

HO-193

Linwood (Linwood Children's Center)

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

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Last Updated: 02-07-2013

HO-193

"Linwood"

3421 Martha Bush Drive, Ellicott City

Private

DESCRIPTION:

"Linwood" faces south toward an open green at the top of a hill that slopes down on all sides, with an oval drive around this green. The house is a three-story, five-bay by three-bay granite ashlar structure with a mansard roof covered with slate that has three courses of octagonal slate in the center, two of which are lighter and polychromatic. The south elevation is five bays of granite ashlar, but the three west bays are slightly lighter in color than the two east bays. There is an interrupted seam to the east of the center bay in the stone work. The center bay has an entrance with new double doors and sidelights a two-light transom with one bracket to each side of it. The portico is completely new. There is a bracketed cornice. The roof has five dormers, with the center dormer being taller and having a steeper pitched gable. There is a lantern on the roof that has semi-circular-arched two-over-two sash on each side, with four brackets on each elevation. It has a bell-cast roof. The east elevation is three bays and is set in two different planes, with the two northern bays being recessed several feet back of the south bay. The center and north bays are all rebuilt in a light granite ashlar. The first story has a center-passage, double-pile plan, with the northeast room floor level being lower than the rest of the first story. The passage has a dog-leg stair of two flights with a landing at the north end; it ascends to the north on the east wall. It has an open stringer with a Vitruvian wave bracket. There are turned, tapered balusters, a $\frac{3}{4}$ -round handrail, and a large newel post with an urn profile. There are two cast plaster ceiling medallions. The rooms on the first story all have drop ceiling, furred-out walls, covered architrave, splayed jambs to the windows, and covered fireplaces with no mantels. The northeast room is subdivided and there is reportedly a spiral stair in it that is now all boxed in.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The property that was to become "Linwood Farm" was a tenant farm purchased in 1822 by trustees. Benjamin Harrison, a Baltimore merchant, purchased the farm in 1834 and then added another 347 acres. In 1847 Harrison sold his farm, now totaling 552 acres, to Philadelphia attorney Robert Harford Hare for almost twice what Harrison had paid for all of the land, and the increase probably reflects major improvements, including construction of a new house. Harrison must have built the western half of the building as a side-passage, double-pile plan dwelling. This was probably an addition to an earlier stone and frame house; the stone dining room wing was only on the back half of the east side, and to the front was the frame section that contained a cross-passage, pantry, and room of unknown use on the first floor. Above this were two chambers and a hot house. In 1852 an insurance company made a brief description of changes Hare made to the house: "The South East portion of Mr. Hare's house, constructed of wood, together with the outbuilding there unto attached have been removed and in their place a Stone addition of 28 x 22 ft, (containing one room upon each story and a garret) has been made. The stone house now presents a uniform front of 63 ft. upon the south, 60½ ft. upon the north, 45 ft. upon the west. Upon the east there is an offset of 2½ feet caused by the greater extension of the new addition." In 1856 Maj. George W. Peter, great grandson of Martha Dandridge Custis

Washington, leased "Linwood" with 400 acres from Hare, and in 1865 he purchased the farm. It was most likely Maj. Peter who was responsible for replacing the gable roof with the existing Mansard. "Linwood" was purchased by Judge Richard Merrick of Washington, D. C. in 1877 and Merrick's daughters sold it to Frank Peach in 1942. The Peaches sold the house and three acres in 1955 to Linwood Children's Farm, a school specializing in children with autism and related developmental disabilities.

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Maryland Inventory of

Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-193

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic "Linwood"

other

2. Location

street and number 3421 Martha Bush Drive not for publication

city, town Ellicott City vicinity

county Howard

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

name Linwood Childrens Farm, Inc.

street and number 3421 Martha Bush Drive telephone 410-465-1352

city, town Ellicott City state MD zip code 21043

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse liber 269 folio 122

city, town Ellicott City tax map 25 tax parcel 218 tax ID number

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
☐ district	☐ public	☐ agriculture	Contributing
☒ building(s)	☒ private	☐ landscape	Noncontributing
☐ structure	☐ both	☐ commerce/trade	1
☐ site		☐ recreation/culture	5
☐ object		☐ defense	1
		☐ domestic	0
		☒ education	0
		☐ funerary	0
		☐ government	2
		☐ health care	work in progress
		☐ industry	unknown
		☐ other:	vacant/not in use
			other:
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			1

7. Description

Inventory No. HO-193

Condition

☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated
☐ good	☐ ruins
☒ fair	☐ altered

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

SUMMARY:

"Linwood" faces south toward an open green at the top of a hill that slopes down on all sides, with an oval drive around this green. The house is a three-story, five-bay by three-bay granite ashlar structure with a mansard roof covered with slate that has three courses of octagonal slate in the center, two of which are lighter and polychromatic. The south elevation is five bays of granite ashlar, but the three west bays are slightly lighter in color than the two east bays. There is an interrupted seam to the east of the center bay in the stone work. The center bay has an entrance with new double doors and sidelights a two-light transom with one bracket to each side of it. The portico is completely new. There is a bracketed cornice. The roof has five dormers, with the center dormer being taller and having a steeper pitched gable. There is a lantern on the roof that has semi-circular-arched two-over-two sash on each side, with four brackets on each elevation. It has a bell-cast roof. The east elevation is three bays and is set in two different planes, with the two northern bays being recessed several feet back of the south bay. The center and north bays are all rebuilt in a light granite ashlar. The first story has a center-passage, double-pile plan, with the northeast room floor level being lower than the rest of the first story. The passage has a dog-leg stair of two flights with a landing at the north end; it ascends to the north on the east wall. It has an open stringer with a Vitruvian wave bracket. There are turned, tapered balusters, a $\frac{3}{4}$ -round handrail, and a large newel post with an urn profile. There are two cast plaster ceiling medallions. The rooms on the first story all have drop ceiling, furred-out walls, covered architrave, splayed jambs to the windows, and covered fireplaces with no mantels. The northeast room is subdivided and there is reportedly a spiral stair in it that is now all boxed in.

DESCRIPTION:

"Linwood" is located at 3421 Martha Bush Drive in Ellicott City, in northeastern Howard County, Maryland. The house faces south toward an open green at the top of a hill that slopes down on all sides, with an oval drive around this green. There is a road to the south of the sloping green in front of the house, and it is now closed off. There is also a barn foundation associated with the complex. There are several new structures that have been added that are modern and not historic.

House, exterior

The house is a three-story, five-bay by three-bay granite ashlar structure with a mansard roof covered with slate that has three courses of octagonal slate in the center, two of which are lighter and polychromatic. The roof also has a light band with square slates near the top and bottom. There is an interior brick chimney over the east-center bay and two on the west end. The south elevation is five bays of granite ashlar, but the three west bays are slightly lighter in color than the two east bays. There is an interrupted seam to the east of the center bay in the stone work. Some of the corner stones for the west three bays were taken out and replaced with slightly darker stones that bridge this seam, bonding the two walls together. The seam is to the east, and clearly the west section was constructed first. In the

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foundation the two west bays have new sash in original openings that have granite sills. There is a smooth granite water table. The center bay has granite ashlar cheek walls for the portico. On the two east bays the ground level is higher, being just below the water table. The first story has a center entrance with new double doors and sidelights that have four lights over one bolection-moulded panel that appears to be replaced. These panels match the new door panels. The doorway has a granite sill with wash. There are posts between the doors and sidelights that have large quarter-round mouldings on the corners, and this same moulding is on the corners of the frame. There is a two-light transom with one bracket to each side of it, with acanthus on the bracket and a patera below the bottom scroll. The portico is completely new. It has a slate deck, concrete on the ends on top of granite, and seven granite steps. There are traces of penciling on the wall east of the portico, on both sides of the seam. The two west bays of the first story have new sash, lug sills with a wash, and granite lintels. The two east bays of this story have new sash and wood infill. There are granite slip sills with a wash that break through the water table about 1½ inches higher than it, with two granite steps below each. These openings have granite lintels. There are bull nose-moulded frames with three shutter hinges on each. The second story has five new sash with granite sills that all appear to be the same, and to be slightly lugged. There are granite lintels, but the frames are now covered. There is a bracketed cornice, and the house must have an internal gutter. The roof has five dormers, with the center dormer being taller and having a steeper pitched gable with applied pendant drops on the fascia and a saw tooth pattern, with bosses on each tooth, in the tympanum. The smaller dormers are gabled and have been covered with aluminum. There is a lantern on the roof that has semi-circular-arched two-over-two sash on each side, with four brackets on each elevation. It has a bell cast roof. The two east bays are spaced further apart than the three west bays.

The west elevation is three bays and is granite ashlar that is in the same plane. The first story north bay has a new door in an original window opening with a stone lintel. The jambs in the opening are patched at the bottom, but the patch in the stone starts five courses up, which seems too high for a sill. The lintel is cracked and patched, and this patching at the bottom of the opening could be the result of cracking, as well. The bull nose-moulded frame does not appear to be patched. The center bay has a new door set south of center in an original opening with a granite lintel, and it also looks patched at the bottom and has a bull nose frame. The south bay has no opening. There is a one-story, three-bay porch on brick piers, with five square boxed posts. It has a dentil cornice with brackets that have pendant drops over each post only. There is an ogee cornice and a virtually flat roof, having only a slight hip to it. The second story north and center bays have no openings. The south bay has a new fire escape door with a granite lintel. The fire escape runs onto the porch roof and continues west of the porch. The cornice and roof match the south elevation. There are two brick chimneys with two pedimented dormers between them.

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The north elevation is five bays. The three east bays have their basement and first story covered by a modern addition that has re-used granite in the foundation. On the two west bays the foundation is granite ashlar with two window openings that have new infill, granite sills, and bull nose frames. There is a smooth granite water table. The first story of these two west bays have new window sash in original openings that have granite lugged sills and granite lintels. The second story matches the first story. On the second story there is a clear seam between the two east bays and the three west bays, and the east stone is darker than the west bay stone. The east corner has been rebuilt with a very light ashlar that is shorter than the original stone. The east bay has two windows; the east one has a new stone above the opening and has no lintel, while the west window has an original lintel and is set between the first and second stories. The east-center bay window is set between the first and second stories, but is higher than the east bay windows. It has a granite lintel that is in line with the center bay. The center bay window on the second story is set on the landing between the first and second stories. It has a granite lintel. The landing actually cuts through the top of the window. Above this window is a short window that has a granite sill. The north elevation has a typical cornice and has five typical dormers, with the two west dormers set closer together.

The east elevation is three bays and is set in two different planes, with the two northern bays being recessed several feet back of the south bay. The south bay in the foundation has a rubble stone retaining wall that runs to the east off of the bay just north of center in this bay. The ground to the north of this wall has been excavated, and the foundation of the building is rubble stone with quoins. Near the north corner of the foundation is a new door with a granite lintel, and this is just north of the retaining wall. The foundation here is dark granite ashlar. The first and second stories of the south bay have a window with a new sash and a granite sill and lintel. The cornice, roof, and dormer match the south elevation. The center and north bays are all rebuilt in a light granite ashlar. The foundation north bay has a window that is set much higher than the south bay door. The first story has several original stones at the south edge where it meets the south bay, and these must be toothed in so they could not easily be replaced. They appear to be less finished and closer to rubble, but could just be remnants that were broken or cut back. The first story has two new windows and a vent, while the second story has two new windows. The cornice has been rebuilt and does not match. The roof has a single typical dormer in the center, and the roof matches the rest of the mansard roof. South of the retaining wall is a closed-up foundation window with smooth granite water table. The south side of the retaining wall, where it extends above grade, is of an ashlar, but with not as tight a jointing as on the house.

House, interior, basement

The northeast corner of the basement has a section of herringbone brick exposed, and it is painted. Some additional herringbone brick flooring survives in the center. The west half has herringbone brick flooring with some carpet on it. The walls are rubble stone and the ceilings are all covered.

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House, interior, first story

The first story has a center-passage, double-pile plan, with the northeast room floor level being lower than the rest of the first story. The passage has carpeting on the floor. The baseboard has a broken field with a quirked Greek ogee and bead, but the bead may not be original. The top of the moulding is covered by drywall. The architrave is symmetrical, with a large bead in the center and a quirked ogee and fillet to each side of it. There is also a bead on the inner edge. There are bulls-eye corner blocks. The passage has a run plaster cornice with a quirked Greek ovolo at the top, a cove below and behind it, a fascia, and then a quirked Greek ogee at the bottom. The ceiling is divided into two panels with an open field around all four sides and in the center. There are two cast plaster ceiling medallions with palm leaves separated by bell flowers that have small anthemion at the end of them. The center of one of the medallions is missing. All of the doors are new. Both of the partition walls of the passage are masonry, and the doorways have deep jambs that are paneled, with two panels on each jamb and one on the soffit. The panels have sunken fields and quirked Greek ogee panel moulds. There is a dog-leg stair of two flights with a landing at the north end; it ascends to the north on the east wall. It has an open stringer with a Vitruvian wave bracket, and the stringer has a bead on the bottom edge. There are turned, tapered balusters, a $\frac{3}{4}$ -round handrail, and a large newel post with an urn profile. The landing is curved and the balusters and handrail follow this profile.

