

**Addendum to  
Maryland Historical Trust  
State Historic Sites Survey Inventory Form  
CARR 1296**

1. **Name -** Historic Name - Dehoff/Ebaugh Farm  
Common Name - Oakmont Green

2. **Location -** 1296 Delmont  
Greenmount , MD  
Carroll County  
6th Congressional District

3. **Classification**

Category - buildings  
Ownership - private  
Public Acquisition - not applicable  
Status - occupied  
Accessible - restricted to exterior, owner not home

4. **Owner of Property**

Oakmont Limited Partnership  
22 West Padonia Road, Suite B-328  
Timonium , MD 21093  
(410) 561-4995

5. **Location of Legal Description**

Carroll County Tax Assessor  
Winchester Exchange Bldg. - Main Street  
Westminster , Maryland  
Block 33 / Lot 90

6. **Representation in Existing Historical Surveys**

Unchanged

## **7. Description**

Condition - Good  
Altered  
Original Site  
Present Use - private residence, golf course

### **Summary paragraph:**

The Dehoff/Ebaugh Farmstead has been extensively surveyed for MHT and the only notable changes are as follows:

The house has been restored and is currently a rental property. Since the MHT survey the outbuildings have been demolished and a 19 hole golf course installed on the property. New housing is being built in the cul- de- sac where the Dehoff/Ebaugh House is located.

### **Description**

see MHT Survey CARR-1296

### **Contributing Resources - 1**

## **8. Significance**

### **Summary paragraph:**

The Dehoff/Ebaugh House is a rural vernacular farmhouse with Federal period embellishments.

### **History:**

See MHT Survey CARR -1296

### **Evaluation:**

The property is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not eligible under Criterion A; no significant events historically or agriculturally have been determined to be associated with the property. The property is not eligible under Criterion B; persons significant in local history have not been determined to be associated with the property. The Dehoff family was associated with the project area from the eighteenth century and had been associated with the religious development of the Greenmount community, but they do not rise to level of significance required by the Register. The property

is not eligible under Criterion C for, although typical of a late nineteenth/early twentieth-century rural farmhouse with Victorian influences, it has lost its National Register elements of integrity.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References -

Dornbusch Charles H. And J.K. Heyl.

1965 *Pennsylvania German Barns*, Vol. 31 Pennsylvania Folklore Society.  
Allentown, Pa.

Getty, Joe.

1987 *Carroll's Heritage*, Essays on the Architecture of a Piedmont Maryland County. The County Commissioners of Carroll County and the Historical Society of County Co., Westminster, MD

Glassie, Henry.

1968 *Patterns in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States*.  
Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

Lake , Griffing and Stevenson

1877 *An Illustrated Atlas of Carroll County, Maryland*. Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Philadelphia.

Lee, Carol.

1982 *Legacy of the Land*. 250 Years of Agriculture in Carroll County Maryland. The Carroll County Commissioners. Westminster, Maryland.

Lord, Arthur.

1975 *Pre-Revolutionary Agriculture of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania*. Journal of the Lancaster County Historical Society Vol. 79, No. 1.

Martenet, Simon J.

1861 *Martenet's Map of Carroll County, Maryland* Simon J. Martenet, Baltimore

Noble, Allen G.

1984 *Wood, Brick and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscapes - Volumes One and Two*. Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press.

Pillsbury, Richard.

1977 *Patterns in the Folk and Vernacular House Forms of the Pennsylvania Cultural Region*. Pioneer America, Vol. 9.

Rand Mc Nally.  
1916            *Manchester, Election District No.6, Carroll Co., Md.*

Tracey, Dr. Arthur G.  
1937            Land Grants of Carroll County -- Some Things We Learn from Them.  
                  The Times, May 28th.

**10. Geographical Data -**

**Acreage:** 154.96

**Quadrangle name -** Manchester

**Quadrangle scale -** 1 to 24,000

**Verbal Boundary Description:**

The boundary of the property is coterminous with Carroll County Tax Map Block 33 / Lot 90, which encompasses 154.96 acres historically associated with the property.

