. A two-story shed addition was added in the third building phase of the dwelling's evolution. It is detailed with scallop-edged trim and has a second-floor wooden four-light casement window with a square-edged wooden sill, thin wooden surround, and operable louvered shutters. The first story has a projecting bay, probably added later when the porch was constructed. Where it intersects the porch, there is a paired three-light casement window with operable louvered shutters. A similar window is located on the west elevation. The gabled addition has a closed pediment with a molded cornice and is clad in weatherboard. There is a small flat roofed, three-quarter-story entry vestibule attached, with two vertical four-light fixed windows with paneled bases on each side. The north side features the entrance and has a single-leaf storm door with a iron floral motif. Further to the west on north elevation, there is a wooden 6/6 window with a wood surround located on

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2064

Name Mackie House, 16634 York Road, Monkton
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

the second story of the cross-gabled portion of the ell extension, which also features cornice returns. The first story is defined by a small four-light casement window. A modern one-story wing on a poured concrete foundation further extends to the west. It includes a connecting one-story corridor that replaced a mudroom. The corridor is clad in vinyl siding and has a 6/6-vinyl window with a vinyl surround and a single-leaf flush wood door with a single light. There is a handicapped accessibility ramp with a wooden banister. The one-story modern addition has a 1/1-vinyl window on the north elevation. A small intersecting gable projection further extends to the north and has a 1/1-vinyl window on the east side.

The projecting gable of the modern one-story addition on the rear, or west elevation, features a canted bay window with a central plate glass fixed one-light window that is flanked by two 1/1 windows. The canted bay also has a half-hipped roof and vinyl cornerboards. The south elevation of the addition has three pairs of 1/1-vinyl windows with louvered shutters. The addition connects to the ell with a corridor that has a two-leaf sliding glass door with a wood surround. There is also an irregularly shaped wooden deck with a wooden baluster and wood post foundation.

The west elevation of the ell extension has a second story overhanging center cross gable with a molded cornice with returns, a louvered gable peak rectangular vent, and two 6/6 windows with louvered shutters. There is also a second-story 6/6 window. Three paired eight-light casement windows with louvered shutters are present on the first story.

The south elevation is comprised of the main block, ell and cross gable addition. The wrap-around porch extend to the projecting cross gable, but is enclosed almost the full-depth of the ell. The two bay deep main block exhibits two pairs of ten-light casement windows with operable louvered shutters, which are sheltered under the porch. The second story has two pairs of eight-light casement windows with wood surrounds and sills, also with operable louvered shutters. The half-story is pierced with two four-light casement windows with wooden surrounds and thin wood projecting sills and lintels. The ell has a first story enclosed porch that extends from the wrap-around porch. The balustrade has been enclosed with weatherboard siding, but the Tuscan columns remain on the interior of the enclosure. A single-leaf wooden screen door is present, while the interior reveals twenty-one light French doors. There are also two pairs of eight-light casement windows with wood surrounds masked by the enclosed porch. The second-story has a modern three-light shed projecting bay and a single-light fixed plate glass window with louvered shutters. The cross-gable portion of the ell, added later, has a first-story modern five-part bay window supported by brackets and capped with a five-part asphalt shingled roof. The second story has a 6/6 window with louvered shutters. A triangular vent is located in the gable peak. A molded cornice with returns is also present. The second story also has a similar 6/6 window on its east elevation.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2064

Name Mackie House, 16634 York Road, Monkton
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

The side passage/single-pile plan dwelling has been altered, but retains much of the original detailing in the main block, including the hall and parlor room configuration. The entry hall features an open flight quarter-turn stair with a turned newel post, square cut balusters and a round rail. The stairs have an open wall stringer with molding at the end of each tread, which have been carpeted. Paneled wainscoting on the open wall of the stair rises to the second floor. The hall is ornamented with eight-inch ogee capped baseboards, a molded door surround with a keystone, and a modern tile floor.

The front parlor retains its original detailing, including wooden eight-inch molded ogee capped baseboards, ogee capped crown molding and plaster walls and ceiling. The window casings, also original, are molded with a beaded edge and have swag sawn caps. The room also features a Torus molded chair rail. Casings for the doors consist of five-inch flush boards with paterae cornerblocks. The walls measure thirteen inches in thickness. A carved wooden mantel detailed in the Federal style manner with urns and swags is located on the south wall. This mantel appears to be a replacement. The floorboards in the parlor have been replaced.

The second story of the original hall and parlor portion of the main block features two rooms, as it would have originally been configured. The details include square-edged door surrounds with paterae cornerblocks, square-edged baseboards, paneled wainscoting in the hall, and ogee-molded crown molding. Similar details have been replicated in the ell portion of the second story, except that the crown molding is absent.