The rooms on the first story all have drop ceiling, furred-out walls, covered architrave, splayed jambs to the windows, and covered fireplaces with no mantels. There is reportedly a spiral stair in the northeast room that is now all boxed in. The northeast room is subdivided, part of these subdivisions being original, and there is a doorway with architrave that has a broken field near the inner edge and a bead on the inner edge. Most of the architrave is covered. The southwest room is also subdivided, and the interior architrave in this room also has a broken field near the inner edge and a bead on the inner edge, and there are plain corner blocks. There was a wide doorway on the north wall of the southwest room creating a double parlor with the northwest room; this doorway has plain architrave.

The stair landing has a window on the north that has new sash and has splayed jambs with panels; there are two on the soffit and two on each jamb above the sill and one below the sill. The sill has been cut through. The panels below it are different from those above the sill. The top panels have sunken fields and quirked ogee panel moulds. The architrave above this sill is symmetrical, with two quirked ogees in the center and no bead between them; there is a bead on the inner edge. The architrave below this sill has a double field to the outside with a quirked ogee, and triple field to the inside. The rails and stiles below the sill are not pinned.

House, interior, second story

The second story has a center passage with chambers in the southeast, south-center, southwest, northwest, and northeast. They have carpeting, baseboard that has a quirked Greek ogee, and architrave

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that is symmetrical, with two quirked ogees in the center, and a bead on the inner edge. The door to the northeast chamber is on the stair landing, and the architrave here matches the first story. The northeast chamber is divided into several rooms and closets. The northwest section of the floor in this room is level with the landing and there is a window on the north here that has plain splayed jambs and narrow trim with a beaded interior edge. There is a masonry wall on the east of this section with a doorway and two steps down to the floor in the east section. The doorway has one panel on each jamb and soffit, and the panels have sunken fields and no panel moulds. The architrave matches that on the window. There is a masonry buttress in the northeast corner of the northwest section that corbels into the east, then into the north, and it is not clear if this was a flue, or what it might have been. The south end of this section is now closed off for a closet and has part of the winder stair in it. There is a second closet built into the west wall, and it has two four-panel doors that have sunken double fields and ogee panel moulds. The closet has an ogee-and-bevel cornice. The northeast section has a window on the north elevation that is set lower than the north window in the northwest section.

The passage has a drop ceiling, but a small section of the original ceiling is visible in the northeast corner. This ceiling has two fillets that create a border around the edge of the ceiling. There is a run plaster cornice that has a Greek ogee at the top and three fillets. The west doors have plain jambs, while the east door has one panel on each jamb and one on the soffit. These panels have sunken fields and quirked Greek ogee panel moulds. The rails and stiles are not pinned.

The entrance into the southeast chamber is from a small vestibule on the north side of it. The southeast chamber serves as the gym now. The windows have splayed jambs that are carried down to the floor, and are now covered with drywall. There is carpeting and the cornice is covered and the architrave on the windows is also covered. The architrave on the doors matches that on the window landing. There is a doorway on the west that has a new door. The baseboard on the west wall has a broken field with a quirked Greek ogee and bevel. This appears to be complete, but the bevel is damaged so much that it almost appears to be a bead.

The southwest chamber has carpeting, baseboard with a broken field and a quirked Greek ogee but no bevel, and windows that have splayed jambs that are covered with drywall. The architrave is also covered. There are double doors on the north wall with original architrave that matches the stair landing. The doors are also original and opened into the southwest chamber, but are now hung on the northwest chamber side. They have six panels, with the top panels having been removed. The panels have sunken fields and quirked Greek ogee panel moulds. The west wall has a fireplace in the center and it has been closed off. It has a black marble mantel with plain pilasters and frieze, has a square opening, and has no bed mould. To the south of it is an emergency fire exit door. To the north of the fireplace is a closet with architrave that matches the landing window. It has two large six-panel doors that have sunken fields and quirked ogee-and-bead panel moulds. The door is mortised and tenoned and

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pinned and is hung on butt hinges that have five knuckles. The east wall has a new door in an original opening that leads to the south-center chamber. This doorway has typical architrave with plain corner blocks. The trim beneath the window sills has a quirked Greek ogee at the top, a rabbet, and a bead at the bottom. There is a run plaster moulding on the ceiling, at the edge of the walls, and it has five beads between fillets, a quirked Greek ogee on the inner side. This is covered by a drop ceiling. There is no evidence of the center ceiling medallion in this chamber, but it is not possible to see enough of the ceiling to determine whether it has been patched here.

The second story northwest chamber has carpeting, baseboard with a broken field and a quirked Greek ogee, and architrave that matches the landing window. The east elevation has a fireplace that has been closed off. The mantel matches the southwest chamber but has been painted; it is of stone. To the south of the fireplace is a built-in cupboard with architrave that matches the landing window; the two doors to the cupboard are missing. The interior is lined with wooden boards that retain the ghosts of six shelves. The windows are treated as those in the southwest chamber. Above the drop ceiling is a run plaster moulding with five large beads between fillets, with a quirked Greek ogee on the inner edge and a quirked Greek ogee at the wall, and with a plain frieze on the wall. At the corners are blocks with acanthus in them.

House, interior, attic

The stairs continue to the third story with the same configuration as the second story, with a landing at the north end. There is a wall added to close off the stairway from the passage. The baseboard has a broken field with a quirked Greek ogee. There is a doorway on the landing that leads to the third story northeast chamber, and the architrave matches the second story landing window. There is a window on the north that now has new sash but originally had a pair of casements. It has plain splayed jambs and architrave that matches the first story, with a dormer window above it. The stairway balustrade turns to the east and abuts the wall, and the apron here has a series of Vitruvian waves. This stairway was originally open, but is now closed off just behind the balustrade with a fire wall. The east wall steps back to the east, with the plaster covering this step back.

The doorway into the northeast chamber has one panel on each jamb and one on the soffit, and they have sunken fields and no panel moulds. There is plain narrow trim that has a large bead on the inner edge. The northeast chamber on the third story has linoleum on the floor. The chamber is divided into several different rooms. The west section has an angled wall on the east with two doorways. One door has four panels with sunken double fields and ogee panel moulds, and has plain head-cut trim that has a beaded interior edge. On the east side of this section is a built-in cupboard with two pairs of tall doors over two pairs of short doors. The doors have one panel each with sunken fields and no panel moulds, and they are mortised and tenoned and pinned. They are hung on small butt hinges that have five

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knuckles. On the south side of this section are four steps up to a small closet that is above the closet in the northeast chamber of the second story. This closet has a new door.

The third story has a center hallway beyond the fire wall, with two chambers to the west, one to the south, a passage to the east with chambers off of it on the south, east, and north. The center hallway has carpeting, baseboard with a quirked ogee and bevel, and architrave that has two rabbets and a bead on the inner edge. This has plain corner blocks. All of the doors are new. There is a cupola in the roof above the passage, with two three-light casements at the bottom that open down on T hinges. The interior of this cupola has vertical bead-board siding with a single open vent on each side. The vents are located about one third of the way up and are now covered with screen and have bolection mouldings around them. At the top of the cupola are four semicircular arched two-over-two double hung sash with plain architrave that has a beaded interior edge. There are four pulleys hung from the ceiling, one near each wall in the center, close to the window, with an eye in the center of the bottom sash muntin. There must have been a rope attached to each window sash, and then run through the pulley in order to open the window from below the cupola. The east wall of the center hallway is masonry.

The northwest chamber in the third story is now divided into three offices. The door on the south is new but the architrave matches that in the center hallway; the door on the east has this same architrave. There is a mantel on the west wall that is wood and has pilasters with applied plaques that have a sawn ornament in the center. The frieze has a triple arch in the center with a boss in the center of it. There are applied plaques in the spandrels that have sawn, incised lines for decoration. There is a bracket at each end with an applied plaque that also has these sawn, incised lines. There is a stove pipe hole in the center, but it is not possible to tell if there was ever a fireplace here, or whether this was always for a stove. The southwest chamber on the third story has a matching mantel on the west elevation, and the same architrave as the center hallway. The south chamber on the third story has the same architrave, and no other pertinent details.

The east passage has carpeting and baseboard with a quirked ogee and bevel. There is plain architrave that has a beaded interior edge, and it has plain corner blocks. The south wall has a call bell crank at the west end, below the ceiling, just below the ceiling, and about 1 foot 8 inches to the west is another crank, probably to hold a call bell. On the north wall of this passage there is masonry that is probably a chimney. To the west of this masonry is a doorway that leads to the northeast chamber. This room is now divided into three rooms and a passage. None of the rooms off of the east passage have any historic details of significance.

Barn foundation

About 200 feet southwest of the house, in the woods, is the stone foundation for a bank barn with some ashlar on the east side and a ramp on the north. The overshoot faced south. There is a stone sill on the

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south, suggesting that the south wall of the lower story probably was frame. Half of the east wall has collapsed, but there is a doorway remaining to the north and half of a doorway in the center. A low retaining wall runs to the east at the north corner of the foundation.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

Construction dates c. 1835, 1851-52, c. 1870-75

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.)

SUMMARY:

The property that was to become "Linwood Farm" was a tenant farm purchased in 1822 by trustees. Benjamin Harrison, a Baltimore merchant, purchased the farm in 1834 and then added another 347 acres. In 1847 Harrison sold his farm, now totaling 552 acres, to Philadelphia attorney Robert Harford Hare for almost twice what Harrison had paid for all of the land, and the increase probably reflects major improvements, including construction of a new house. Harrison must have built the western half of the building as a side-passage, double-pile plan dwelling. This was probably an addition to an earlier stone and frame house; the stone dining room wing was only on the back half of the east side, and to the front was the frame section that contained a cross-passage, pantry, and room of unknown use on the first floor. Above this were two chambers and a hot house. In 1852 an insurance company made a brief description of changes Hare made to the house: "The South East portion of Mr. Hare's house, constructed of wood, together with the outbuilding there unto attached have been removed and in their place a Stone addition of 28 x 22 ft, (containing one room upon each story and a garret) has been made. The stone house now presents a uniform front of 63 ft. upon the south, 60½ ft. upon the north, 45 ft. upon the west. Upon the east there is an offset of 2½ feet caused by the greater extension of the new addition." In 1856 Maj. George W. Peter, great grandson of Martha Dandridge Custis Washington, leased "Linwood" with 400 acres from Hare, and in 1865 he purchased the farm. It was most likely Maj. Peter who was responsible for replacing the gable roof with the existing Mansard. "Linwood" was purchased by Judge Richard Merrick of Washington, D. C. in 1877 and Merrick's daughters sold it to Frank Peach in 1942. The Peaches sold the house and three acres in 1955 to Linwood Children's Farm, a school specializing in children with autism and related developmental disabilities.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The property that was to become "Linwood Farm" passed hands several time between 1819 and 1822, when it was purchased by several of the Tysons as trustees for the benefit of Mary Clapp of Baltimore.

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The Tysons had sold some lots in Baltimore City in order to purchase the farm, which was strictly an investment that would provide steady and secure income to Clapp and her family. In 1834 it was decided that it would be in Clapp's best interest to sell the 200-acre farm and again purchase lots in Baltimore, and the Tysons petitioned the court for approval to act accordingly. The reasons given for selling the farm give a brief portrait of the property. There was little wood left on the farm, and it was feared that tenants would waste what was there, and much of the land was hilly and broken and would be seriously depreciated by the "system of husbandry almost universally pursued." The court agreed to the sale, and five acres were sold to the Patapsco Female Institute, along with the right to lay a pipe from a nearby spring to convey as much water as they needed to the new school. Unfortunately, no advertisement could be found in the Baltimore papers that would describe the improvements on the farm at this time, and no tax records survive from the 1830s for Anne Arundel County.¹

Benjamin Harrison, a Baltimore merchant, purchased the farm for \$6,000, and then added another 100 acres in 1837, 51 acres in 1839, and 196 acres in 1842. In 1847 Harrison sold his farm, now totaling 552 acres, to Philadelphia attorney Robert Harford Hare for \$25,250. This was almost twice what Harrison had paid for all of the land, and the increase probably reflects major improvements, including construction of a new house. Harrison would end up buying the Montjoy property and building a new house there before his death in 1850. Celia Holland stated that the earliest part of "Linwood Farm" was built in the 1780s, though she did not give a source for her belief, and noted that the house had grown over the years. Cleora Thompson stated that gable roof outline of the earlier building was still visible on the rear elevation, but there is no obvious outline visible today. The rear half of the east wall has been completely rebuilt with new granite, so if she meant the outline was here, it has since been lost. The history of changes to the building are very complicated, and are made more so by previous research which was incomplete and sometimes confused. This is somewhat relieved by recently uncovered fire insurance company records that help to explain some of the evolution of the house. They make it clear that Harrison must have built the western half of the building as a side-passage, double-pile plan dwelling. This was probably an addition to an earlier stone and frame house shown on the sketch plan that accompanies the insurance policy.²

Robert Hare apparently moved to Howard County, since a mortgage by him in 1848 lists "Linwood" as his home. He was apparently the son of the celebrated chemist Dr. Robert Hare, but nothing else is known about him at this time. He had the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia make a

¹ Anne Arundel County Circuit Court, Equity 76, Maryland State Archives.