**11. Form Prepared By:**

**E. Madeleine Scheerer/Assistant Architectural Historian  
Greiner, Inc.  
561 Cedar Lane  
Florence, New Jersey 08518  
609-499-3447**

**June, 1996**

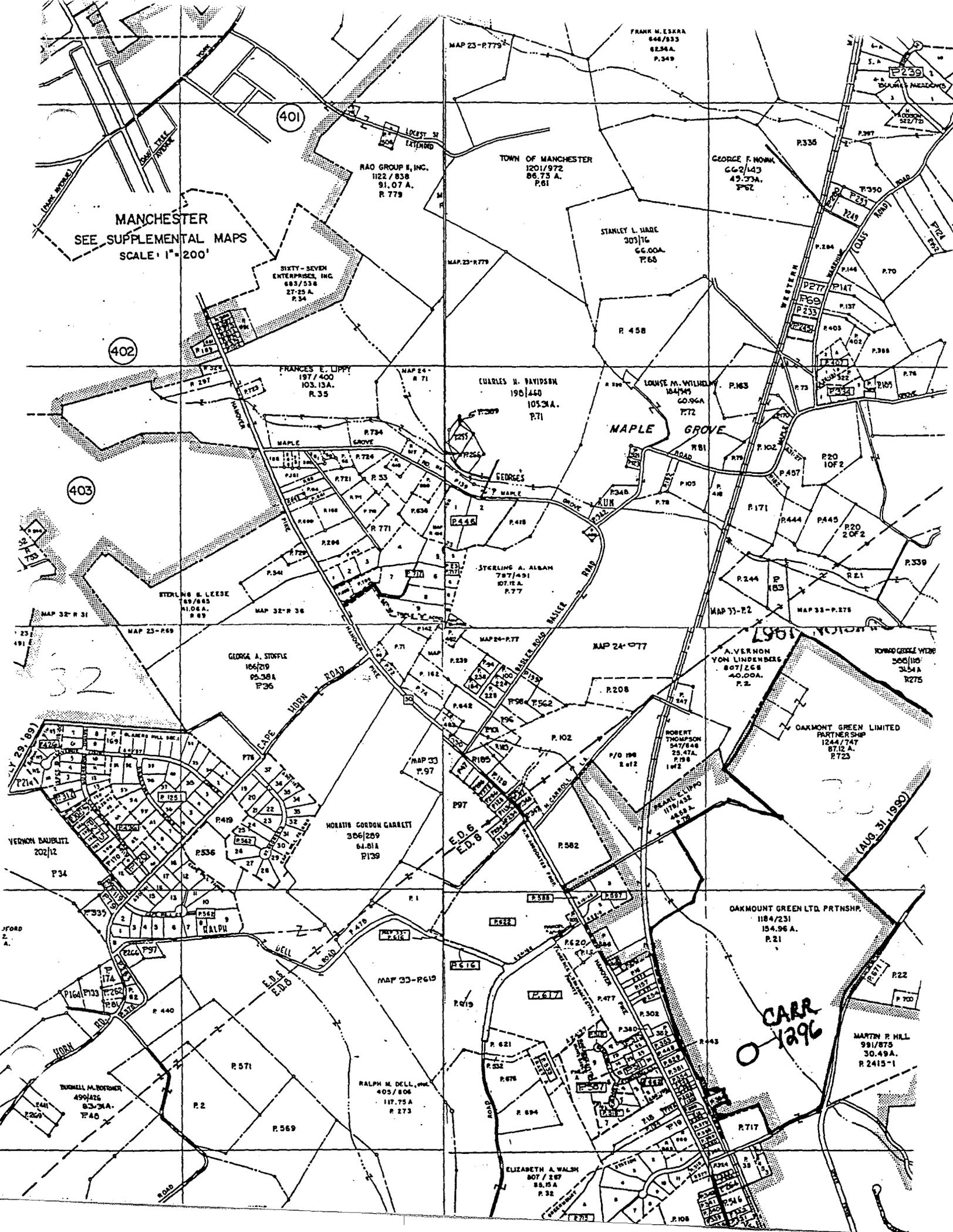
**Maryland Historic Preservation Plan Historic Contexts:**