The ell portion, which includes the dining room, would be the second phase of the dwelling's construction (1914). Original material includes details that were created to compliment those of the main block. These include the plaster ceiling and walls, the paneled wainscoting with square-edged chair rail, the four-inch ogee molded baseboards, the reeded wood door casements, some with paterae, and the ogee-molded crown molding. A wooden two-leaf twenty-one light door leads to the enclosed porch. One to two inch replacement floorboards have been added. Two-leaf paneled wood doors connect the dining room to the later added living room space.

The living room, part of the second building phase, extends from the northwest section of the main block and features detailing similar to the older portions of the house. This ornamentation includes four-inch ogee molded baseboards, reeded wood window casings, door casings with an ogee profile, and ogee crown molding. The walls and ceiling are also constructed of plaster that has been painted. A single leaf-door leads to the north elevation entry vestibule. It is a two-paneled wooden door with six-lights patterned with a cross and ball.

The 1914 addition also includes the two-story ell cross-gable extension. This area includes the kitchen and laundry room, powder room, butler's pantry and breakfast room. It was renovated in the 1990s with all modern detailing.

A mudroom originally existed on the northwest side of the living room, but has been converted into a corridor to the one-story west wing addition. The corridor and west wing have wall-to-wall carpeting and square-edged

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2064

Name Mackie House, 16634 York Road, Monkton
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

modern moldings. The addition was begun in 1997 and was finished in 2000. The west wing addition houses a master bedroom, master bath, dressing rooms and a study.

The semi-finished attic features one hand hewn rounded beam, and others that were milled. There are also machine cut nails evident in the lath and five to six inch floorboards. The basement under the original parlor, accessed through a hatch door in the porch floor, features whitewashed stone walls, a nine-inch wide hand hewn summer beam and beams that are hand hewn on two sides with the remaining sides left uncut. Machine-cut nails and a sash-sawn board are also in evidence. Originally, the basement had a dirt floor that has since been covered with poured concrete. The space under the hall is only a dirt crawl space. The area under ell presents uncut beams running in a different direction than the main block.

OUTBUILDINGS

There are eight historic outbuildings, all located relatively close to the main dwelling to the north. There is a two-story circa 1821 detached stone summer kitchen with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and stone quoins. There is a vaulted root cellar at the basement level, which was later used as a wine cellar. The second stories are reputed to have been used as slave quarters.

A circa 1840s English bank barn is located on the property. A later side gabled stable addition extends from the west elevation. The barn has a stone foundation and is constructed with mortise-and-tenon joints and clad in vertical boards. Rough circular saw marks, hand hewn beams and machine cut nails were detected. The roof is clad in standing seam metal. A milking station is located on the ground level.

A two-and-a-half-story four-bay tenant house clad in weatherboard siding and set on a stone foundation was constructed circa 1880. It is four bays wide and displays a side gabled roof that is clad in asphalt shingles. A one-story shed porch runs the width of the façade, which faces south, and is supported by turned posts with scroll-sawn brackets. There is a central entry with a single-leaf door. There are three 6/6 windows on the first and second floors. Two corbeled brick interior end chimneys and gable peak four-light windows are also evident. There are also one-story side and rear shed additions.

A 1940s tool shed, which has been converted to the present "Gentleman's Quarter's" is one story and two bays wide. It is clad in wood weatherboard siding with a parged concrete solid foundation. It has an exterior end parged chimney and an asphalt shingled gable roof.

There is also a circa 1940 garage constructed of concrete block and weatherboard siding. It has an asphalt shingled gable roof. There are also three roll-up metal paneled doors and two four-light windows.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2064

Name Mackie House, 16634 York Road, Monkton
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 5

Another 1940s building was built as a two-story barn that has been converted into a garage. It was built on a concrete block foundation with vertical board cladding. The front gable building has an asphalt shingled roof with exposed rafter tails. Fenestration includes a twenty-eight paneled roll-up metal door and an eight-light fixed window.

Two one-story 1940s corn cribs are located on the property. The cylindrical structures are constructed of standing seam metal with standing seam conical roofs and single-leaf metal doors.