² Baltimore City directories, 1835, 1842. Celia M. Holland, *Ellicott City, Maryland: Mill Town, U.S.A.* (Tuxedo, MD: author, 1970), p. 126.

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record of the building almost immediately after purchase in pursuit of an insurance policy, and this record is worth noting in full:

Document 1:

**[Franklin Fire Insurance Company] No. 7812 Perpetual
Robert Harford Hare**

Description of the stone residence lately purchased by R. H. Hare, Esq^r from Mr. B. Harrison situated $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Village of Ellicotts Mills in Howard Dist. Anne Arundel County.

Stone building 34 feet by 44 ft and two storys [sic] high with garret.

1st story 13½ feet story[.] Rooms 18 ft by 20 feet and hall 12 feet wide 44 ft long[,] brick partition of 14 inch dividing the hall from the rooms[,] outer stone walls 2 feet thick[,] the floors very substantial and counterceiled [sic] all though with mortar to prevent draft[,] with marble mantels and hearths.

2d story finished in the same way only the ceiling is 12 feet high[,] in all other respects the same as the first[,] the garret is 7 feet story in clear of ceiling with two wood mantels[,] the roof has five dormers of large size and easy of access[,] the roof is very substantial and covered with zink [sic] with very substantial brick chimneys[,] 2 stacks 4 feet above the roof. I have only to say that every pain has been taken to guard the building against any accident or fire.

There is also a frame building attached to the principal building[,] also a stone forming a wing of two stories[,] each on stone foundations very substantially built, and covered with shingles[.]

(there) is also a meat house say 20 feet distant from the wing[,] it is of stone.

Also a small quarter some 30 feet from the kitchen, 12 by 16 feet and one story high of frame[.]

Also a small frame quarter 40 yards from the main building, 16 by 20 feet and one story high[.]

The stables and barns are from one to two hundred yards from the principal buildings and are of frame on stone foundations[,] with a good pump of water very near them[,] the nearest neighbor is Mrs. Phelps Female Institute one fourth of a mile distant from the buildings.

The buildings are occupied at present by Mr. Benj. Harrison as a family residence.

Most respectfully,
Your [?] Svt[.]

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July 6, 1847

W. J. Pamphience

I acknowledge the above to be correct.
R. H. Hare³

There are several points worth noting about the house. First, though Hare was now the owner, Harrison was still living there, and must have been renting it while "Montjoy" was under construction. The use of countersealing under floors has been documented from the beginning of the nineteenth century, at least, and it has been noted by some that it was meant as a fire block. However, the insurance company, which would have been interested in such a feature, merely noted that it was "to prevent draft." Countersealing was beginning to be used in Baltimore in the 1830s, but was rare in farmhouses beyond the city. Its presence here suggests that Harrison hired Baltimore craftsmen to build his house, and the presence of the B. & O. Railroad would have made it much easier to get them to this otherwise remote site. Metal roofing was another feature that was just being introduced in America, and most of it would have been used in urban locations where there was a greater risk of fire. The zinc on Harrison's house was almost certainly zinc-coated iron.

This record was followed by a second, and more detailed, description, along with the first sketch plan of the house, which was made in 1850:

Document 2:
[Franklin Fire Insurance Company] Perpetual N^o 7812
Rob^t Harford Hare
June 21st 1847

Survey made by George C McMillan and reported to the Franklin fire insurance company of Philadelphia on Buildings belonging to Robert Hartford [sic] Hare situated near on his farm near Ellicotts Mills As follows[:]

main building 34 feet front by 44 debth [sic] two stories in garret of the following height[:]

First story 12 ft 6 inch in clear. Second story 11 feet Do. Garret 7 ft 6 inch Do with three dormer windows in front and two in rear. Covered by zink [sic]. The walls of stone 22 inch thick, with brick passage wall[.]

Divided on the first story as shown on sketch[.] Hall 11 ft wide with continuous rail stairs leading to garret, with well hole 2½ ft[.]

³ Franklin Fire Insurance Company, Policy 7812, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

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Two parlors 19½ by 18 ft each with two full trimmed [sic] windows to each and double box frame[,] glass 12 by 18 inch[,] inside shutters doors & door jams [sic] pannelled [sic] and moulded with base 11 inch wide including moulding. [Trimming] around doors and windows 7¼ inch wide with sunk bead with double ogee and bead in centre[,] with large folding doors between parlors[.]

Second story divided same as lower story with room over hall and same finish same except inside shutters and glass 12 by 15[.]

Garret divided into three rooms with plain washboard and casings and square frame pannel [sic] doors[.]

Stone wing at east end 24 by 22 ft[.]

Basement and three stories which extends the same height as main building with continuous roof of shingles and hiped [sic] on east end[.]

Basement divided into Kitchen & Stairway with dumb waiter for use of Dining room[.]

First story divided as shown on sketch into Dining room, Pantry[,] passage & back stair way[.]

Second story into chamber[,] passage[,] stair way and bath room[.]

Third story into chamber and store room[.]

Each story has four windows except the third story which has but two with plain wash boards from 4 to 5 inches wide with sunk trimings [sic] around doors and windows 2½ inch wide with sunk bead and square frame doors throughout entire wing[.]

Frame Wing situated as shown on sketch in front of stone wing 31½ by 16 ft. Two stories and Garret. First story divided as shown into passage[,] pantry and room[.]

Second story divided into passage, two rooms & Hot house.

Garrett-one room[.]

First story finished with square wash board 6 inch wide[,] finish around doors and windows 4 inches wide. Band mole [mould?] finish doors 6/4 double worked[.]

Second story and Garret square washboard and 2½ inch trimings [sic][.]

Outhouse attached to east end built of stone 16 by 17 ft one story and Garret. Two windows and door, plain finish and shingle roof. The plastering in main house and stone wing finished with three coats in best manner with stoga [stucco] cornish [sic] in first and second stories of main house.

George G. McMillan
Ellicotts Mills
January 15th 1850.

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I hereby certify the above survey as made by Mr McMillan upon the fifteenth day of January A D 1850 to be correct and as nearly specific as the [illegible] nature of the buildings will admit[.]

R. H. Hare⁴

Again, there are more points of interest brought up by this description, as well as the accompanying plan. The main house (the west addition) had a double parlor divided by large folding doors, and the trim was carefully described as having a double ogee and bead in the center, which is exactly what survives in the house. Both the first and second stories had plaster cornices, and they survive on the second story above drop ceilings (the first story could not be examined). They also survive in the first-story passage, along with two ceiling medallions which appear to date from the 1830s, but are not mentioned in the document; this is probably an oversight. The stair passage has a rear opening that is given two indications on the plan, a door and a jib window. This may be documenting a doorway on the first story and a jib window at the landing, which is shown in the plan. The stair landing window has two different types of architrave, one at the top that has a double ogee in the center and is similar to, but slightly simpler than, the first-story architrave, and at the bottom is architrave with an ogee and bead backband and a broken field. Clearly, there was an alteration here, and while it first seemed that the jib window was closed off when the existing modern porch addition was put on, this bottom trim certainly pre-dates the Civil War and may be indicating the addition of a jib window to get access to the rear portico some time after construction of the west addition was completed. The stairway had the modern, popular continuous handrail rather than newel posts at the corners of the landing, which would have interrupted the handrail. The continuous rail was much more difficult to execute, and hence, that much more expensive.

The stone wing had a shingle roof, which suggests that it was an earlier building; if built at the same time, it would not have made much sense to use two different types of roof covering. The first-story room in this wing was the dining room, and was supplied by a dumbwaiter coming up from the basement kitchen. It is not clear whether this was pre-existing, or was added when the west half of the house was built. The plan shows that the dining room had jib windows on the east and north. The east window seems to have opened onto a side porch above an areaway, but the north windows looked out upon the steps of a new portico added with the west section. These jib windows must have been from the earlier period of construction (possibly what was standing when Harrison bought the property, but possibly his first construction). There must have been a porch along the north side that was taken down with the new construction of the west section, rendering the jib windows unusable. Between the dining room and the west addition is a winder stair, portions of which survive hidden by later alterations. There

⁴ Franklin Fire Insurance Company, Policy 7812, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

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was already a bathroom in the house, though the arrangement of facilities and their supply are not described in the document. Running hot and cold water with bathtubs and showers, and flush toilets, were already being introduced into the finest houses in Baltimore in the 1830s and '40s, so it is not surprising that Harrison, with his wealth and Baltimore connections, would have put it into "Linwood."

The stone dining room wing was only on the back half of the east side, and to the front was a frame section that contained a cross-passage, pantry, and room of unknown use on the first floor. Above this were two chambers and a hot house. The function of this last room is not clear, since it was not common to have a greenhouse attached to the dwelling in this period. Both the stone and the frame sections created an unusual plan and it is difficult to explain the evolution of these two sections. They almost certainly had to be from different periods. This is further complicated by the existence of a one-story stone outbuilding attached to the east end of the frame section, and accessible from it, and that the stone section apparently had a frame wall on the south, with folding doors connecting it to the cross-passage. This would suggest that the stone section was added to the frame section, if the sketch plan is accurate in this detail. The subsequent replacement of the frame section and alterations to the stone wing which have removed or hidden most of its early features, makes this portion of the house very problematic to interpret. Further investigation of the northeastern portion of the house is warranted if work is done here that might expose more of the early fabric.

Hare was probably planning to make improvements to "Linwood" from the time he purchased the farm, and by the spring of 1851 he was probably ready to start them. In 1852 he wrote to the insurance company:

Document 3:

Mr. George Carey.
Dear Sir

Please to cause a new policy upon the resurvey of my house at Ellicotts Mills to be issued to Robert Hare M.D. & Horace B. Wallace Esq^r Trustees of the estate of R. H. and C. F. Hare in lieu of the existing policy made upon the 19th of June A.D. 1847[.]

Very respectfully
your servt[.]
R. H. Hare

Baltimore Sept. 20th A.D. 1852⁵

⁵ Franklin Fire Insurance Company, Policy 7812, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

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The insurance company responded with a brief description of changes to the house, which explains both why Hare needed a new insurance policy on the building, and explains how the house came to look as it does, rather than how it appeared in the 1850 sketch plan and description.

Document 4:

The South East portion of Mr. Hare's house, constructed of wood, together with the outbuilding there unto attached have been removed and in their place a Stone addition of 28 x 22 ft, (containing one room upon each story and a garret) has been made, of the same height and general finish with the West portion of the house heretofore surveyed by the Agent of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

The stone house now presents a uniform front of 63 ft. upon the south, 60½ ft. upon the north, 45 ft. upon the west. Upon the east there is an offset of 2½ feet caused by the greater extension of the new addition. The whole house has been newly roofed with shingles. Upon the third story there are two reservoirs supplied by a ram, and by the rain water from the roof, together capable of holding many thousand gallons of water. A third reservoir is placed in the kitchen yard.

At the east a wooden quarter has been erected 16 x 20 ft., having three stories, the first 8 ft. the second 7 ft., the third 8 ft. It is plainly finished upon the interior and contains two rooms upon each story.

Jas. Rowles

N.B. The windows in the new portion of the house open to the ground on the first story and are recessed upon the second story. There [sic] finish corresponds with those in the west end of the house, heretofore surveyed.

Aug. 20th 1852.⁶

Perhaps the most intriguing note in this brief description of the changes to "Linwood" is the fact that the zinc roof was not retained and added to the addition, but instead, the whole house was given a new wood shingle roof. The mention of the attic cisterns, supplied by a water ram that pumped the water up to

⁶ Franklin Fire Insurance Company, Policy 7812, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

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them, is not surprising, and must have been installed to supply the bathroom and kitchen. This was probably a pre-existing feature that was expanded and altered with the new work, and was worth mentioning because it could have also provided quick fire protection. The first story windows on the front of the new stone addition were carried down to floor level, in order to be able to walk out onto the ground. These windows survive, and there are two cut granite steps on the exterior to reach the ground level; there was never a porch here on which to walk out. Also worth noting is the wooden quarter for slaves constructed to the east of the house, and which had two rooms on each floor. Given that the building was only 16 feet by 20, these rooms must have been small. This was only a preliminary description of the property, and a full accounting, along with a new sketch plan, was eventually made in September 1852:

Document 5:

**[Franklin Fire Insurance Company] Survey of N^o 16727 Rob^t H. Hare's Dwelling House
– Howard C^o. Maryl^d
Septem^e 23^d 1852
Perpetual**

Name of Owner, Robert H. Hare.
House Located in Howard County, near Ellicotts Mills[,] Maryland.

