

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street and number 16634 York Road not for publication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 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> defense | <u>7</u> buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic | <u>2</u> sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <u>9</u> structures |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> funerary | <u>1</u> objects |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> government | <u>9</u> Total |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> health care | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> religion | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> social | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> other: | |

Number of Contributing Resources
previously listed in the Inventory

9

7. Description

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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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

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| 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

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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.

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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.

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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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- 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

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- 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.
-

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

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2064

Name Mackie House, 16634 York Road, Monkton
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

Owner vertical file, "Tignish."

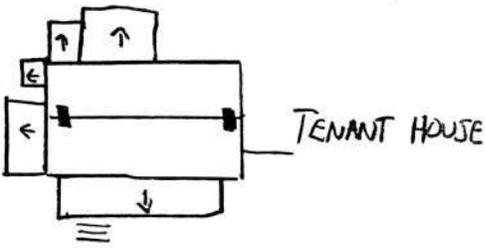
Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of their Representative Men.* Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881.

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.

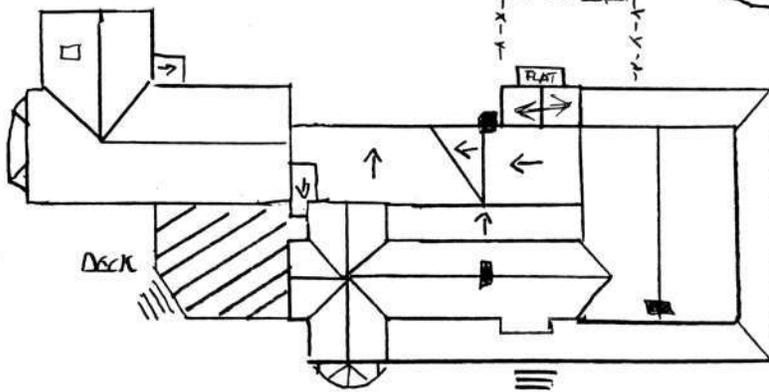
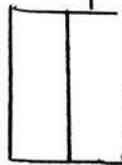
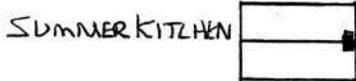
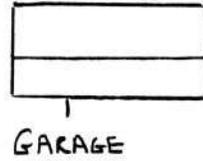
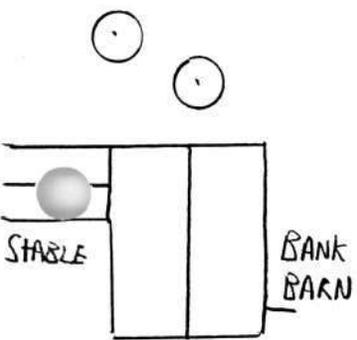
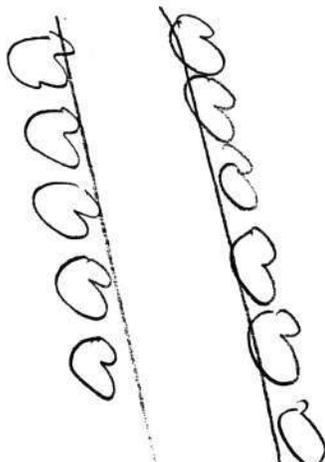
WOODS