*Geographic Organization:* Piedmont

*Chronological/Development Periods:*

*Historic Period Themes:* Architecture

*Resource Types:* Farmhouse



FRANK M. ESKRA  
648/833  
6234A  
P. 349

MAP 23-P-779

401

RAO GROUP II, INC.  
1122 / 838  
91.07 A.  
R. 779

TOWN OF MANCHESTER  
1201/972  
86.73 A.  
P. 61

GEORGE F. NOWN  
662/443  
49.73A.  
P. 62

MANCHESTER  
SEE SUPPLEMENTAL MAPS  
SCALE: 1" = 200'

SIXTY-SEVEN  
ENTERPRISES, INC.  
683/538  
27-25 A.  
P. 54

STANLEY L. HARE  
303/16  
66.00A.  
P. 68

MAP 23-P-779

402

FRANCES E. LIPPY  
197 / 400  
103.13A.  
R. 35

CHARLES H. DAVIDSON  
190/440  
105.31A.  
P. 71

LOUISE M. WILHELM  
104/195  
60.06A  
P. 72

MAPLE GROVE

403

STERLING E. LEESE  
69/883  
110.6A.  
P. 69

STERLING A. ALBAN  
787/491  
107.12A.  
P. 77

A. VERNON  
YON LINDENBERG  
807/268  
40.00A.  
P. 2

HOWARD GEORGE WEIR  
500/110  
31.54A  
P. 75

32

GEORGE A. STOFFLE  
186/219  
95.38A  
P. 36

MAP 24-P-777

OAKMONT GREEN LIMITED  
PARTNERSHIP  
1244/747  
87.12 A.  
P. 723

VERNON BAUBLITZ  
202/12  
P. 34

HORATIS GORDON GARRETT  
306/289  
64.61A  
P. 39

ROBERT THOMPSON  
547/848  
25.47A.  
P. 98

RODOLFO C. LIVING  
1179/432  
48.8 A.  
P. 76

OAKMONT GREEN LTD. PRTNERSHP.  
1184/231  
154.96 A.  
P. 21

CARR  
1296

MARTIN R. HILL  
991/875  
30.49A.  
P. 2415-1

BURDELL M. BOSTNER  
499/426  
83.31A.  
P. 40

RALPH M. DELL, INC.  
405 / 806  
117.75 A  
P. 73

ELIZABETH A. WALSH  
807 / 287  
84.15A  
P. 32

P. 108



1. CARR 1296
2. Carroll County
3. Madeline Scheerer
4. June 1996
5. Maryland SHPO
6. DeHoff / Ebaugh Farmstead  
1296 Belmont Green  
main - west elev.
7. 1/4



1. CARR 1296
2. Carroll County
3. Madeleine Scheerer
4. June 1996
5. Maryland SHPO
6. DeHoff / Ebaugh Farmstead  
1296 Delmont Green  
Main - North elev
7. 2/4



1. CA# 1296
2. Carroll County
3. Madeleine Scherer
4. June 1996
5. Maryland SHPO
6. DeHoff / Ebaugh Farmstead  
1296 Belmont Green  
main - east elev.
7. 3/4



1. CARR 1296
2. Carroll County
3. Madeline Scheerer
4. June 1996
5. Maryland SHO
6. DeHoff / Ebaugh Farmstead  
1296 Delmont Green  
main - south elev.

4/4/4



William Donald Schaefer  
Governor

Jacqueline H. Rogers  
Secretary, DHCD

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT  
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

CARR  
1296

Property/District Name: Dehoff / Ebaugh Farmstead Survey Number: 1296

Project: Hampstead Vicinity, Carroll County  
CENAB-OP-RW-50-0733-7 Oakmont Green Agency: Army Corps

Site visit by MHT Staff:  no  yes Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The twelve building farm complex represents two periods of construction. The first period, ca. 1910, is represented by the principal dwelling, tenant house, bank barn, spring house, and three frame dependencies. The second period of construction, ca. 1960 is represented by the modifications to earlier bldgs, the extension of earlier bldgs, and the construction of free standing candy block bldgs.

The farmstead does not retain its integrity of design, materials, workmanship or feeling from the early 20th, due to modifications from the 1960s and later. The property does not meet any of the Criteria for listing in the NR. per inventory form completed by R. Christopher Goodwin.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MI Farm #

Architectural Survey of the Planned Oakmont Green Development, Carroll Co.