[Plan of First Story – not shown]

Survey made September 24th 1852 and reported to the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia of a Large Two Story Stone dwelling with Dormant Windows front & Back, Double pitch Roof forming a Garrett, the East End of Roof hiped [sic], showing a Level Cornice in the front and East Eve [sic]. The roof of Main Building Covered with Shingles & painted with fire proof paint, the Sides of Dormer Windows Covered with Zink [sic], and the Eves [sic] also with Zink [sic] under the shingles, & turned down on the front and fastened to Cornice, the frame Building attached to the East End as per Drawing is also Covered with Shingles, the Weatherboarding is painted with Brown paint, and the Smoke house and privy is Covered with Shingles. The Porch on the North front Covered with tin, & the Stone portico on the South front Covered with Zink [sic]. There are Four Dormer Windows front South & Three Back, or North front Roof.

Description of Cellar. It is divided in Four Rooms or Apartments, two passages with Small Winding Stairs, Two Apartments on the West Side, Two Windows in Each Apartment, Six

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Lights 10 x 12 glass, Slats in frames. Three plain pannel [sic] Doors, Box Locks. Hot Air furnace in passage, with Door Leading from Wash House which is under the North Porch. Kitchen North East Corner, Three Ledge [batten] Doors, Common Fastenings, Two Windows, 16 Lights, each 10 x 12 Hung & open inside. Two Closets & Long Dresser & Ledge [batten] Doors, underneath Dresser. All plastered with one coat & painted, South East Room or apartment unfinished, with one Window 16 lights 12 x 16 Hung & open Inside. Wash House under North Portico has a Jib Window, with 20 Lights Glass 12 x 14, Room plastered, the walls are all Stone 24 inches thick Including the Division Walls, as well as the passage Walls.

Description of First Story.

Four Rooms and passage as per Drawing[.] Passage Walls Stone and outside Walls the Same. Division Walls Brick 14 inches thick. The passage is plastered all the way to Garrett [sic] smooth face & face and painted Dark Drab, floors 5/4 Y[ellow]. Pine Good Quality, Story 12 feet 6 High, Stairway in passage Extends to the Garrett [sic], 5/4 Y[ellow]. Pine Steps, white pine Risers open Well Hole, Maple Bannisters [sic] Turned, Rail Mahogany, Fancy Brackets, Scotia, and under Lower flight paneled to the Floor. Stone Mantles [sic] Egyptian Marble. Marble Hearths in three of the Rooms, Division Doors between Rooms, with panel Jambs, Doors from passage into Rooms Jambs panelled [sic]. Doors all Double Worked, 6 panels, ovolo moulding [.] Three Windows in East front Room Extending to the floor, 15 Lights Glass 16 by 18, frames Box, Sash Hung outside & Inside Shutters. Outside Shutters Venetian [.] Inside pannel [sic] & folding Right & Left into a Box forming when Shut a flush pannel [sic] Jamb. Washboards 10 inches wide with Rabbate [sic] face and Basemoulding, Iron Fancy Guard to East Window [.]

West Room front 2 Windows 12 Lights Glass 12 by 18 [.] pannel [sic] Below Sill extending to the floor, Inside & Outside Shutters, Like those described. Washboards the Same. South West Room, 2 Windows the same [.] Folding Doors between these Rooms. Shutters out and in the Same. South East Room has Two Jib Windows, Inside Shutters or Doors, open inside [.] One window in Gable End, East Wall, and a Door entrance into Back Building. The Pilasters to all the Doors & Windows 7 inches wide, with returned beads [sic] & opened [?baked] oge [sic] moulding & a raised Beed [sic] in Centre. A Jib Window in passage under stairs, leading to the North porch.

North porch floor of 5/4 Yellow pine with a Rail and Diamond Balustrading Between on the West End [.] the front and East End open. Four Columns in front plain & Square, the front and Sides of porch, Supported by the Columns [.] forming the roof is a corniced [sic], projecting above forming a Hollow Square, Hiding the Roof. The Steps from porch Leading

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to the Yard are Y[ellow]. pine. The portico in front South is of Granite Stone, broad platform and Steps, Two Columns extending from platform to the Roof of portico. Columns Round & plain Cap. The Ceilings of Both are Lined with Smooth Boards. The Second Story is Divided into Five Chambers, A Hall & Bath House, Water Closet with Close[d] Winding Stairs Landing Near Bath Room & Water Closet[.] South West Room one Four pannel [sic] Door Double Work, Leading from Hall. Two Windows 12 lights 12 x 16[.] out Side Venetian Blinds, Jambs inside panneled [sic][.] folding Doors between Rooms, Jambs plain. The North West room has Two Windows & Door Leading into Hall. Each of these Rooms has plain marble mantles [sic], Door & Window Casings Same as Described. at the Head of Hall a Small Dressing room, in which is one Window, as described. Washboard the Same. South East Room has Three Windows, 12 lights glass 14 by 16, panel Below Sash to the floor. Inside & outside Shutters Same as described. Washboards the Same; the Rooms in this Story and in the first Story and passage all Cornished [sic]. Centre pieces in Each of the Lower Rooms & in the passage below. A Door Way Leading from East room with a Large Clothes Press outside of Main Building into a part of frame Building for the Use of Servants used as a Sleeping apartment. Clothes press has a Window, Glass 12 lights 10 x 12, Shelves & Drawers — and a Door leading into Bath Room. Small passage at the Landing of Winding Stairs from Bath Room, and a Door into the Water Closet. North East has a Small dressing room one Window 12 lights 12 x 16, outside Shutters, plain finish. Double Worked Doors, panel Jambs, a door Leading from Winding Stairs, and a Door Leading into Chamber which has Four Windows, each 12 lights[.] Outside Shutters, Wood mantle [sic], Square Edge Washboard 6 inches wide, mortice [sic] Locks, in this & First Story.

North East room 10 feet story all the rest 11 feet 6 high. plastering in this Story and also below 3 coats[.] outside coat white Hard finish, or white Coated.

Description of ½ Story Between 2nd & Third floors[.] Entrance from the Platform of passage[.] East Side Divided into 3 Rooms. the middle room is divided in Two Apartments, a Clothes press and a Room in which is placed a water tank, always full[.] the other Rooms are Bed Chambers finished in a plain manner, Wash Boards & Casings narrow[.] plastering same as described, Doors plain.

Garrett is Divided into 4 Rooms, with Dormer Windows in Each Room[.] Doors from passage lead'g to Each Room. there are seven Dormer Windows[.] Four front and three Back. the finish is plain Casings around the Doors Narrow, Washboards plain. the South East room is open next to chimney in the Centre. here is placed a Large Water Tank with pipes extending to the washroom and water closet in the Second Story. from here is a rope extending to a Bell on the Roof of the House, Suspended in an open Belfry, and the rope

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Continuing down to to [sic] water closet in Second Story[.] floors here are white pine, plastering plain[.] Garrett Ceiling 7 feet High. Doors are Square, [?baked] [.] Spouting is Copper the whole. Water tank outside and Inside, Supplied one by a water ram and the other by Rain water, always full. Water pipes all through the House. painting throughout plain, inside & outside. The Frame Back Building is Divided as the drawing Shows into Four Rooms, 2 Below & 2 above, a passage Dividing between them and a Stairway running to the Second Story. Common plastering. Partitions all Stud. Doors plain. 2 Stories and a half High[,] the Half Story is used as described above by a clothes press & so, on[.] a Door Leading from the Second floor of Main Building. The Smoke House and privy is one Story High with Hip roof Covering the whole, walls stone, the Division Walls of Main Building are all Brick and Stone. The Building Cost Eleven Thousand Dollars[.] The frame Building has one Door in front and three windows in Gable End, one in Each Story[,] No chimney. used only for Sleeping rooms for the Coloured people.

The Work Generally not Neatly Executed. The Door front from portico Leading to the passage is Double with Side Lights and transom, Doors 3 panels each[,] 1 3/4 inches thick[,] Panels raised & Heavy[,] Moulding planted in Both Sides, fastenings good.
WS Shoemaker

Accepted for Robert H. Hare
Clark Hare
For R. H. Hare

Sept. 27/52⁷

Again, there are numerous points of interest found in the description and the plan. The quarter mentioned above was of frame and was actually attached to the east end of the house. It provided sleeping quarters for the house slaves, and got them out of the house, providing more privacy for the family. These rooms were not heated and this was perhaps in part because "Linwood" was a country home that was probably only occupied in the warmer months. Of course, all of the other rooms occupied by the family were given fireplaces. The quarter was given a central enclosed stairway that provided access to all of the chambers, with a door on the rear leading to a porch. The quarter was painted brown, presumably a dark brown which would have made it recede into the background and not stand out to be noticed. This addition to the east does not survive, and there is nothing to the east wall now that would have suggested its existence, so the insurance records are the only record of this phase in

⁷ Franklin Fire Insurance Company, Policy 7812, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

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"Linwood's" history. Though the Hares were from Philadelphia, it would seem that they were not opposed to the use of slaves. Between the stone addition and the quarter, and actually within the latter, were a cupboard on the first story and a clothes press on the second. These were accessed from the main house and did not communicate with the quarter. This is an unusual arrangement for getting additional space into the house, and these spaces were provided with a window to light them. The clothes press was complete with shelves and drawers, and communicated with the bathroom.

Other features of note include the use of fire-proof paint on the wood shingles, and the flashing at the eave that ran up under these shingles and was attached to the cornice, thus sealing the gap between the two and, no doubt, protecting the house against ice dams. The house was heated by a furnace, and central heating was another modern feature that was being introduced to the city homes of the wealthy in the 1840s. Basement kitchens were rare in farmhouses in Howard County, but were much more common in urban situations where space was at a premium. Most kitchens would have had a dresser like the one mentioned at "Linwood." Of interest is the note that this kitchen had only one coat of plaster, rather than the three in the primary rooms above. Also of note is the use of the space beneath the north porch for the wash house, a feature that probably dates to the construction of the west addition in the 1830s. A similar use of the space under porticos and stairways can be seen at "Carrollton Hall," built in the early 1830s to designs by William Small. This was also a characteristic of urban dwellings. In the case of "Linwood," however, the porch was built of wood. It also had octagonal columns, which suggest an Italianate influence on what was, otherwise, a nominally Greek Revival house. If so, they must have been added by Hare, since the influence of the Italian villa was just becoming popular in the late 1840s in Baltimore.

The passage walls were painted a dark drab, also referred to as fawn (a grayish brown), which would have been the height of fashion in the period. Architects such as A. J. Downing and Calvert Vaux were extolling the virtues of soft tertiary colors in the 1840s, including drab. The rooms were equipped with Egyptian marble mantels. Imported marble mantels were readily available to those who could afford them in Baltimore, and were also the height of fashion. The stair handrail, though now painted a medium blue, is actually mahogany, and the wave-pattern sawn stair brackets were described as "fancy brackets." While the two south windows of the new addition were clearly meant to walk out of, the east window, which was made to match, had an iron guard on it so that one could not get out through it, since there was a bit of a drop on this side. The windows were given both paneled interior shutters and exterior blinds, the former for security and the later for shade, while still providing air flow. This description clarifies that the north end of the passage had a jib window, rather than just a door, and this was an unusual treatment in a passage. The ceiling plaster medallions in the passage are noted, as well as one in each part of the double parlor. Again, the existence of these could not be confirmed. The doors all seem to have been "double worked," meaning they had mouldings on both sides; this was a more expensive finish than having them only on one side, and insured the most refined appearance

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-193

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 13

whether the door was left open or closed. Where the cellar had box, or rim, locks, the main floors used the more refined mortise locks hidden inside the door itself. These were rare in farmhouses before the 1830s, but clearly, "Linwood" was not just a farmhouse.⁸

The description confirms a water closet and bath tub, which were placed next to the winder stairs, and the cisterns in the attic with pipes to convey the water to the rooms directly below. The description notes that the water was conducted all through the house, which implies that it ran down to the kitchen; this would have been the typical location of a water heater, sometimes attached to the cooking range. The attic and roof descriptions, including dormers, are especially valuable because none of this now survives. Also missing now is the stone combination smoke house and privy, set to the east of the quarter, and the stone fence that connected it to the house, enclosing a work yard around the north and east sides of the quarter. There was also a stone wall at the southeast side of the quarter, insuring a separation of the slaves and their activity, with the noise and dirt that would have accompanied it, from the family. The last note of interest is that the work was "generally not neatly executed." This presumably was meant to refer to the quarter, and not the main house.