SHED
N/C



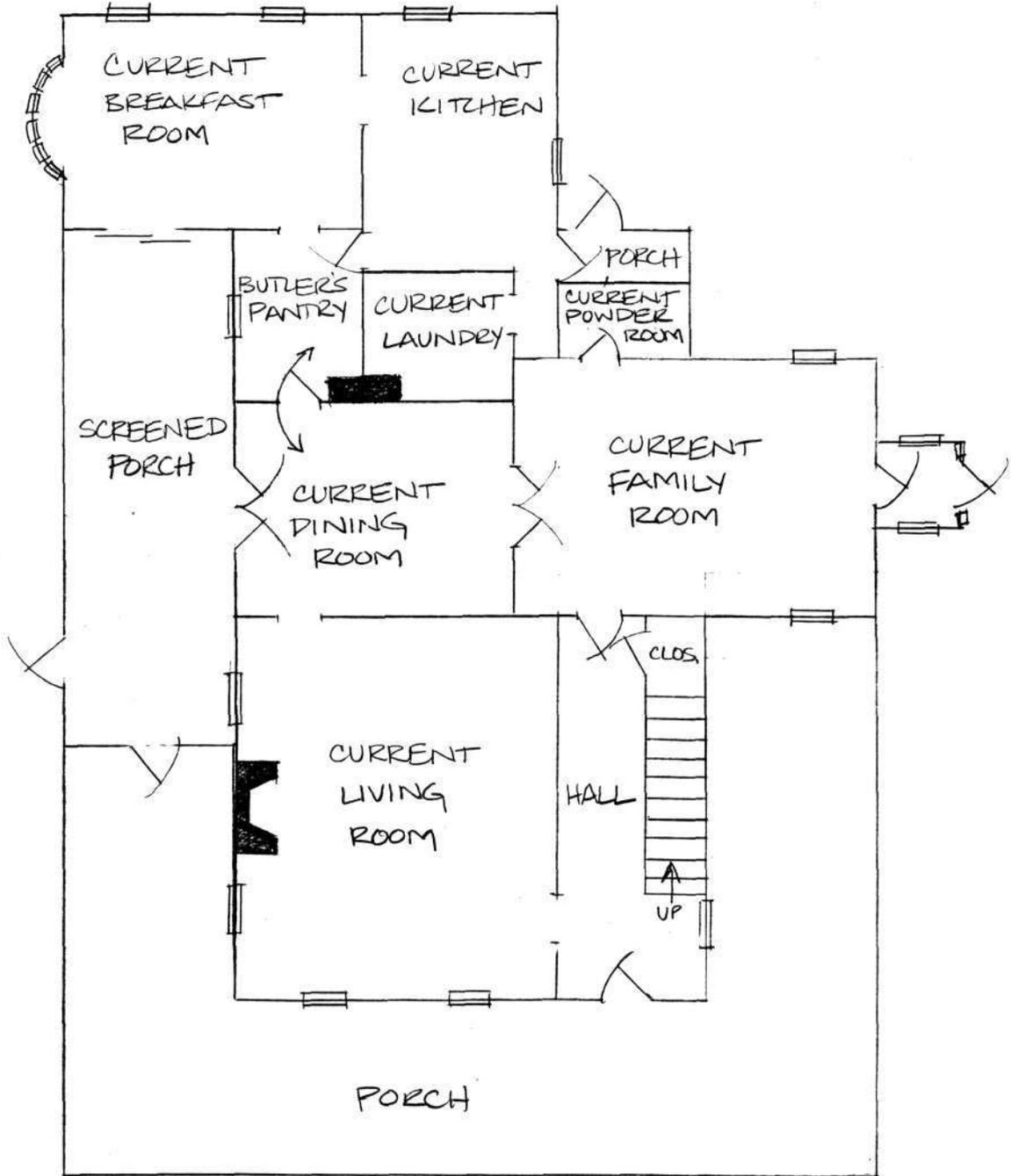
BA-2064
 MACKIE HOUSE
 16634 YORK ROAD
 MONKTON
 BALTIMORE COUNTY

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

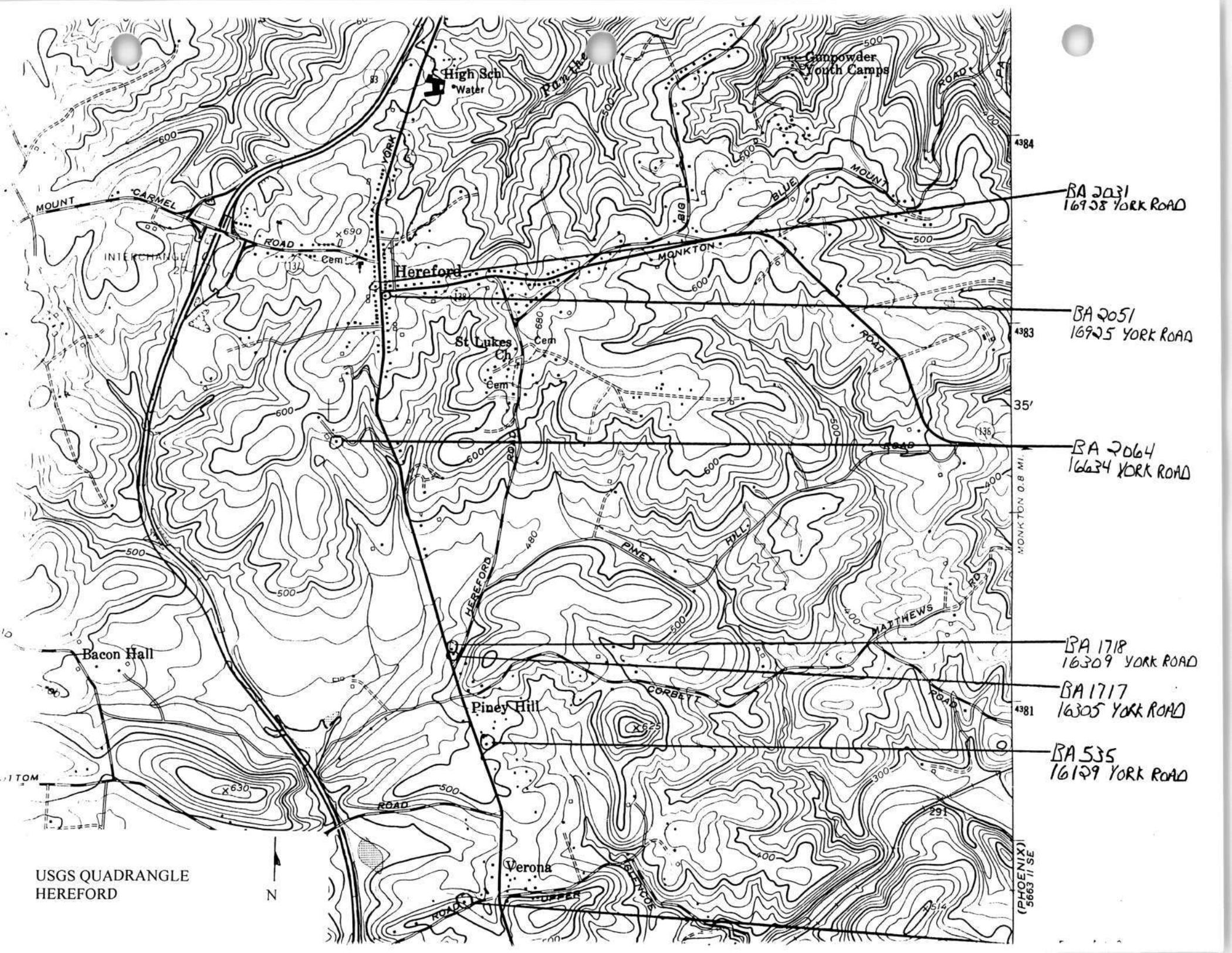


YORK ROAD

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