Prepared by: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Elizabeth Hannold 3/22/91  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence:  yes  no  not applicable

Reviewer, NR program Date

*gmg*

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

I. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C.- A.D.900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (  prehistoric  historic )

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Structures

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Farmstead, Residence, Barn, Outbuilding

Known Design Source: N/A

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Dehoff/Ebaugh Farmstead

and/or common Oakmont Green

## 2. Location

street & number Greenmount Church Road N/A not for publication

city, town Hampstead N/A vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Carroll

## 3. Classification

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <span style="margin-left: 50px;"><input type="checkbox"/> museum</span>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <span style="margin-left: 50px;"><input type="checkbox"/> park</span>
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <span style="margin-left: 50px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence</span>
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <span style="margin-left: 50px;"><input type="checkbox"/> religious</span>
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <span style="margin-left: 50px;"><input type="checkbox"/> scientific</span>
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <span style="margin-left: 50px;"><input type="checkbox"/> transportation</span>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <span style="margin-left: 50px;"><input type="checkbox"/> other:</span>

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

name Oakmont Green Limited Partnership

street & number 22 West Padonia Road, Suite B-328 telephone no.: (301) 561-4995

city, town Timonium state and zip code Maryland 21093

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Courthouse liber 1184

street & number folio 231

city, town Westminster state Maryland

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date  federal  state  county  local

pository for survey records

city, town state

# 7. Description

Survey No. CARR-12963

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

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

See Attachment 7.1.1

# 8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1296

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

**Specific dates** 1905-1921 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

check: Applicable Criteria:  A  B  C  D  
and/or

N/A Applicable Exception:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Level of Significance:  national  state  local

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

See Attachment 8.1



### Summary

The twelve-building farm complex includes a two story brick principal dwelling, a two-story tenant house, a timber frame bank barn, a single story hay barn, a single story spring house, and six agricultural dependencies. The complex is accessible from Route 30 in Greenmount by way of an unpaved road; the building complex is oriented towards the southeast parallel to Greenmount's main street, Route 30.

The complex is surrounded by cultivated fields and pastures. The farmstead adopts a modified linear plan with buildings organized by use. Inspection of the property suggests that it was previously used as a dairy farm. The agricultural complex is unoccupied, with the exception of the tenant house.

Two periods of construction are documented on the site through differences in materials, construction methods, and ornamentation. The first period, ca. 1910, is represented by the principal dwelling, tenant house, bank barn, spring house, and three frame dependencies. Both masonry and frame structures were constructed during this period. Surviving buildings incorporate late victorian period, machine made finishes. Examples of these finishes include the principal entrance of the main house, the use of "German" or novelty siding used on the exterior of the tenant house, the oversized molded masonry blocks used in the construction of the spring house, and the double arch, louvered vents found on the bank barn.

A second period of construction, ca.1960, is represented the by modifications to earlier buildings, the extension existing structures through cinder block additions, and the construction of free standing cinder block buildings. Examples of the additions and modifications to the complex dating from this period include the construction of cinder block foundations under portions of the main house, construction of a cinder block foundation under the tenant house, extension of the bank barn through cinder block and steel post additions, the installation of corrugated metal siding, and the construction of cinder block storage buildings.

In addition the two major periods of construction, periodic improvements to individual structures also were undertaken. These improvements include the enclosure of the tenant house porch with interior door and window units, and the selective use of asbestos siding to sheath frame outbuildings.

The following descriptions of the buildings encompassed in the agricultural complex are keyed to the site sketch map. Each structure is represented in the accompanying photographic documentation.

#### Principal Dwelling (ca. 1910, ca.1960, ca.1990) [A]

The principal dwelling in the agricultural complex is a symmetrical three bay, two story, brick dwelling supported by a masonry foundation and terminating in a gable roof. Inspection of the building indicates a circa 1910 construction date; this date is supported by deed research. Modifications to the building, including the construction of a partial cinder block foundation and the renovation of the kitchen and bathrooms, was undertaken ca. 1960. The interior of the building was gutted by fire in 1990. This fire also destroyed the roof and the majority of the existing windows. Renovation of the building has been undertaken since the 1990 fire. This on-going work includes roof replacement, window replacement, and interior remodelling.