In 1856 Maj. George W. Peter, great grandson of Martha Dandridge Custis Washington, leased "Linwood" with 400 acres from Hare, and in 1865 he purchased the farm. He reportedly moved to Ellicott City so that his daughters could attend Patapsco Female Institute. It was most likely Maj. Peter who was responsible for replacing the gable roof with the existing Mansard. A similar change was made to Peter's daughter's house, "Macalpine" (HO-400, NR), just west of Ellicott City, in 1877, and it has been assumed that it was the alterations to "Linwood" that spurred the similar change to "Macalpine." Peter sold "Linwood" in 1877, so if he did not influence his daughter, then it is merely coincidence that two of the very few Mansard-roofed houses in Howard County have a familial connection. Mansard roofs were becoming very popular immediately after the Civil War, though they continued to be put on buildings into the early twentieth century. The sash in the cupola were originally attached to ropes or wires that ran through pulleys, enabling one to open and close the sash without having to climb into the cupola. This was no doubt intended to cool the house by getting the heat to rise up the stairway and out through the open cupola. It was probably at the same time that the Mansard was added that the west porch was put on, and the windows on this end converted to doorways to give access to the porch. A photograph of the Merrick family on this porch shows a wide wood stairway coming off the porch; this no longer survives. Shortly before selling "Linwood," Peter's attorney (his son-in-law, James Mackubin, of "Macalpine") contacted the Franklin Fire Insurance Company to simply note that the house had additional insurance through a different company.⁹

⁸ Roger W. Moss and Gail Caskey Winkler, *Victorian Exterior Decoration* (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1987), pp. 17-20.

⁹ Holland, *Mill Town*, p. 127.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-193

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 14

Document 6:

Ellicott City, Md. 19 Mch. 1875[.]

Prest. of Franklin Fire Ins. Co. of Phila.
Philadelphia.

Dr. sir:

Herewith I enclose a Perpetual Policy no. 16727 in favor of Robert H. Hare & by him assigned to George W. Peter, & was by him yesterday assigned to me as Trustee, as further security for payment of mortgage. My object is to obtain the customary endorsement of your approval of said last mentioned assignment. In looking over the Policy I find that the property insured is described as being near 'Ellicotts Mills' Howard Township Anne Arundel County, Virginia. The correct designation then (1852) would have been 'Howard District of Anne Arundel County Maryland.' Now it is just Ellicott City, Howard County, Maryland. Your 7th condition requires all other insurances of same property to be made known at the office of your company, &c.

Maj. Peter has a Policy (also assigned to me) from the Mutual Fire Ins. Company in Montgomery County of this State (No. 3929), covering the Dwelling House, covered by your Policy – at an insurance of Two Thousand dollars (\$2000).

I desire that these several matters may be noted by mem. on the Policy with your assent or approbation.

I send this with the Policy thro. my friend Dr. Judron of your City.

Truly &c.

J. Mackubin¹⁰

Unfortunately, this policy does not survive amongst the Montgomery County Fire Insurance Company papers now housed at the Montgomery County Historical Society.

"Linwood" was purchased by Judge Richard Merrick of Washington, D. C. for \$25,000, and was used as his family's summer home, while they remained in Washington during the winters. Linwood was

¹⁰ Franklin Fire Insurance Company, Policy 7812, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of

Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-193

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 15

described at the time Merrick purchased it as "about four hundred acres, forty or fifty acres of which, surrounding the splendid stone mansion, is laid off as a park, with fine drives and walks, and is filled with grand old trees and beautiful shrubbery." Judge Merrick was born in Charles County, Maryland in 1828, studied law, and moved to Chicago where he followed his profession. During the Civil War he moved to Washington, D. C. to practice law, and at the same time married a native of that city. Probably because he was using the property simply as a summer retreat, and not a farm, Merrick began to sell off portions of the property. Merrick sold off 98 acres to James H. Gaither in 1884, and this became "Rosemont" (HO-933). The following year Merrick died of "congestion of the brain," but his family continued to live at "Linwood." In 1888 "Linwood" was surveyed and platted for further subdivision into 15 lots. It was now just over 265 acres, so the Merricks must have sold off another lot or two in addition to the land bought by Gaither. The house and outbuildings were set off on 40 acres, though since not all of the lots were sold, the property actually comprised 116 acres when Merrick's daughters sold it to Frank Peach in 1942.¹¹

The Peaches sold the house and three acres in 1955 to Linwood Children's Farm, a school specializing in children with autism and related developmental disabilities. The school was founded by Miss Jeanne M. Simmons, who, coincidentally, had earlier worked for the Christ Child Society, which had been founded by Judge Merrick's daughter, Mary. According to Celia Holland there were the remains of an ice house behind the main house, and this was filled in many years ago for safety reasons. In July 1979 school administrators noticed that the east wall of the house was buckling and shored it up with steel braces. Money was raised over the next several years and in 1982 a contract was signed with Norwood Construction Co. of Columbia to take down the wall and rebuild it. During this work engineers concluded that the wall had originally been an interior wall, and that its exposure to the elements contributed to its decay. It was also noted that "during the repairs, renovators even discovered fireplaces that had been walled over, complicating their task." Though there have been additional structures added to the property, the house continues to serve as classrooms, gymnasium, and offices for the school. A new school building is planned on the site near the house, which will relieve the burden on the existing historic fabric.¹²

¹¹ *Baltimore Sun*, 11 June 1877, p. 1. *Baltimore Sun*, 17 June 1885, p. 1; *Sun*, 24 June 1885, p. 1. Holland, *Mill Town*, pp. 128-30. Howard County Land Records JHO 54-525.

¹² Holland, *Mill Town*, p. 131. *Baltimore Sun*, 14 January 1982, p. HS1; 27 October 1982, p. HS3.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-193

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 3 ac.
Acreage of historical setting 200 ac.
Quadrangle name Ellicott City

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the outlines of the property, tax map 25, parcel 218, which encompasses all of the historic buildings and features on the site.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	September 2011
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	MD

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

LINWOOD RM (HO-193)
3421 MARTHA BUSH DRIVE
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Frank W. Peach & wf. Emma / Howard	Linwood Children's Farm, Inc.	20 Jun. 1955	RHM 269-123	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	[3.0018 A.]	
Margaret Merrick Mary V. Merrick Mildred C. Merrick unmarried / Howard	Frank W. Peach & wf. Emma / ?	7 Aug. 1942	BM Jr. 175-418	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	116 A.	Lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 & 10 on plat in Equity 904 recorded in 17-179 minus p/o lot 3 Margaret M.V. Louise Merrick
Anna E. Curran / Howard	Margareet Merrick Mary V. Merrick Mildred C. Merrick / Howard	29 Aug. 1935	BM Jr. 152-336	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	119.6 A.	
Mary V. Merrick Margaret Merrick Mildred C. Merrick / Howard	Anna E. Curran / Howard	29 Aug. 1935	BM Jr. 152-334	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	119.6 A.	plat dated 1888 heirs of Nannie Merrick & Richard T. Merrick mother & father of grantors
George W. Peter & wf. Jane B. / Howard	Richard T. Merrick / Wash., DC	6 Apr. 1877	LJW 37-565	Deed - fee simple	\$25,000	400 A $\pm$ 370 A $\pm$	'Lynwood' p/o Rebeccas Lot & Mount Misery on east side of rd. fr. Ellicott City to Jonestown
Thomas Donaldson, trustee Caleb Dorsey of Caleb	George W. Peter	12 Sept. 1865	WWW 24-329	Deed - fee simple	\$8,000 each	400 A $\pm$	Peter has paid T.D. \$8,000 free of rents
Robert H. Hare / Howard	Thomas Donaldson, trustee / Howard	18 Apr. 1856	WHW 17-296	Assignment of lease, in trust	\$8,000	552-0-28 ARP	\$480/yr. rent & interest on bond of Dr. Robert Hare to the Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from loss by fire
Robert H. Hare / Howard	George W. Peter / Georgetown, D.C.	17 Mar. 1856	WHW 17-291	Sub-lease	\$20,000	400 A $\pm$	\$960/yr. rent Hare retains residue of land

LINWOOD RM (HO-193)
3421 MARTHA BUSH DRIVE
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Caleb Dorsey of Caleb / Howard	Robert H. Hare / Howard	19 Oct. 1853	WHW 14-119	Lease	\$480/yr. 99 yrs.	552-0-28 ARP	After 5 yrs. can redeem for \$8,000
Robert H. Hare & wf Caroline F. Dr. Robert Hare / Phila. Thomas Donaldson / Howard Trustees of RHH & CFH	Caleb Dorsey of Caleb / Howard	19 Oct. 1853	WHW 14-113	Deed - Indenture	\$8,000	552-0-28 ARP	
Samuel C. Donaldson /Balto City	Dr. Robert Hare / Phila Thomas Donaldson / Howard Trustees	22 Mar. 1853	WHW 13-171	Deed -	\$5.00	552-0-28 ARP	Marriage settlement dated 10 Sept. 1845
Dr. Robert Hare / Phila.	Samuel C. Donaldson / Balto City	7 Mar. 1853	WHW 13-165	Deed -	\$5.00	552-0-28 ARP	HBW dec'd Hares have appointed Thos. Donaldson as substitute trustee
Robert Harford Hare lawyer / Howard Dist.	Dr. Robert Hare Horace B. Wallace trustees / Phila	23 Mar. 1848	EPH 7-396	Mortgage	\$12,222.12	A) 197-1-16 ARP B) 100 A. C) 53-3-12 ARP D) & E) 201 A =552-0-28 ARP	Purchase money in 7-98 came from trustees -- they sold property they held in trust 5 deeds -- see 7-98 -- except burial ground Provisions of Deed of Trust: 1) pay debts of R.H.H. existing as of this date 2) manage property prudently 3) pay income, profits to CFH to use @ her discretion 4) RHH can give written notice that RHH&CFH will have joint use of income 5) on death of RHH or CFH, convey all property to other