A circa 1975 one-story, one-bay shed is also present.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-2064

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates ca. 1821-1914 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates ca. 1821, 1868, 1914

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The circa 1821 Mackie House at 16634 York Road was erected on property originally owned by the Merryman family, prominent landholders in Baltimore County. Originally consisting of 803 acres, the property remained in the Merryman family until 1868, when it was subdivided. Known currently as Sheridan Acres, the house is a vernacular frame dwelling with Colonial Revival detailing, which stands as a reminder of the rural dwellings of 19th century Maryland. The property includes several historic outbuildings, including a circa 1821 summer kitchen, a circa 1840 bank barn, and an 1880s tenant house. The original side-passage/single-pile plan, while still evident, has been augmented by a Colonial Revival one-story wrap-around porch added in 1914, a pre-1850 rear ell, a circa 1914 two-story addition, and a modern 1990s one-story addition.

HISTORY

Although the exact date of construction for Mackie House has not been determined, historic maps, deeds and stylistic detailing support a circa 1821 date. Deed research indicates that John Merryman, Sr. owned the property prior to 1813, at which time he willed it to Sarah R. Merryman, Elizabeth Merryman, Nicholas Merryman, and John Merryman Jr. They, in turn, deeded the tract in 1821 to Nicolas R. Merryman, under whose direction the dwelling appears to have been constructed. Located on Hereford Resurveyed, the dwelling was historically known as Linwood. In this area of Baltimore County, the Merryman holdings included tracts of land known as "Hereford Resurveyed", "Elzie's Game," "Brown Hall" and "Merryman's Mount." In 1848, Nicolas and Clarissa Merryman put part of the property in trust to John Philpot for Henry Merryman.

The Merryman family can be traced in the United States to James Merriman and his wife Sarah who came to Virginia on the *George* in 1638. In 1680, Charles Merriman, born in 1657 in Virginia, moved to Anne Arundel County, Maryland. James Merriman also settled in Anne Arundel County in 1700, where he served as a court commissioner. Charles married Mary Boone and established his family north of Baltimore on the Gunpowder River. It is thought that he changed the spelling of his name to Merryman in order to differentiate his land

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2064

Name Mackie House, 16634 York Road, Monkton
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

holdings.¹ The Merrymans settled "Clover Hill" north of Baltimore. "Hereford Farm" in Hereford, and at "Hayfields" in Cockeysville. The Merryman family was also politically influential in Baltimore County.²

In 1868, Henry Merryman conveyed the property to Conrad Saumerig. Ann and William Arnold were granted a 99-year lease in 1879. History recounts that Samuel Arnold, William Arnold's brother, participated in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln by providing John Wilkes Booth, his friend and schoolmate, with the horse he rode to flee the scene.³

The ownership was willed to Saumerig heirs and later sold to Wesley R. Whitaker and wife Bertha M. in 1904. The following year they transferred the title to Mary Jane Gantz, who held it until 1909 when it was sold to Samuel C. and Mary Margaret Lisby Rochester. The Rochesters transferred ownership to Minna D. Starr and Agnes Starr Bayley in 1915. In 1939, they sold it to Charles and Kathern Waters, who owned it until 1951. At that time, John A. Wagner, Jr. and Margaret R. Wagner purchased the property. In May 1975, the house was sold to Edward C. and Carolyn R. Mackie, who renamed it Tignish. It was named after a town on Prince Edward Island, Edward Mackie's ancestral home. The name is derived from a Mickmack Indian word for the period of rest after fishing.⁴

The property on which Mackie House is situated is on the west side of York Road, a few miles to the of the Northern Central Railroad. It is located at the near the southern edge of the seventh district, which was one of the largest and most populated regions of the county in the latter part of the 19th century, bounded on the north by Pennsylvania. In 1870, it had an area of 59.93 square miles and a population of 3,074. The area historically consisted of rolling hills, traversed by major transportation corridors, such as the railroad and York Turnpike. Arable fields for plantings of wheat, corn, oats and fruits support the district. It was known for its dairy production and the breeding of cattle. In addition the waterpower of the Gunpowder Falls and its tributaries supported numerous mills

Prior to the organization of turnpikes in Baltimore County, many of the county's roads were considered unfit for use. Earlier efforts to incorporate turnpike companies originated from the county government, yet, by the turn of the 19th century, efforts to create better roads emanated from the state government's efforts to better serve the growing rural population. This action resulted in laying of a road from Baltimore, Maryland to York, Pennsylvania that would replace the winding, indirect Old York Road.⁵ The privately organized York Turnpike

¹ Tracy, Elsie Howlett. "Merrimans and Tracy: Pioneer Community Builders". La Jolla, CA. 1976.

² Neal A Brooks and Eric G. Rockel. *A History of Baltimore County* (Towson, MD, Friends of the Towson Library, 1979) p. 278

³ Southall, Brooke. "Pump Organ Harkens to America's Darkest Day" Newspaper Article May, 1994.