The dwelling is constructed in load bearing masonry. The exterior walls are seven course brick laid in lime mortar. The structure is supported by a random rubble, coursed ashlar and cinder block foundation. This foundation rises to a full story on the northwest elevation, due to the building's sloping site.

The eave line of the building's gable roof is marked by a simple board cornice incorporating gable returns. Brick interior-end chimneys punctuate the roof ridge on both gable-ends. Roof planes are sheathed in composition shingles.

The building's symmetrical fenestration pattern is established by three segmental arch openings found in the principal (southeast) elevation. These bay openings are elongated on the first story. Building windows are one-light-over-one-light aluminum sash supported by wooden sills. These replacement units are enframed by simple board surrounds. Portions of hinges, indicating that the window units originally included shutters or blinds, mark the bay openings.

The principal entrance to the building is housed in the central bay of the southeast elevation. This oversized bay includes a four-panel wooden door enframed by two-light over one-panel sidelights. A transom incorporating a central wooden panel flanked by single-lights is located above the door. The entry unit includes narrow fluted pilasters with simple stylized capitals. Open porches span the southeast and northwest elevations. These porches are supported by cinder block foundations. The southeast porch terminates in a hipped roof clad in standing seam metal, while the northwest porch rises to a shed roof. The southeast porch is supported by machine-turned posts; the northeast porch is supported by simple square posts. Both elements include balustrades incorporating crossed-member railings.

The first floor of the structure is divided into three chambers flanking a central entrance hall. This hall is the location of a straight stair that provides access to the second story level. The stair unit, incorporating machine turned balusters and railing, survives intact. Surviving interior features include door architraves with corner blocks. A proportional first floor sketch plan accompanies this documentation.

The basement level of the dwelling includes evidence suggesting that the existing dwelling utilized the foundation level of an earlier structure. Sections of simple beaded molding, an early, four-panel interior door, hewn posts, and a cooking fireplace survive. The fireplace, located on the northeast exterior wall, includes an early mantel of robust provincial design. Inspection of the mantel suggests that the element has been reinstalled in its current location.

#### Tenant House (ca.1910, ca.1960) [B]

A two-and-one-half story, single pile, frame tenant house is located northeast of the principal house. Inspection of the exterior of the building suggests a ca. 1910 construction date. Modifications to the buildings, including the addition of a cinder block foundation and the selective installation of aluminum frame windows, were made ca. 1960.

This asymmetrical building is supported by a cinder block foundation and rises to a gable roof clad in corrugated metal sheets. The eave line of the building is accented by a simple board cornice terminating in gable returns. The ridge line of the roof is punctuated by a brick chimney that rises in a straight stack ending in a corbelled cap. The exterior wall planes of the building are sheathed in horizontal "German" or novelty siding. The fenestration pattern of the structures is established by one-light-over-one-light sash units enframed by simple board surrounds. Several of the original wood frame sashes have been replaced by aluminum frame units. One-story shed additions are located on the southeast and northwest elevations. The southeast elevation appears to incorporate an earlier porch that has been enclosed with interior door and window units of varying design. The one-bay-by-one-bay northwest addition is centrally located on the wall plan and serves as the functional entrance to the structure. The interior of the building was not available for inspection.

Bank Barn (ca. 1910, ca. 1960) [C]

A timber-frame bank barn is located southwest of the principal dwelling. The design, materials, and construction of the structure suggests a ca. 1910 construction date. Cinder block, steel, and corrugated metal additions to the barn date ca. 1960.

The structure is in deteriorated condition. Structural failure of the floor joists supporting the mow floor was observed as was sill and down bracing frame members. The central roof ventilator has been removed allowing water penetration of the building. Portions of the exterior vertical sheathing is absent.

The barn is supported by a masonry foundation incorporating random rubble, brick, and cinder block. The building rises to a shed roof clad in standing seam metal sheets. The ridge line of the structures originally was accented by three symmetrically placed ventilators. The central unit does not survive. The design of the extant ventilators includes louvered panels supporting a pyramidal roof. Elongated bay openings, some of which are infilled with double louver panels set beneath round arches, are found on the north elevation. These north elevation louvers are similar in design to those found in the roof ventilators.