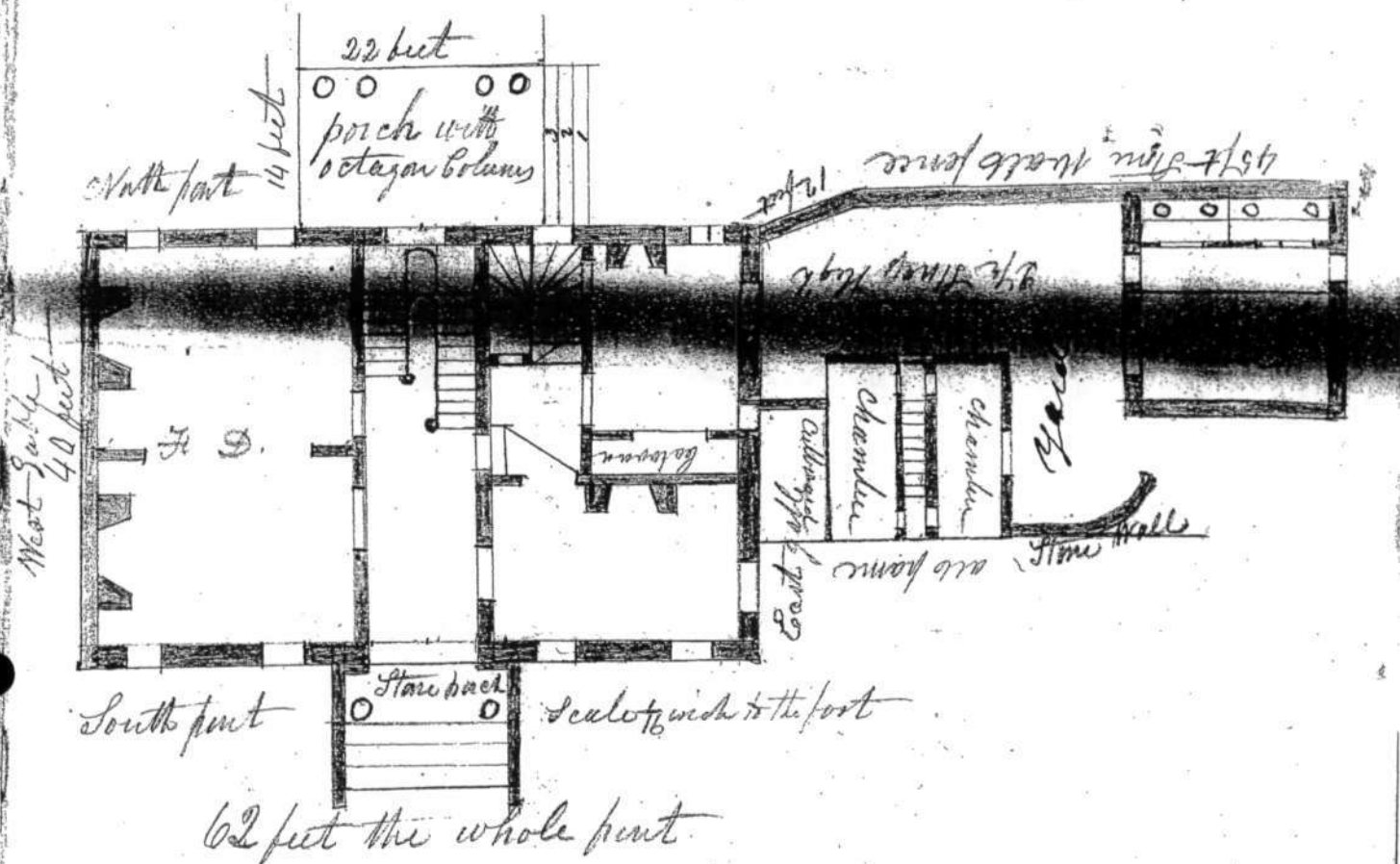
LINWOOD RM (HO-193)
3421 MARTHA BUSH DRIVE
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Benjamin Harrison & wf Mary Ann / AA	Robert Harford Hare, attorney / Phila	18 Jun. 1847	EPH 7-98	Deed -	\$25,250	552-0-28 ARP	
Elias Brown, trustee	Benjamin Harrison	24 Dec. 1842	JLM 4-37				(E.)
Elias Brown & wf	Benjamin Harrison	5 Dec. 1842	JLM 4-18				(D.)
Robert Mickle, trustee	Benjamin Harrison	7 Dec. 1839	WSG 24-531				(C.)
Orphah Young relict of Joshua Young /AA Jason and Ann Young Catherine Hitchcock, relict of Aquila, et al	Benjamin Harrison / AA	19 Apr. 1837	WSG 22-67	Indenture	\$1,417.87	100 A $\pm$ -1/2 A burial ground	(B.)
Isaac Tyson William Tyson Nathan Tyson, trustees / Balto. City	Benjamin Harrison / Balto. City	11 Oct. 1834	WSG 19-180	Indenture	\$6,000	200 A $\pm$ -5 A. to Patapsco Female Institute	Balto Co. Equity Isaac Tyson et al v. Enoch Clap et al Sale ordered 2 Jun. 1834 private sale (A.)
Theodore R. S. Boyce / AA	Elisha Tyson the Elder Isaac Tyson, William Tyson, Nathan Tyson Jr. & Elisha Tyson the Younger / Balto. City	26 Dec. 1822	WSG 9-164	Indenture	\$9,000	200 A $\pm$	Balto. Co. Ct. - Tysons v. Enoch & Mary Clap et al of Balto. City Trustees sold land in city & bought this property instead for benefit of Mary Clap
John Adams	Theodore R. S. Boyce	21 Jan. 1820	WSG 7-121				(A.)

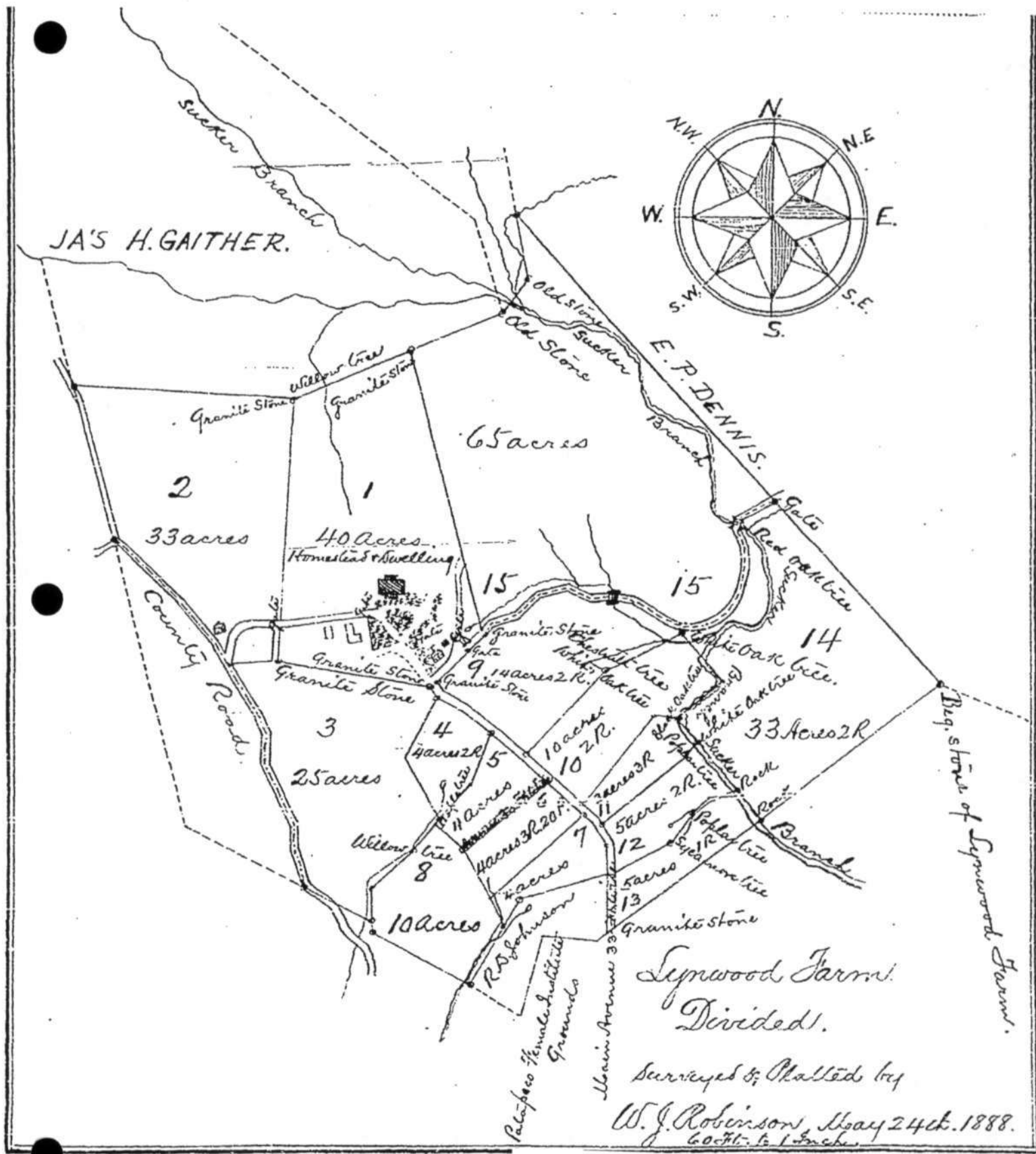
LINWOOD FORM (HO-193)
3421 MARTHA BUSH DRIVE
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
John Duer	John Adams	12 May 1819	WSG 6-395				(A.)

Name of Owner, Robert H. Hare
 House Located in Howard County, Near
 Ellicotts Mills
 Maryland
 Plan of First Story



Survey Made September 24th 1852 and Reported to the
 of A Large Two Story Stone dwelling with Dormer
 Windows front & Back, Double pitch Roof forming
 a Parvett, the East End of Roof hipped, showing
 a Level cornice in the front and East Eave - the
 Roof of Main Building covered with shingles &
 painted with fire proof paint, the Sides of Dormer
 Windows covered with Tink. and the Eaves also with
 Tink under the Shingles
 and fastened to Cor