⁴ Owner vertical file, "Tignish."

⁵ Sherry H. Olson, *Baltimore: The Building of an American City* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 172; see also S. B. Clemens and C. E. Clemens, *From Marble Hill to Maryland Line: An Informal History of Northern Baltimore County* (np: C. E. and S. B. Clemens, 1976), 10.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2064

Name Mackie House, 16634 York Road, Monkton
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

Company was incorporated in 1805. Work on the new road ceased in 1810, when the thirty-five miles of road from Baltimore to the Pennsylvania Line was completed. This route soon became one of the primary north/south corridors in Baltimore County. Taverns in Maryland Line, Wiseburg, Philopolis, and Timonium served travelers along the route.⁶ In 1838, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company began construction of a line that would run northward from Baltimore nearly parallel to the York Turnpike.

Although the property is located in the town of Piney Hill, near Monkton, little is known about this small village. Appearing on maps as early as 1850, the property is located just south of Hereford on York Road and north of Philopolis and Priceville. It is situated at the southern part of the Seventh District, just south of Hereford. Hereford and Philopolis are 19th-century towns that are less than twenty-five miles north of Baltimore City. Situated between the York Road and the Northern Central Railroad, Hereford was home to 300 inhabitants in 1881 and at that time, was the center of a rich agricultural region. Philopolis, whose population in 1881 was 100, is bisected by the York Turnpike and sits one mile to the west of the Northern Central Railroad. It is nineteen miles from Baltimore City. The close proximity of Hereford and Philopolis to York Road and the railroad rendered the small towns as centers of trade. Priceville was a mile to the west of Spark's Station and was settled as a stronghold of the Society of Friends, by immigrants from England and Wales.

As built circa 1821, the dwelling building was a side-passage/single-pile plan, as the façade reads today. The form resembles the Federal style and is a representative example of vernacular dwellings that were embellished with the fashionable Federal style details. The Federal period in America represented ties to Britain, where the style formed under the auspice of the Adam style. Popular in seaport towns, the style represented the wealth of the merchant class. Conservative, graceful and elegant marked the high Federal style, which was embellished with oval shapes, as seen in fanlights, and with decoratively carved and plastered urns and swags.⁷ In time, the style was adapted across the nation in simpler, vernacular forms. One such example is the Mackie House. It was constructed during the Federal period, which was popular between the 1780s to the 1820s. The dwelling displays the representative symmetrical fenestration pattern on the façade. Details further representing the vernacular interpretation of the Federal style include the austere façade and carved cornice. Interior detailing further supports the Federal influence.

In addition, a strong tie to the Colonial Revival architectural period marks the house. In 1914, a wrap around columned porch was added to the house. The Colonial Revival movement was a widespread influence in American architectural design. The Early Classical Revival style, popularized in 1770 by Thomas Jefferson, looked to Roman Classicism for inspiration. Drawing on the temple form, the style typically features a one-

⁶William Hollifield, *Difficulties Made Easy: History of the Turnpikes of Baltimore City and County* (Cockeysville, MD: The Baltimore County Historical Society, 1978), 51; see also *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), 44-49.

⁷McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Architecture* (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988), pp 153-168.

Maryland Historical Trust

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Name Mackie House, 16634 York Road, Monkton
Continuation Sheet

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story temple front with variations on the Roman orders, often taking the form of a front gable portico with four supporting columns. Typically, a raised first story reflects the stereobate and stylobate of the temple. Reflective of the Early Classical Revival, the buildings are all five bays wide and two bays deep with a central-passage plan. The bays are marked by the elongated window openings with a variety of lights. The side gable roofs have a shallow cornice and are terminated with massive exterior end brick chimneys. Following the American Centennial and through the work of the firm McKim, Mead and White, the mood shifted to architecture of the early American period, but still drew upon the classical elements that had gained such popularity. The vast use of the style, which was widely popular from the 1880s to the late 1930s, included the vernacular form. Detailing included the revival of the Federal swags, urns, and white trim as well as the classical use of columns. The style was grand in form, often an exaggerated version of its colonial antecedents, as evidenced by the columned porch added to the Mackie House.