The spatial divisions of the barn follow the divisions characteristic of the bank barn form. The byre occupies the ground level of the structure and is accessible by way of the north elevation. This level of the building is divided into livestock stalls. The floor of the byre is poured concrete. The mow is accessible from the ground level of the north elevation. This level of the structure adopts a characteristic plan incorporating a central nave with flanking aisles.

Later additions to the core building include a single story cinder block hay shed and a single story storage building. The hay shed was appended to the north elevation of the barn, and is oriented perpendicular to the ridge line of the main structural block. This addition is supported by steel columns, and rises to a common rafter gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The storage building extends the east elevation of the barn. This addition incorporates a frame structure with gable front orientation. The frame structure is connected to the main barn by way of a rectangular, cinder block addition. This addition terminates in a shed roof clad in standing seam metal.

The shafts for two poured concrete silos are located at the west corner of the barn. These elements are circled by metal bands. The silos lack roofs.

Hay Barn (ca. 1910) [D]

A hay barn is located to the southeast of the bank barn. This frame building adopts an L-shaped ground plan composed of two sections. The core structure is a single level barn terminating in a gable roof sheathed in tar paper and sheet metal panels. The building is oriented along an east-west longitudinal axis. The east gable-end elevation of the building includes a monumental loading bay. The interior plan of the building includes a central nave flanked by side aisles. A single story, frame equipment shed is appended to the east elevation of the main barn. This structure is lower in scale than the core building, and terminates in a shed roof with an extended south roof plane. The north lateral elevation of the building includes open loading bays to allow for vehicular access.

Spring House (ca. 1910) [E]

A one-and-one-half story spring house is located northwest of the tenant house. The structure is a standing shell and lacks interior finishes. This symmetrical building is supported by a cinder block foundation; it rises to a gable roof clad in standing seam metal sheets. The eave lines of the structures are extended and include exaggerated gable returns. The body of the building is constructed in cinder block; building corners are accented by staggered unglazed block quoins. Unglazed molded masonry units also accent the building's structural bay openings. The gable ends of the building are sheathed in horizontal "German" or novelty siding similar to that used in the tenant house. All window sashes in the building have been removed. Simple board surrounds survive on the first level of the structure where window bays are marked by single block lintels. The upper story of the building is marked by a gable end window opening. This bay is enframed by a simple board casing incorporating a Tudor arch header.

The interior of the building is divided into two chambers; a larger processing area and a storage room. A spring flows through the structure parallel to the east exterior wall. The spring is controlled by a concrete channel.

Outbuildings (ca. 1910, ca. 1960) [F-L]

The remaining buildings included in the complex are single story support structures. These buildings are of simple design and lack stylistic ornamentation. The structural systems of these structures are exposed on their interiors; the majority adopt a single cell plan.

Shed F (ca. 1910) is a frame storage building supported by a rubble foundation and terminating in a shed roof clad in standing seam metal panels. The exterior of the five bay structure is clad in vertical boards.

Shed G (ca. 1960) is a single story cinder block building constructed in two stages. The three bay building adopts an L-configuration ground plan; the structure terminates in an intersecting gable roof. The gable ends of the building are clad in "German siding".

Garage H (ca. 1910, ca. 1960) is a single bay, frame garage supported by a rubble foundation and terminating in a gable roof clad in corrugated tin sheets. The exterior of the building is sheathed in board and batten siding.

Shed I (ca. 1910, ca. 1960) is a single story frame building supported by a concrete foundation and terminating in a gable roof. The building includes a gable front orientation. The exterior wall planes are sheathed in corrugated metal panels. This sheathing material is applied directly to original horizontal weatherboards. The interior of the structure has been divided into livestock stalls.

Shed J (ca. 1960) is a single story cinder block pumphouse. The structure is divided into two unconnected chambers. The building does not have a roof.

Garage K (ca. 1960) is a single story, single bay cinder block garage supported by a concrete slab foundation and terminating in a gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal panels. The gable ends of the building are clad in "German siding". The structure includes a gable front orientation. Lateral elevations incorporate three-light fixed sash windows enframed by simple board surrounds. Hinges from folding garage doors survive affixed to the casing marking the garage bay opening.

Shed L (ca. 1960) is a single story, single cinder block building terminating in a gable roof. The interior of the structure is finished in vertical fiberboard panelling. The structure appears to have been used last as an office.