HO-193

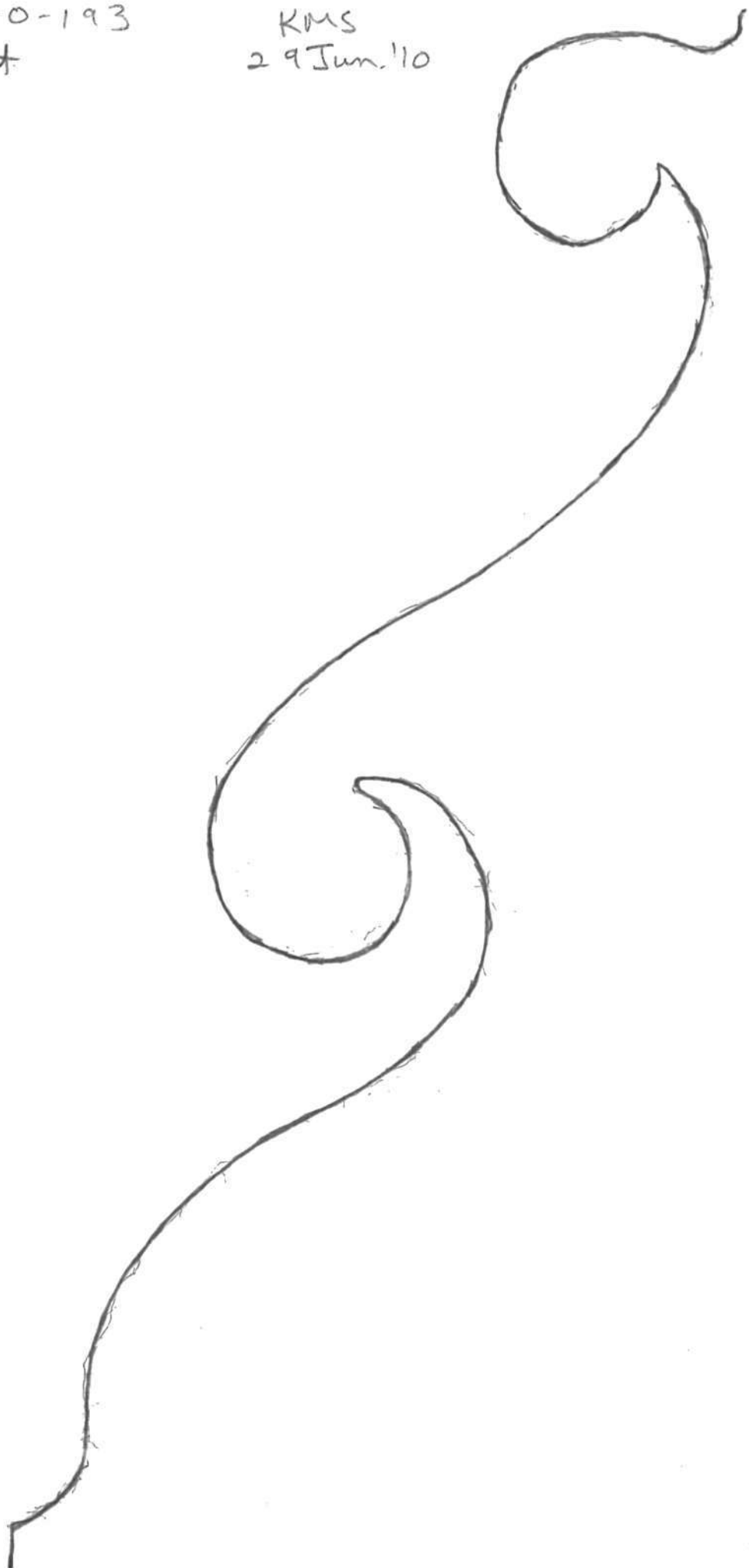
Linwood Farm

3421 Martha Bush Drive

Plat of "Lynwood Farm" divided, 1888, JHO 54-525

1/3 Linwood HO-193
Stair Bracket

KMS
29 Jun. '10



2/3 Linwood HO-193
Moulding Profiles

KMS
29 Jun. '10



Stair
Landing
Window
Top
Architrave



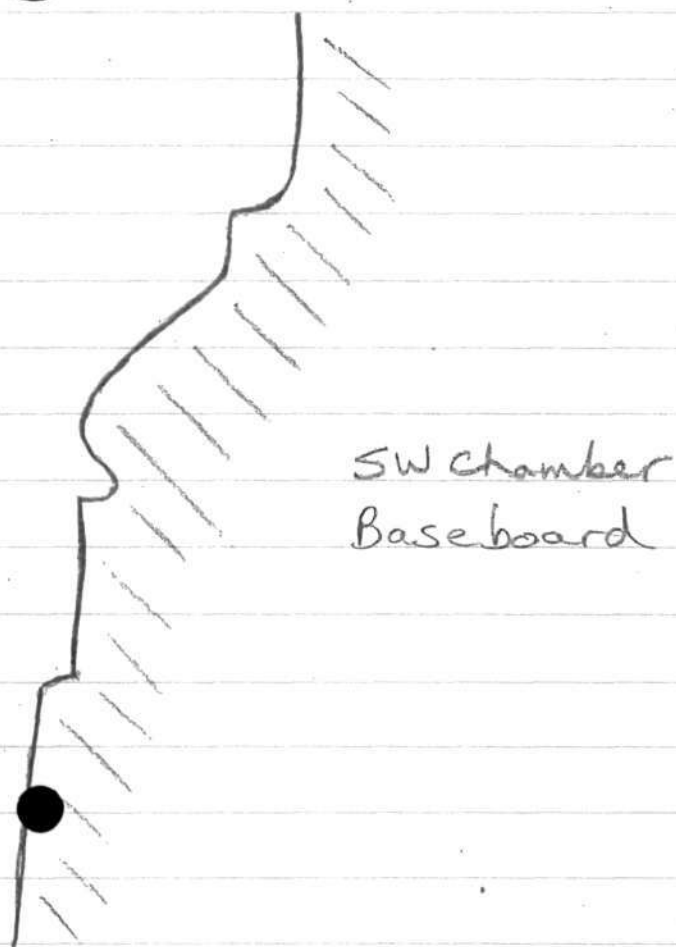
Stair
Landing
Window
Bottom
Architrave

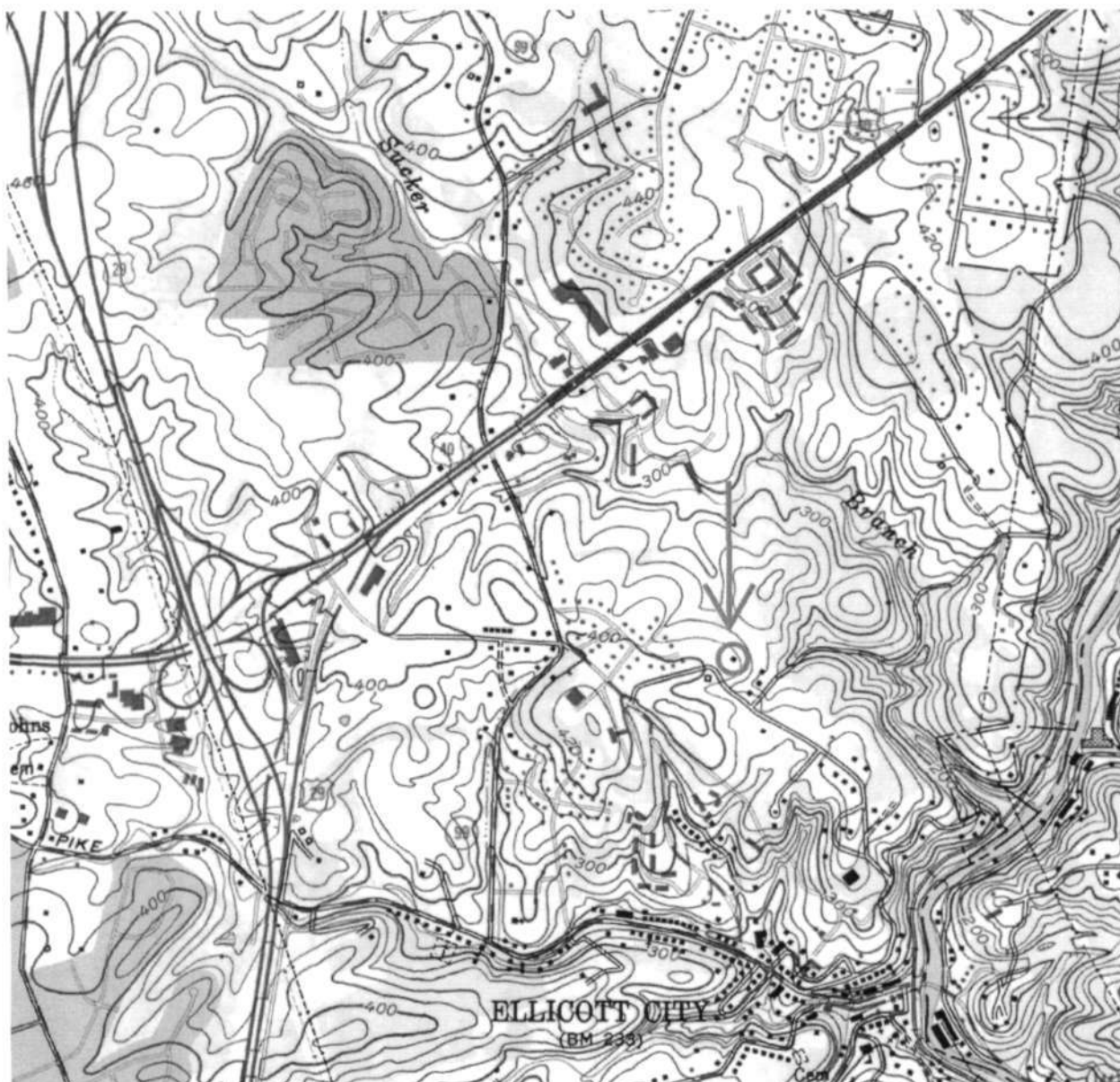


First Story
Architrave

3/3 Linwood HO-193
Moulding Profiles

KMS
29 Jun '10





HO-193
"Linwood"
3421 Martha Bush Drive, Ellicott City
Ellicott City quad

HO-193
"Linwood"
3421 Martha Bush Drive
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log

Nikon D-70 camera
HP Premium Plus paper
HP Gray Photo print cartridge

HO-0193_2010-06-29_01
House, south elevation

HO-0193_2010-06-29_09
House, interior, passage cornice

HO-0193_2010-06-29_02
House, east & north elevations

HO-0193_2010-06-29_10
House, interior, second story northeast
chamber plaster work

HO-0193_2010-06-29_03
House, north & west elevations

HO-0193_2010-06-29_11
House, interior of lantern

HO-0193_2010-06-29_04
House, dormer & lantern detail

HO-0193_2010-06-29_12
House, interior, attic mantel

HO-0193_2010-06-29_05
House, cornice brackets

HO-0193_2010-06-29_13
House, interior, attic passage call bell cranks

HO-0193_2010-06-29_06
House, interior, passage, vw. north

HO-0193_2010-06-29_14
Barn foundation, vw. from east

HO-0193_2010-06-29_07
House, interior, newel post

HO-0193_2010-06-29_08
House, interior, passage ceiling medallion



H0-193

"Linwood"

3421 Martha Bush Drive
Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-06-29

MD SHPO

House, south elevation

1 of 14



HO-193

"Linwood"

3421 Martha Bush Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-06-29

MD SHPO

House, east + north elevations

2 of 14



H0-193

"Linwood"

3421 Martha Bush Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-06-29

MD SHPO

House, north + west elevations

3 of 14



HO-193

"Linwood"

3421 Martha Bush Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-06-29

MD SHPO

House, dormer + lantern detail

4 of 14



H0-193

"Linwood"

3421 Martha Bush Drive
Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-06-29

MD SHPO

House, cornice brackets

5 of 14



HO-193

"Linwood"

3421 Martha Bush Drive
Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-06-29

MD SHPO

House, interior, passage, vw. north

6 of 14



H0-193

"Linwood"

3421 Martha Bush Drive
Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-06-29

MD SHPO

House, interior, newel post

7 of 14



40-193

"Linwood"

3421 Martha Bush Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-06-29

MD SHPO

House, interior, passage ceiling medallion

8 of 14



HO-193

"Linwood"

3421 Martha Bush Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-06-29

MD SHPO

House, interior, passage cornice

9 of 14



H0-193

"Linwood"

3421 Martha Bush Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-06-29

MD SHPO

House, interior, second story

northeast chamber plaster work

10 of 14



HO-193

"Linwood"

3421 Martha Bush Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-06-29

MD SHPO

House, interior of lantern

11 of 14



HO-193

"Linwood"

3421 Martha Bush Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-06-29

MD SHPO

House, interior, attic mantel

12 of 14



HO-193

"Linwood"

3421 Martha Bush Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-06-29

MD SHPO

House, interior, attic passage call bell
cranks

13 of 14



HD-193

"Linwood"

3421 Martha Bush Drive
Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-06-29

MD SHPO

Barn foundation, view from east

14 of 14

HO-193
Linwood Children's Centre
Ellicott City
Private

Circa 1840

Linwood Children's Centre faces west at the end of Church Road, just north of its intersection with Park Drive. It is a five bay wide, two bay deep, two and a half story high, slate, mansard roof, ashlar granite block building, resting on a stone foundation, with two wide brick chimneys inset into its north wall and an additional central wide brick chimney in the middle of the south half of the building. A fourth chimney is located on the south side of the building's east wall. All windows in the building, with the exception of the old stone building it incorporates, are decorated with flat stone lintels and projecting stone sills. The building incorporates an earlier one story high, field stone building, featuring fine quoining and stretcher stone, flat arched lintels, which occupies the southeast corner of the present building. Upon this has been placed a second and third floor, as well as an attic whose second and third floor windows are decorated with flat stone lintels and projecting stone sills.

The west facade features the central, double paneled, rectangular entrance, surmounted by a two light transom and flat stone lintel and flanked by four vertical side lights. Eight wide granite block steps and landing lead to the flat roofed portico, covering the entrance, held by two doric columns and two pilasters.

Fenestration for the building is vertically aligned and proportionally scaled. Windows are double-hung, generally holding six-over-six lights.

The interior features a fine central hall and staircase, random width floors and cross paneled doors. Fluted lintels and pilasters for windows and interior doors are joined by square corners, decorated with rosettes.

Constructed by Mr. Robert Hare, who also built the Oaks, it was acquired in the mid-nineteenth century by Major George Washington Peters, of the Washington and her families of Virginia.

His daughter, Gabriella married James MacKubin of Grey Rock and constructed MacAlpine, another notable French Empire style mansion.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

HO-193
E.C. Quad.
Dist. 2

MAGI# 1401934631

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Linwood

AND/OR COMMON

Linwood Children's Center

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Church Road

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

6th

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Howard

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
☒ DISTRICT	☐ PUBLIC	☒ OCCUPIED	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ MUSEUM
☐ BUILDING(S)	☒ PRIVATE	☐ UNOCCUPIED	☐ COMMERCIAL	☐ PARK
☐ STRUCTURE	☐ BOTH	☐ WORK IN PROGRESS	☒ EDUCATIONAL	☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	☐ ENTERTAINMENT	☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ OBJECT	☐ IN PROCESS	☒ YES: RESTRICTED	☐ GOVERNMENT	☐ SCIENTIFIC
	☐ BEING CONSIDERED	☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED	☐ INDUSTRIAL	☐ TRANSPORTATION
		☐ NO	☐ MILITARY	☐ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Linwood Children's Farm, Inc.

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Church Road

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

— VICINITY OF

Maryland 21043

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, Tax Map 25, p. 218
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Hall of Records

Liber #: 269

Folio #: 122

STREET & NUMBER

Howard County Court House

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1978-1979

— FEDERAL ☒ STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

21 State Circle, Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION

HO-193
E.C. Quad.
Dist. 2

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT *

☐ GOOD

☐ FAIR

☒ DETERIORATED **

☐ RUINS

☐ UNEXPOSED

* - New section

** - Old section

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED

☐ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE

☐ MOVED

DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Linwood Children's Centre faces west at the end of Church Road, just north of its intersection with Park Drive. It is a five bay wide, two bay deep, two and a half story high, slate, mansard roof, ashlar granite block building, resting on a stone foundation, with two wide brick chimneys inset into its north wall and an additional central wide brick chimney in the middle of the south half of the building. A fourth chimney is located on the south side of the building's east wall. All windows in the building, with the exception of the old stone building it incorporates, are decorated with flat stone lintels and projecting stone sills. The building incorporates an earlier one story high, field stone building, featuring fine guoining and stretcher stone, flat arched lintels, which occupies the southeast corner of the present building. Upon this has been placed a second and third floor, as well as an attic whose second and third floor windows are decorated with flat stone lintels and projecting stone sills.

SOUTH ELEVATION

This old section on its south wall is slightly recessed. It holds two apertures on this south wall. That in the west bay has been blocked in for a fan unit. It is decorated with a stretcher stone, flat arched lintel. That opening in the east bay is a louvered window, featuring a splayed brick, flat arched lintel and flat wooden sill. Vertically aligned to these are two second and third floor, proportionally scaled windows, holding six-over-six lights, surmounted by a simple wooden cornice, decorated by ten (10) fascia.

A gabled roof dormer window is centered above, holding an arched, double-hung window with two-over-two lights. The ground floor of this old stone building holds three openings, surmounted by flat cement lintels. That on the west holds a 10-10 light, casement window. The central bay holds a rectangular entrance and the east bay holds a blocked-in paneled rectangular inset. Presently, this wall is being held by steel girders.

The south wall of the newer section of the house holds a central, vertically aligned and proportionally scaled first and second floor window, with a similar dormer window to those already described above. Beneath in the foundation rests a two-light cellar window on the west side and a four-light rectangular entrance door on the east. The first floor window of this section holds six-over-four lights, while the second floor window holds six-over-six lights. A stone belt course, aligned to the flat stone lintel, decorating the cellar window runs along this elevation of the newer section of the house. Thirteen wooden brackets decorate the cornice on this elevation.