Chain of Title:

- January 19, 1813: John Merryman, Sr. to Nicholas R. Merryman, Sarah R. Merryman, Elizabeth Merryman, John Merryman, Jr.
Will Records of Baltimore County
Liber WG 9 Folio 417
- December 27, 1821: John Merryman, Jr. Sarah R. Merryman, and Elizabeth Merryman to Nicholas Merryman
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 162 Folio 124
- Part 1:
- November 4, 1848: Nicholas R. Merryman to John Philpot
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 405 Folio 303
- Part 2:
- August 6, 1857: Nicholas R. Merryman and Clarissa Merryman, wife, to Henry N. Merryman and Mary G. Merryman, wife
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber HMF 19 Folio 418
- May 2, 1868: Henry N. Merryman, trustee, to Conrad Saumerig
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 58 Folio 271
- December 20, 1879: Conrad Saumerig and Lydia Saumerig, wife, leased to Anna Arnold and William S. Arnold
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber JB 115 Folio 441
- : Conrad Saumerig willed to Martha Elizabeth Saumerig and MaryAnn Saumerig
Will Records of Baltimore County
Liber 66 Folio 487

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Name Mackie House, 16634 York Road, Monkton
Continuation Sheet

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- October 8, 1904: Martha Elizabeth Saumerig and MaryAnn Saumerig to Wesley R. Whitaker and Bertha M. Whitaker
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber WPC 280 Folio 228
- March 23, 1905: Wesley R. Whitaker and Bertha M. Whitaker, wife, to Mary Jane N. Gantz
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 284 Folio 121
- March 5, 1909: Mary Jane N. Gantz and husband to Samuel C. Rochester and Mary Margaret Lisby Rochester, wife
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber WPC 341 Folio 191
- January 26, 1915: Samuel C. Rochester and Mary Margaret Lisby Rochester, wife, to Minna D. Starr and Agnes Starr Bayley
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber WPC 443 Folio 49
- January 19, 1939: Minna D. Starr and Agnes Starr Bayley, widow, to Charles A. Waters and Kathern A. Waters, wife
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber CWB Jr. 1050 Folio 415
- September 7, 1951: Charles A. Waters and Kathern A. Waters, wife, to John A. Wagner, Jr. and Margaret R. Wagner, wife
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber GLB 2012 Folio 164
- May 29, 1975: John A Wagner, Jr. and Margaret R. Wagner, wife, to Edward C. Mackie and Carolyn R. Mackie
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber EHK 5533 Folio 8
- November 19, 1997: Edward C. Mackie and Carolyn R. Mackie to Patrick M. Sheridan and Diane L. Sheridan
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 12505 Folio 548

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-2064

- Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. *A History of Baltimore County*. Towson, MD, Friends of the Towson Library, 1979.
- Clemens, S. B. and C. E. Clemens, *From Marble Hill to Maryland Line: An Informal History of Northern Baltimore County*. np: C. E. and S. B. Clemens, 1976.
- Carley, Rachel. *A Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*, New York, NY. Henry Holt and Co., 1994.
- Hollifield, William. *Difficulties Made Easy: History of the Turnpikes of Baltimore City and County* Cockeyville, MD: The Baltimore County Historical Society, 1978.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*, New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988.
- Olson, Sherry H. *Baltimore: The Building of an American City* Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>23.09 Acres</u>	
Acreage of historical setting	<u>803 Acres</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Hereford</u>	Quadrangle scale: <u>1:24,000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since circa 1821, the Mackie House property has been associated with the 23.09 acres known as parcel 299 that is located on grid 20 of map 22 in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's Office.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	L. V. Trieschmann, J. J. Bunting, and A. L. McDonald, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.	date	8 October 2000
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2064

Name Mackie House, 16634 York Road, Monkton
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

Owner vertical file, "Tignish."

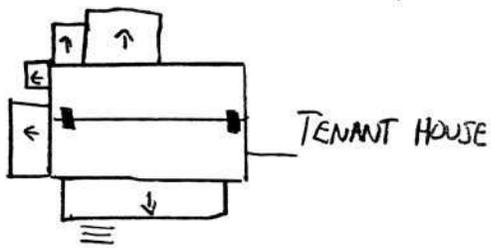
Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of their Representative Men.* Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881.

Southall, Brooke. "Pump Organ Harkens to America's Darkest Day" Newspaper Article May, 1994.

Tracy, Elsie Howlett. *Merrimans and Tracy: Pioneer Community Builders.* La Jolla, CA. 1976.

