

F-3-127
Tyler-Main House
Frederick vicinity
Private

Ca. 1820

The Tyler-Main House is a circa 1820 two-story stone house with a principal south elevation dominated by a two-level open porch and a later two-story stone addition with a lower roof. The exterior is painted white and the bay arrangement is irregular, with 6/6 windows placed in different proportions with the doors in each of the sections. Its documentary history is obscure, but in combination with the 1808, 1858, and 1873 maps, strongly suggests that the house was built in the first quarter of the 19th century, possibly in connection with a nearby saw mill. The property was acquired by Dr. William Tyler in 1834, who had owned other land in the vicinity since about 1808. In 1853, William Main purchased the house and a property larger than the current parcel. The vernacular architecture of the house is still clearly apparent, although somewhat altered in window and door type and in the materials of the south porch. It is a good representative of a stone rural dwelling of the first quarter of the 19th century.

F-3-127
Tyler-Main House
Frederick
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Tyler-Main House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 5406 Camp Raudy Road not for publication

city, town Frederick vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

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

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

name Helen A. Hooper et al

street & number 5406 Camp Raudy Road telephone no.:

city, town Frederick state and zip code MD 21702

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 950

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 861

city, town Frederick state MD 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

pository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. F-3-127

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 1

The Tyler-Main House is a two-story stone vernacular dwelling built about 1820, based on its architecture and land records, which is located on the north side of Camp Raudy Road about 100 yards west of the Edgewood Church of God (F-3-93) near the intersection of Edgewood Church Road about 1-1/2 miles northwest of Frederick (City), Frederick County, Maryland. The principal elevation faces south and the house is banked into a slope on the north elevation. A lower two-story section adjoins the main section on the west elevation. The building is painted white and has been altered in the mid-20th century with modern windows in some locations.

The south elevation is dominated by the two-story porch which extends across the entire facade, including the addition on the west. In the original two-story section, the porch is integral and the roof eaves extend over the second story open level of the porch. On the addition, the second level is an open deck. The railings are plain three horizontal boards. The porch supports on the lower level are modern cast iron, probably replacing the original wood posts or columns. The first story deck is paved with modern flagstones which extend into the walkway to the road and to walks to the rear and west elevations. The south elevation has three irregular bays, with four openings on the lower level and three on the upper level. The door on the first story is in the inner east bay and has a panel door with a glazed upper section, undoubtedly a replacement of the original door. The flanking windows are 6/6 with wood lintels. The addition on the west is clearly demarcated by a joint line between the two sections and appears to have been built late in the 19th century or early in the 20th century, based on the lower pitch of the roof and the window placement. It has an additional two bays, one containing a door similar to that in the main section. The lower level window is a small plate glass modern type. The upper story has paired 6/6 windows. On the west elevation, the lower pitch of the gable roof of the addition is clearly visible. The roof on the addition is standing seam metal and the main roof is corrugated metal with interior end chimneys. A third small chimney is located in the west end of the addition. The west elevation of the addition has a small terrace and a side entrance door. The north elevation of the house has irregular bays roughly duplicating the placement of the bays on the south elevation in each section. Paired basement level windows are just above ground level in the main section. The east elevation has a single 6/6 window in the lower level and two 2/2 attic level windows. The interior was not accessible for this survey. A non-contributing concrete block garage is located a considerable distance to the north of the house.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates C. 1820 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
 and/or
 Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G
 Level of Significance: national state local