EAST ELEVATION

The east elevation is asymmetrical and appears to have been con-

structed in three stages: 1) The gable roof outline of the old stone building is visible. It holds two apertures. The one in the south bay is blocked in, surmounted by a flat stone lintel, while the one in the second south bay holds a louvered french door, surmounted by a flat cement lintel. The stone building added to the old stone building is three bays wide here. 2) Its south bay is now a central east entrance, which has been covered by a one story high, shed roofed, frame, dining room addition. Above rests a six-over-six light staircase landing window and above that a two light eyebrow window at the attic landing.

Two first and second floor, six-over-six light windows are seen at this elevation. 3) A second and third floor were finally added to the original fieldstone building, lying flush with the stone addition. It holds two second floor windows. That on the south side has been blocked in, that on the north side holds six-over-six lights. This section is now supported by steel girders. This entire east wall is decorated with a wooden cornice, held by thirty wooden brackets. Five similar dormer windows rest above.

WEST FACADE

The west facade of the building holds the main entrance door, a double paneled, rectangular entrance, surmounted by a two light transom and flat stone lintel and flanked by four vertical side lights.

Two wide granite steps lead to a landing and then to another landing and six other wide granite steps which lead to the landing of the flat roofed portico, covering the entrance and held by two wooden doric columns and two flat pilasters. A lantern hangs from the centre of its ceiling.

The entrance is flanked by two rectangular, double-hung windows. Those on the north side hold six-over-six lights. Those on the south side hold six-over-four light windows. Five vertically aligned and proportionally scaled second floor, double-hung, windows, holding six-over-six lights rest above, with five, gabled roof, attic dormers placed in the mansard roof. That in the central bay is larger in scale than the others. All, however, are similar, holding arched, double-hung windows, with two-over-two lights.

That in the central bay is decorated by paneling with saw toothed terminations, inset into the "A" of the gable. The slate. mansard roof is decorated with a wooden cornice, held by thirty one scrolled brackets at this elevation.

Beneath in the foundation rest vertically aligned basement windows, decorated with flat stone lintels and projecting stone sills, which are featured on all windows throughout the building. The lintels of the basement windows continue along this facade to create a stone belt course.

A square, onion domed cupola decorates the centre of the roof line, holding a roman arched, double-hung, two-over-two light window, decorated by roman arched wooden archivolt on each elevation. Sixteen scrolled brackets decorate the corners of its cornice.

NORTH ELEVATION

The north elevation holds two one light rectangular entrance doors, surmounted by two light transoms and flat stone lintels and two second floor apertures, which open to the flat roof of a one story high open porch, which runs along this entire elevation, supported by five square posts and two flat pilasters. Two dormers, similar to those described rest in the mansard roof between the two wide brick chimneys, with corbeled brick termination, which have already been mentioned. A wooden staircase runs from the ground up to the third floor.

INTERIOR

Linwood's interior is noteworthy, featuring a very wide central hall with staircase leading from the first to the third floor, featuring round, tapered spindles, a representative feature of homes built around 1840 in Howard County.

Wide random width floors are featured throughout the house and cross paneled doors. Fluted lintels and pilasters for windows and interior doors are joined by square corners decorated with rosettes.

Almost all the marble fire places have been covered. A fine black marble one, however, is found in the northeast corner room of the second floor. It is very simple and direct in design, composed of two flat pilasters, flat lintel, architrave and mantle shelf.

Fine plaster work is also featured throughout the house, with the centre of each room's ceiling featuring a curvilinear floral rosette pattern. Such a medallion is found in the downstairs hall. The ceilings have been lowered to conserve energy, but almost all remain beneath the covering.

Though the building appears to be in excellent condition, the original fieldstone walls of the original one-story high, fieldstone building, located in the southeast corner of the building, have deteriorated to such an extent that these walls have buckled (probably due to the weight of the granite block construction of the second and third floors added at a later date) and by buckling have placed the second and third floors in jeopardy.

The Linwood Children's Center, which now occupies the building, specializing in teaching children with learning disabilities, has begun a campaign to raise the needed money for this rehabilitation project. Some \$250,000 is estimated to be needed for the project. Presently prisoners are being released, under Project Impact, to work on the project and a benefit at Martin's West February 22, 1980 is being planned by the Lion's Club to help raise money for the project.

Other than the southeast corner of the building, the later three story high, "L" shaped building wrapped around it is of solid construction, resting on a strong stone foundation.

When Linwood was taken over in 1955 by the Linwood Child Center, under the directorship of Miss Jeanne M. Simons, much work had to be done. A new roof had to be put on the building, the entire building rewired, and since there was initially no water, a new well had to be dug and new plumbing installed. In addition, central heating was also installed, replacing the open fireplaces and Franklin stoves which once supplied the only heat for the building.

In conclusion, the "L" shaped granite block structure is in excellent condition. The southeast corner of the building, however, is in a deteriorated state and their interiors held together in both the basement, first and second floors by an iron grid system with exterior steel girders holding the outside walls.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

O-193
E.C. Quad.
Dist. 2

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☐ PREHISTORIC	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ RELIGION
☐ 1400-1499	☒ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE
☐ 1600-1699	☒ ARCHITECTURE	☒ EDUCATION	☐ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
☐ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER
☒ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☐ INDUSTRY	☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)
		☐ INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES Circa 1840

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Linwood Children's Centre, once called simply Linwood, one of the most impressive homes in Howard County, is significant architecturally, historically and educationally to not only Howard County, and the State of Maryland, but the United States at large.

Architecturally, it is representative of how often American domestic architecture evolved from a simple single story, gabled roof stone dwelling unit with loft to a very handsome French Empire style mansion. Often several stages of development occurred before the finished product, of which the front facade of Linwood is such a fine example, presenting a unified and brilliant composition in scale and stylistic detail.

Initially only a modest, gabled roof, stone house was constructed on this site. Later, when Major George Washington Peters acquired the property for his daughter to attend the neighboring Patapsco Female Institute, the house was enlarged. At this period, the building might well have been a two story high, gabled roof stone house, constructed on a large scale and featuring an intersecting gable roof "L" plan wrapped around two sides of the original stone building. This addition created a large interior central hall plan which ran the depth of the building with entrances at each end and a very wide staircase running from first to third floors. The round tapered spindles of this staircase have been found to be representative of 1840 Howard County construction.

Later, in the 1880's, with the introduction of the French Empire style to America, Linwood was further enlarged and refined. During this period it is believed that the granite block second and third floors were added to the original fieldstone building, whose gable roof outline is still visible on the back elevation of the building. To this was added the fine mansard roof we see today with its graceful dormers featured on each elevation, all of which is further embellished by the addition of a central cupola.

Historically, Linwood also is of significance, written of extensively in Mrs. Celia Holland's book entitled, Ellicott City: Mill Town, U.S.A. Here Mrs. Holland relates that a Mr. Hare is supposed to have constructed the original stone house in the 1780's. Later

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

in the 1840's the property was acquired by Major George Washington Peters, previously mentioned. He is noted as the owner of the house on both the 1860 Martennet Map and the 1878 Hopkin's Atlas. He was notable as a member of the Washington and Lee families. His daughter Gabriella grew up to marry James MacKubin and build the fine mansion, Alpine. Mr. Irving Stone, when speaking of Robert E. Lee's visit to Baltimore, relates that he, Colonel Lee stopped by at Linwood to visit Major Peters.

Later still, the building came under the ownership of Judge Merrick, who spent his summers here, inviting his family and grandchildren to share in the enjoyment of this fine old home. One of his daughters, Mary Merrick, was instrumental in founding the Guild of the Christ Child.

Finally, today, it stands as a respected educational institution, serving to bring enlightenment to "special" children, many of whom are autistic. This has been accomplished under the direction of Ms. Jeanne Simons, who many years ago worked with Ms. Mary Merrick in the field in Washington, D.C., later to begin Linwood in Howard County, and discover it to have been the summer home of the Merrick family.

Historically, architecturally and educationally significant to Howard County and the State of Maryland, Linwood lies within the Ellicott City Study Area emanating from the National Register District but is presently outside the boundaries of the local Ellicott City Historic District.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Holland, Celia M., Ellicott City, Maryland: Mill Town, U.S.A., Tuxedo, 1970, p.p. 126-134.
Interview with Mrs. Jeanne Simons at Linwood Children's Center on January 9, 1980

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3.00 acres

Please see Attachment 1, Tax Map 25

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see Howard County Land Records, Liber 269 Folio 122

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE Maryland COUNTY Howard

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Office of Planning & Zoning-Comprehensive Planning Section

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

3450 Court House Drive

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory 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
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: MD	
COUNTY: Howard	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: LINWOOD
AND/OR HISTORIC: Church Road + Park

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Church Road + Park Avenue			
CITY OR TOWN: Elliott City			
STATE: MD	CODE	COUNTY: Howard	CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District ☐ Building ☒ Public ☐ Private ☒ Both ☐	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered ☐	Occupied ☒ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress ☐	Yes: ☒ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No: ☐
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☐ Educational ☒ Entertainment ☐	Government ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☐ Museum ☐	Park ☐ Private Residence ☐ Religious ☐ Scientific ☐	Transportation ☐ Other (Specify) ☐ Comments ☐

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:			
STREET AND NUMBER: Elliott City			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE: MD	CODE	STATE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Howard Co.			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Elliott City	STATE: MD	CODE	COUNTY:

ACREAGE APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:			
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local ☐			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE	ENTRY NUMBER
			DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent ☐	Good ☐	Fair ☒	Deteriorated ☐	Ruins ☐	Unexposed ☐
INTEGRITY <i>exterior</i>	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered ☐	Unaltered ☒		Moved ☐	Original Site ☒	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Linwood is a two and one-half storey gambrel Mansard roofed mass of dressed stone construction.

The facade is of five bay length. The recessed door with oversight is flanked by two elongated Victorian windows containing 6/9 pane sash. The five windows above are of 4/6 sash while the five dormers possess windows of 2/2 sash. The facade is further embellished by a centered Greek Revival porch with columns of the Corinthian order. The eaves are boxed with a modillion cornice of Victorian style and the corners of the building are accented by light colored sand (?) stone quoins. On the whole the structure appears to date circa 1860.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian ☐16th Century ☐18th Century ☐20th Century ☐15th Century ☐17th Century ☐19th Century ☒

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

Education ☐Political ☐Urban Planning ☐Prehistoric ☐Engineering ☐

Religion/Phi-

Other (Specify) ☐Historic ☐Industry ☐losophy ☐Agriculture ☐Invention ☐Science ☐Art ☐Landscape ☐Sculpture ☐Commerce ☐Architecture ☐

Social/Human-

Communications ☐Literature ☐itarian ☐Conservation ☐Military ☐Theater ☐Architecture ☐Music ☐Transportation ☐

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: <i>Rivins, JR</i>		
ORGANIZATION <i>MUT</i>	DATE <i>3/71</i>	
STREET AND NUMBER:		
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

Got it! : HD-193

PER 3/16/71

HO-193

What is this?

Do you have it

listed? Or is it

N.G.

Please do not inquire

as to needs we're

got enough to

foot with it here

now !!! (What?)

JP

3.15.71

Children's Center Seeks New Home

Ho CH Times 2, 25, 77

The Linwood's Children Center, a treatment center for emotionally disturbed children in Ellicott City is planning a new residential building, since fire regulations are forcing present dormitory facilities to close.

To build a new dormitory facility Linwood must raise funds, according to Nathan Miller, president of the board of directors, through public donations.

The new dormitory, which would cost \$60,000 might allow Linwood to expand community services and

treat more children. Linwood was established in 1955 as a non-profit, non-sectarian, residential day care treatment center for seriously disturbed young children.

Linwood, Mr. Miller said, has a world-wide reputation for the types of treatment offered.

Groups of individuals wishing to make a contribution to the Linwood building fund may send their donations to: Linwood Children's Center Building Fund, The Linwood's Children's Center, Ellicott City, 21043. All Contributions are tax deductible.



Building Must Go

Linwood, a school for emotionally disturbed children, needs public support in the range of \$60,000— to replace this old dormitory facility with a new building. Fire regulations are forcing the old building into obsolescence.



Attachment 3
HO-193
"Linwood"
Martennett Map of 1860





Attachment 2
HO-193
Linwood Children's Center
U.S. Geological Survey Map
Ellicott City, Maryland
Quadrangle



H0-193
~~H0-344~~

LINWOOD
(WEST)
MAR. 77

CLEORA BARNES THOMPSON
PLANNING CONSULTANT
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



HO ~~193~~

193 x

3344

Linwood

882 Aug 72