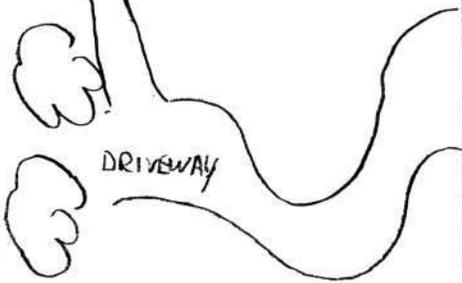
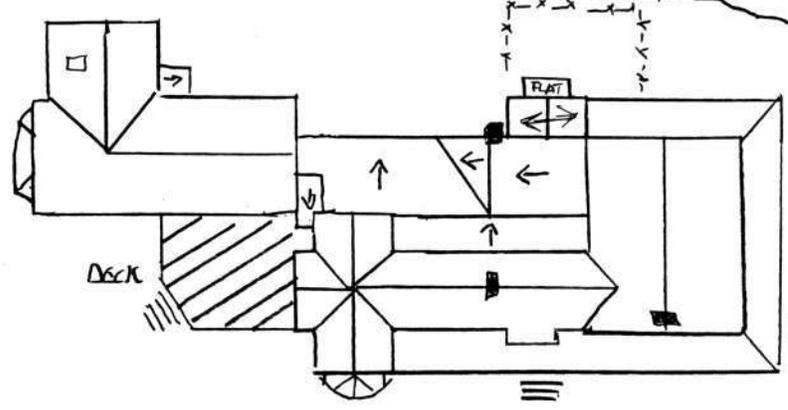
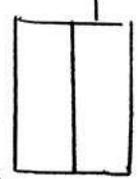
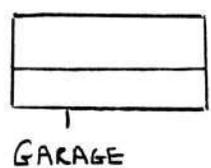
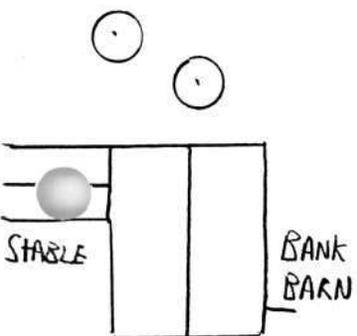
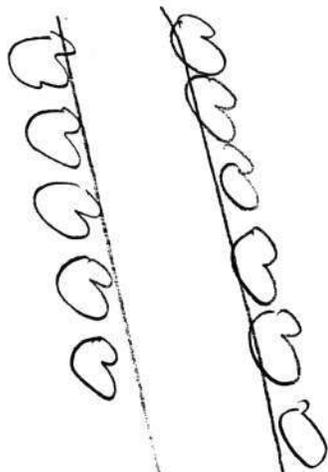
WOODS