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

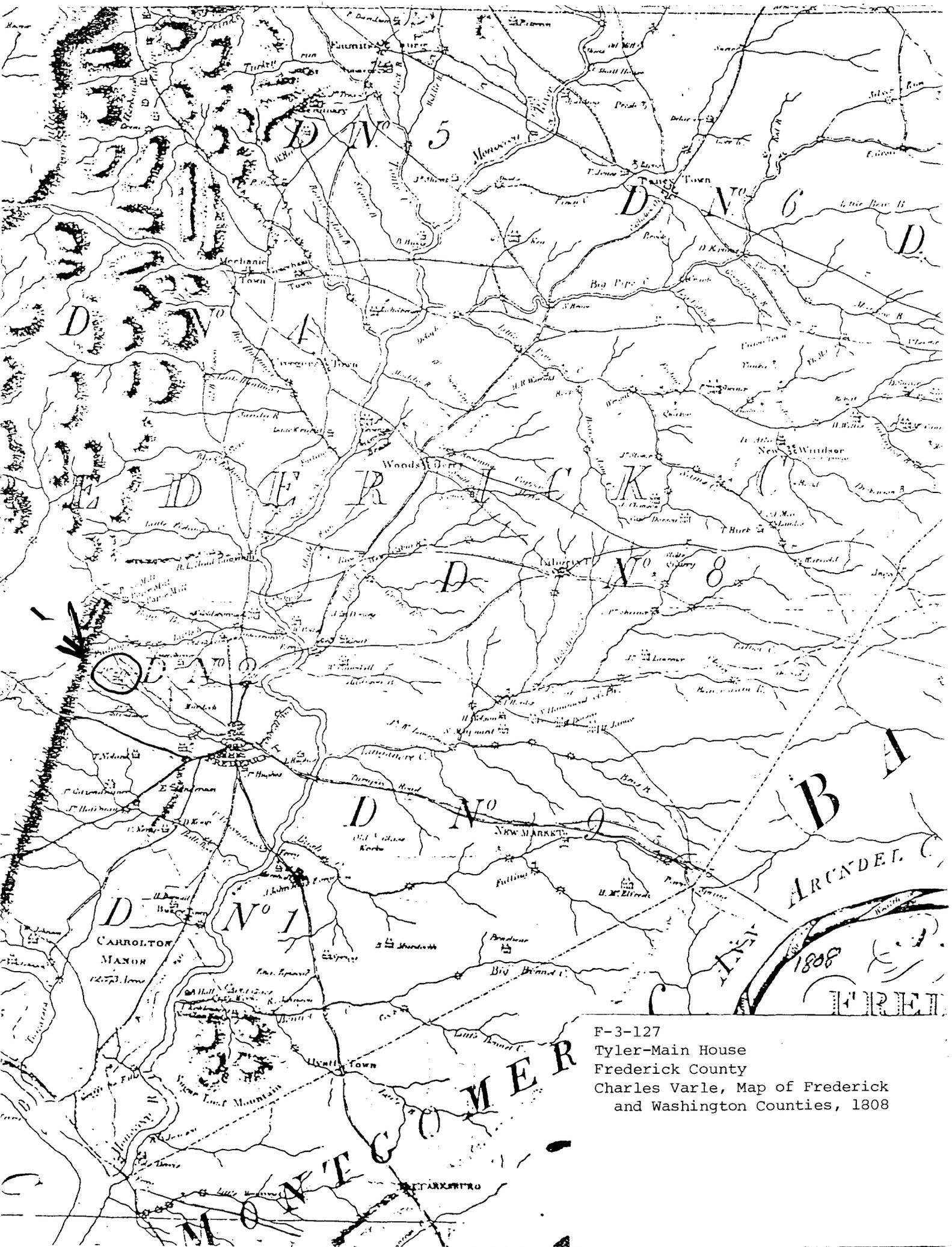
The Tyler-Main House is a good example of stone vernacular construction in the first quarter of the 19th century. Although altered in the late 19th and mid 20th centuries, it retains the simple form of a rural dwelling of about 1820. Its history could not be clearly traced through deed records, but it was probably part of a larger farm property sold to Dr. William Tyler (1784-1872) in 1834. He was a brother of Dr. John Tyler, a prominent Frederick physician in the first quarter of the 19th century. William Tyler arrived in Frederick County about 1798, studied medicine with his brother and entered practice about 1807. The 1808 Varle map of Frederick and Washington Counties shows William Tyler's name and a house symbol near the site, as well as a saw mill symbol on the creek south of Camp Raudy Road, which is a tributary of Carroll Creek. It is possible that the stone house was associated with the saw mill and later was purchased by Tyler for addition to his farm property. In 1853, the property was sold to William Main, who retained ownership until 1876. The reprinted 1858 Bond map is almost illegible in the vicinity of the Tyler-Main House, but seems to indicate that a structure was extant on the site. In the 1873 Titus Atlas map, the name associated with the house is J. Main Sr. In any case, the vernacular style of the house places it in the category of a functional residence of the type occupied by day laborers, tenant farmers, and skilled craftsmen rather than owners of large farms and estates. Among similar houses of the same period in Frederick County, the Tyler-Main House is moderately significant because of the changes in its doors and windows, its immediate setting, and the lack of existing contributing outbuildings.