(PHOENIX)
5663 11 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

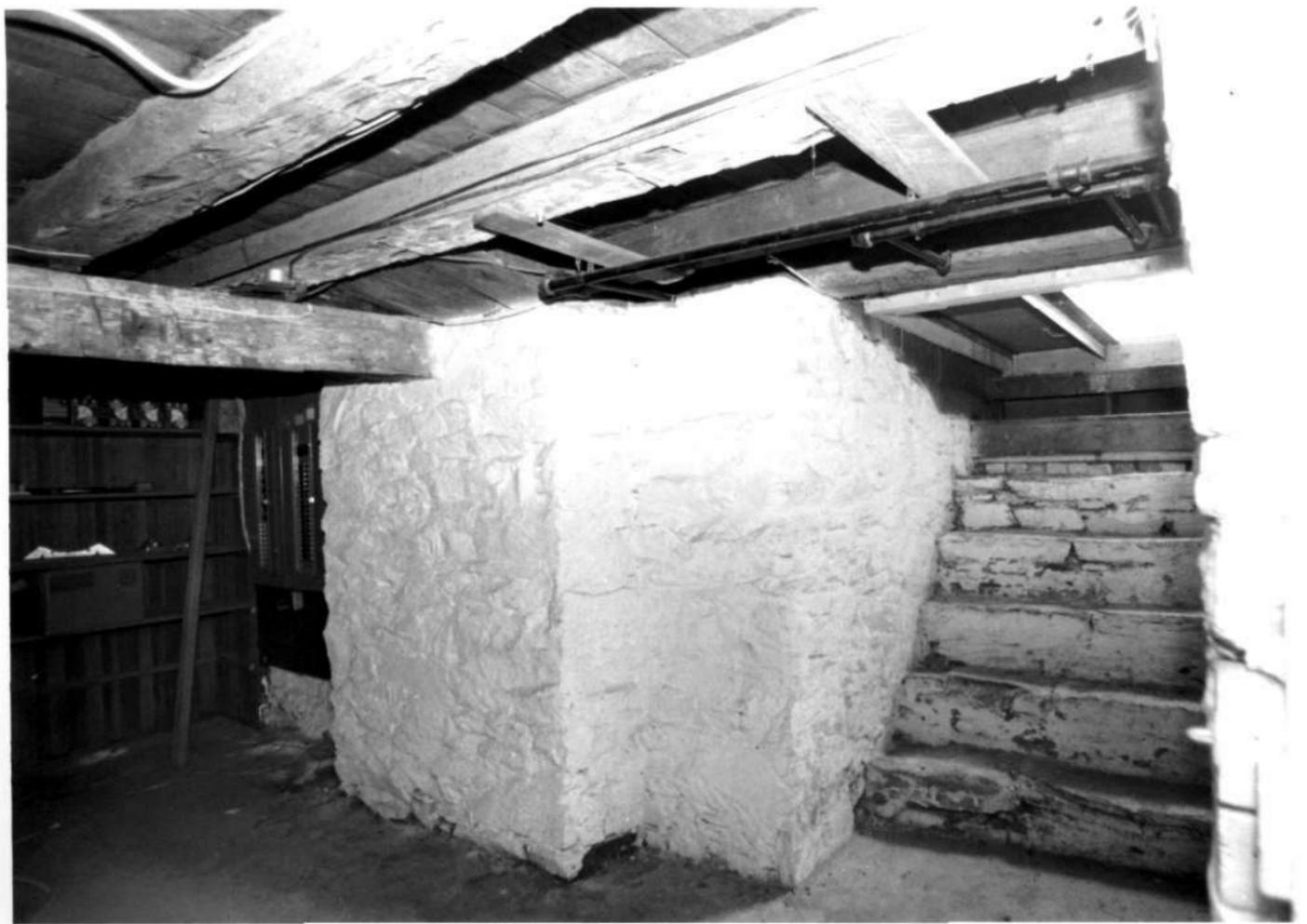
Traceres

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

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.