SHED
N/C



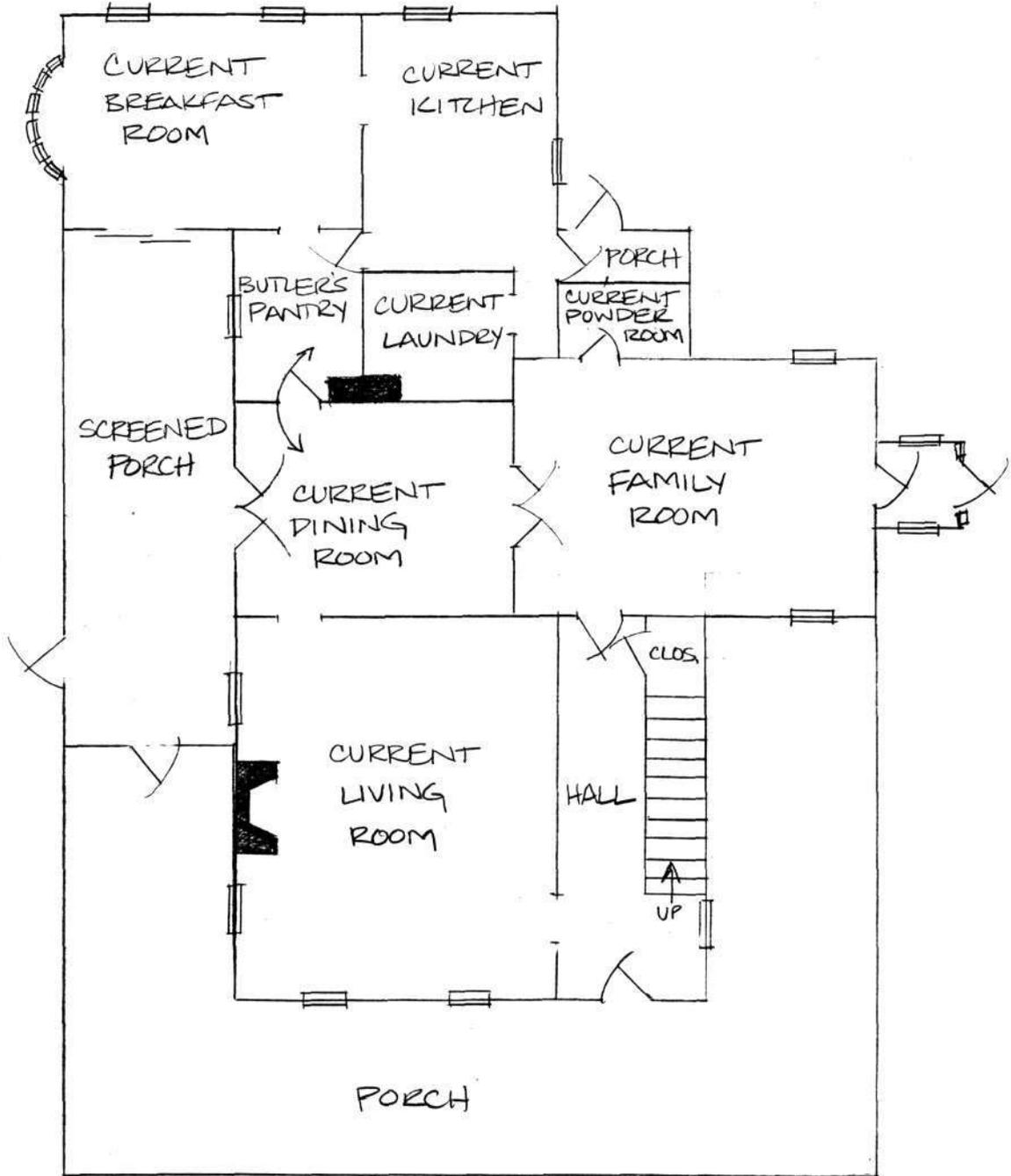
BA-2064
 MACKIE HOUSE
 16634 YORK ROAD
 MONKTON
 BALTIMORE COUNTY

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

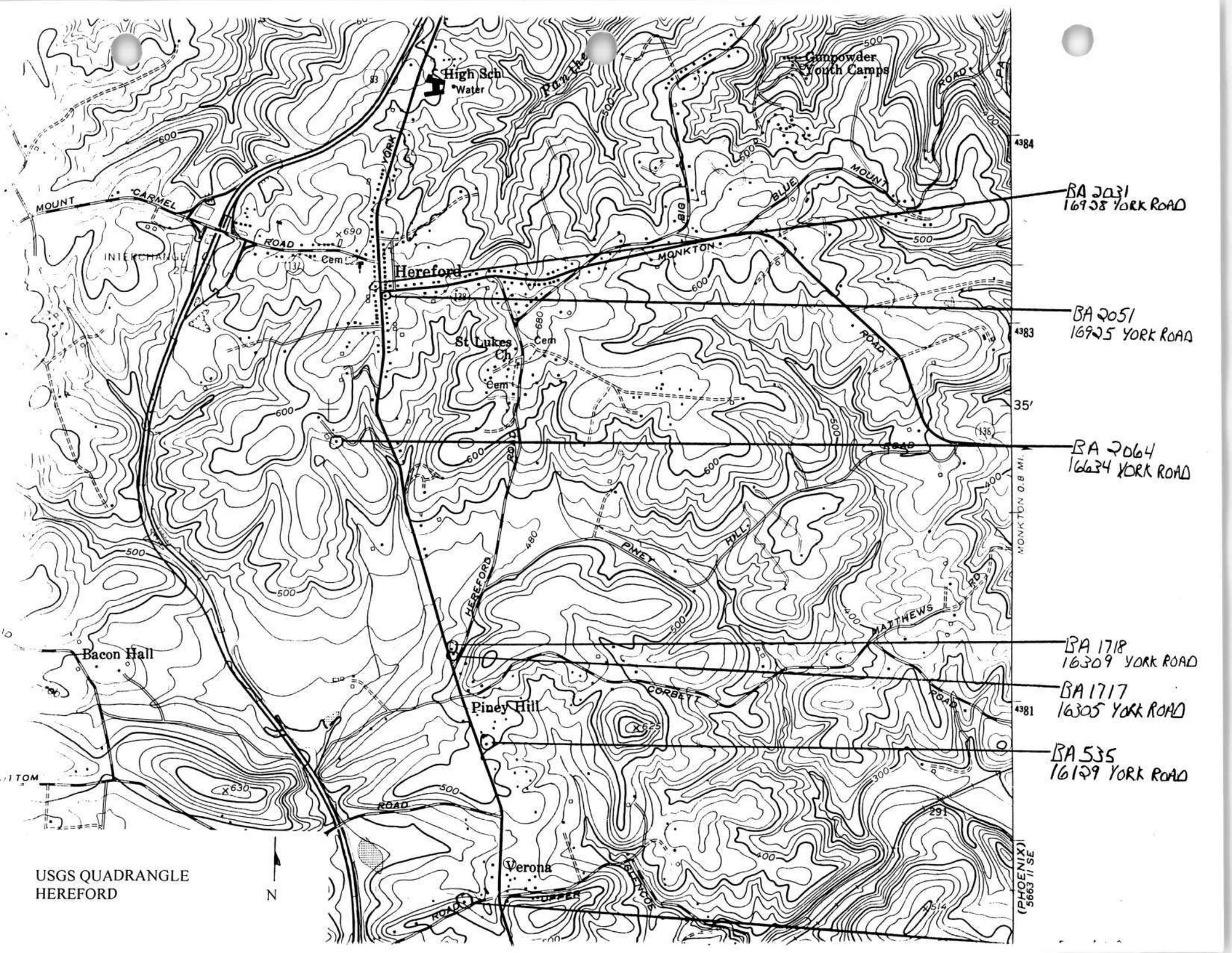


YORK ROAD

BA-2004
MACKIE HOUSE
16634 YORK ROAD
MONKTON
BALTIMORE
COUNTY



NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



BA 2031
16938 YORK ROAD

BA 2051
16925 YORK ROAD

BA 2064
16634 YORK ROAD

BA 1718
16309 YORK ROAD

BA 1717
16305 YORK ROAD

BA 535
16129 YORK ROAD

USGS QUADRANGLE
HEREFORD

N

(PHOENIX)
5663 71 SE



BA-2064

10634 York Rd

Baltimore County

Traceries

5100

MD SH PC

eastern elevation, looking west.

1 of 14



BA-2064

16634 York Rd

Baltimore County

Traceries

5/00

MD SHPO

southern elevation, looking north

20F14



BA-2064

6634 York Rd.

Baltimore County

Traceries

5/00

MD SHPO

Western elevation, looking east

3 of 14



BA-2064

16634 York Rd

Baltimore County

Traceries

5/00

MD SHPO

Northeast corner, looking southwest

4 of 14



BA 2064
16634 YORK ROAD
BALTIMORE COUNTY
TRACERIES
5/00
MDSHPO
FORMAL HALL, FIRST FLOOR, LOOKING WEST
5 of 14



BA 2064
16634 YORK ROAD
BALTIMORE COUNTY
TRACERIES

5/00
MDSHPO
FORMAL DINING ROOM, FIRST FLOOR, LOOKING NORTH

6 of 14



BA 2064

16634 YORK ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MDSHPO

FORMAL LIVING ROOM, FIRST FLOOR, LOOKING SOUTH

7 of 14



BA 2064

16634 YORK ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MDSHPD