Tyler-Main House
Frederick County

SURVEY No. F-3-127

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

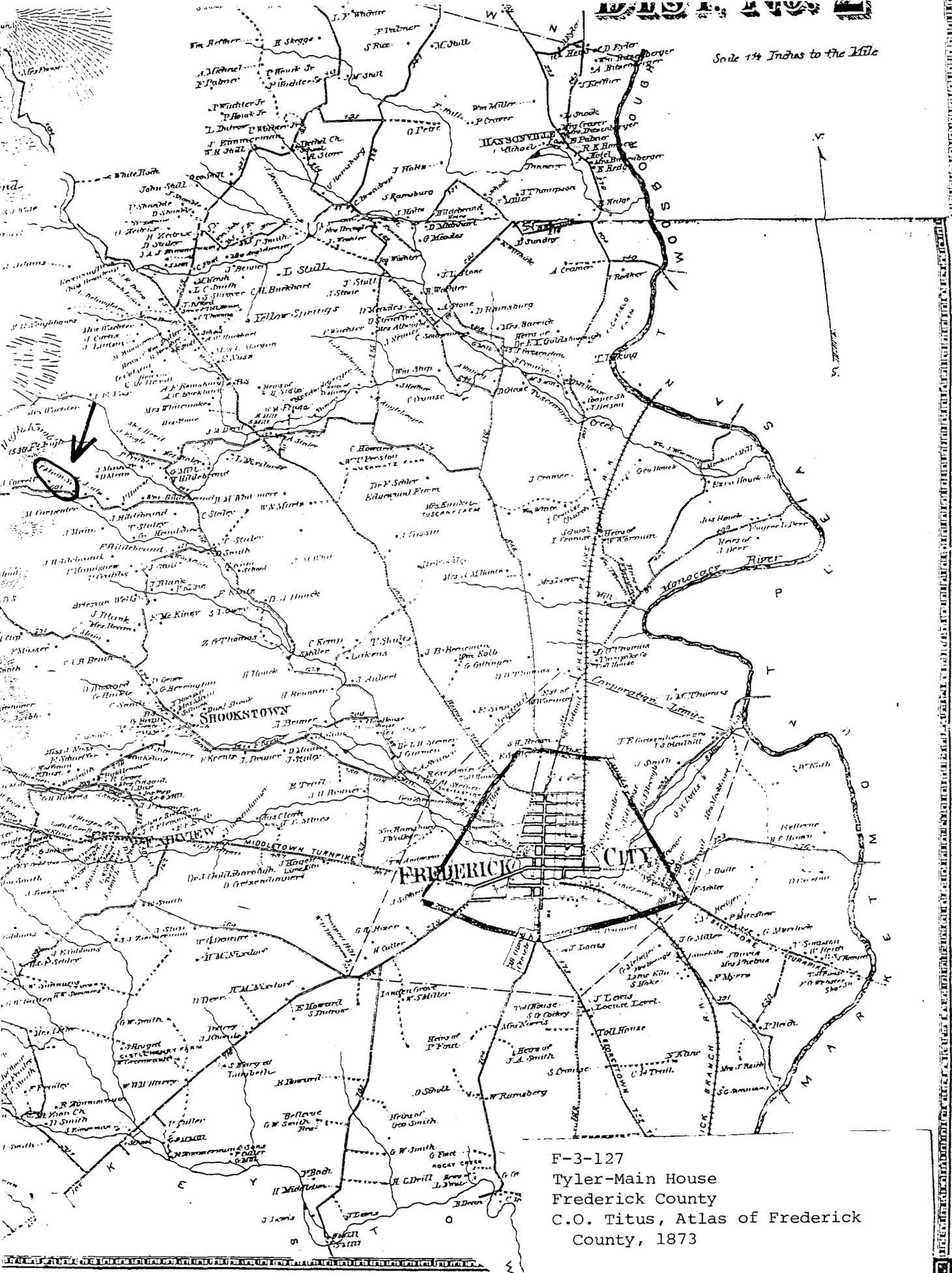
Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, 1910.
Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, 1398.



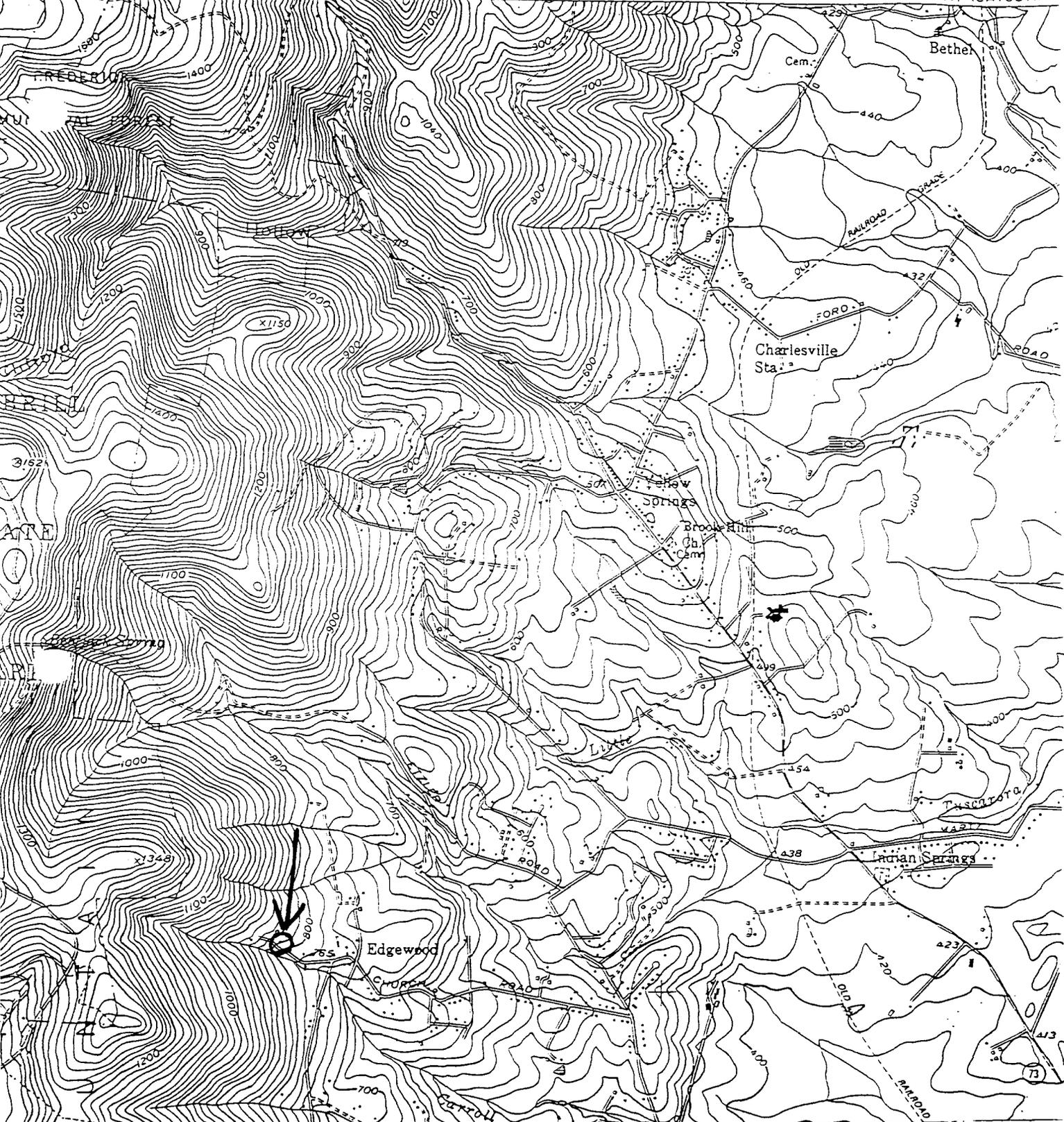
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Tyler-Main House
Frederick County
Charles Varle, Map of Frederick
and Washington Counties, 1808



F-3-127
Tyler-Main House
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick
County, 1858



F-3-127
 Tyler-Main House
 Frederick County
 C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick
 County, 1873



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 Tyler-Main House
 Frederick County
 USGS Frederick, Md.
 1:24000



F-3-127

Tyler - Main House

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

South elevation

1/3



F-3-127

Tyler-Main House

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

East elevation

2/3



F. 3-127

Tyler: Main House

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

North elevation

3/3