SECOND FLOOR HALL, LOOKING NORTH

8 of 14



BA-2064

16634 York Rd. Barn & Stable

Baltimore County

Traceries

5/00

MD SHPO

Southwest corner, looking northeast

9 of 14



BA-2064

16634 York Rd. Garage & Tool Shed

Baltimore County

Traceres

5/00

MD SHPD

Southern elevation, looking north

10 of 14



BA 2064
16634 YORK ROAD
BALTIMORE COUNTY
TRACERIES
5/00
MDSHPO
BASEMENT, SOUTHEAST CORNER
LOOKING SOUTHEAST

11 of 14



BA-2064

16634 York Rd, Tenant House

Baltimore County

Traceries

5/00

MD SHPO

Southwest corner, looking northwest

12 of 14



BA-2064

16634 York Rd., Summer kitchen

Baltimore County

Traceries

5/00

MD SHPO

Western elevation, looking east

13 of 14



BA-2064

16634 York Rd.

Baltimore County

Traceries

5/00

MO SHPO

CORN CRIBS: LOOKING SOUTHWEST

14 of 14

BA-2064

MACKIE HOUSE - Before 1850 - 16634 York Road, Hereford. First shown on the 1850 map as a Merryman property, the house reportedly as given to Henry N. Merryman by Nicholas R. Merryman as a wedding present in 1857. The 1877 atlas showed C. (Conrad) Saumenig, who had purchased from H. N. Merryman and wife in 1876. Both the Merrymans and Saumenig called the place Linwood, although the survey name is "Hereford Resurveyed." The last Saumenig sold to Wesley P. Whitaker in 1904, and other owners were Mary Jane Gantz, Mina Starr and Agnes Starr Bayly, Samuel C. Rochester, Charles Waters, John A. Wagner, Jr., and Edward C. Mackie.