## Significance

### Summary

The Dehoff/Ebaugh Farmstead encompasses twelve twentieth century buildings. Two periods of construction are documented on the site through materials, construction methods, design, and ornamentation. The first period, ca. 1910, is represented by the principal dwelling, tenant house, bank barn, spring house, and three frame outbuildings. This ca. 1910 construction date is supported by deed research for the property.

A second period of construction, ca. 1960, is represented by modifications to earlier buildings, the extension of existing structures through cinder block additions, and the construction of free standing cinder block buildings. Examples of the types of additions, modifications, and new construction undertaken during this period include the installation of a cinder block foundation under portions of the main house, the addition of a cinder block foundation under the tenant house, the extension of the bank barn through cinder block and steel post additions, the installation of corrugated metal siding, and the construction of cinder block outbuildings.

The complex was evaluated for those equalities of integrity and significance identified in the National Register Criteria (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The design and physical characteristics of the complex were analyzed for their potential local significance during the period 1870 - 1930 (Industrial/Urban Dominance) in the areas of agriculture and architecture. In addition, research was undertaken to identify possible associations with historical events or important persons significant on a local, state, or national level. A summary of the historical themes relevant to the evaluation of the Dehoff/Ebaugh Farmstead appears below.

### Site Specific History

Site-specific research was undertaken to establish the land tenure history of the property. Archival research revealed that the property containing the twelve-building farmstead originally was part of a 207 acre tract of land purchased by John Dehoff during the late eighteenth century. The Dehoff purchase included land from parcels known as "Shilling's Folly" and "Phillipsburg." Dehoff, a descendant of French Huguenots, had settled in the northeastern region of present-day Carroll County by the late eighteenth century.

The Dehoff family was locally significant in the nineteenth century religious development of the community of Greenmount. The family was associated with the Greenmount Evangelical Brethren Church by 1810, when John Dehoff constructed and donated a log building to house the congregation. In 1836, John Dehoff deeded his farm land to his son, Samuel (Carroll County Deeds 266:346). Samuel Dehoff continued his father's involvement in local religious affairs. In 1851, he negotiated the monthly services of a Brethren minister. Samuel Dehoff promoted a series of religious revivals that successfully attracted new members to the congregation. He also was among those responsible for the 1871 construction of a brick church in Greenmount.

Upon his death, Samuel Dehoff conveyed his land to his three grandsons, John Wesley Dehoff, Jacob Nelson Dehoff, and Samuel Donaldson Dehoff. The three heirs sold the property in 1883 to Josias Dehoff (Carroll County Deeds 59523). The Dehoff ownership is indicated on both the 1865 Martenet Map of Carroll County and the 1877 Lake Atlas of Carroll County.

Jacob N. Dehoff, Samuel's grandson, was a schoolteacher in the Carroll County public school system prior to serving as the station master for the Greenmount railroad station. In conjunction with the railroad station, Dehoff established a general store carrying "a full line of provisions, groceries, and general merchandise of every description to meet the needs of the people of Greenmount and the surrounding community" (*Democratic Advocate* 1910). The Dehoff store was credited with the largest volume of regional lumber and coal sales for the year 1910. Jacob Dehoff was elected Democratic County Commissioner from 1900 to 1906. He also served as a director of the Manchester Bank from 1899 to 1927.

Josias Dehoff conveyed his farm property to W.H. Menchy in 1896 (Carroll County Deeds 82:231). Menchy, in turn, sold the land to David Ebaugh in 1905 (Carroll County Deeds 101:285). At the time of the Ebaugh transfer, the property consisted of 158 acres; the purchase price was \$9,000.00. The property remained in the Ebaugh family until 1921. In that year, Isabel Ebaugh, the widow of David Ebaugh, sold the 158 acre property for \$21,000.00 to William Frederick (Carroll County Deeds 138:177). The substantial increase in value from 1905 to 1921 suggests that major improvements were made to the property during that period. The property has had a succession of owners during the twentieth century.

Although the Dehoff family was locally significant in the nineteenth century religious development of Greenmount, the extant farm complex does not date from their period of association with the farm. In addition, historical research does not indicate that specific historical events or important personages were associated with the farm during the twentieth century.

### Architecture

During the early settlement period of Carroll County, architectural forms derived from two major cultural influences: English Folk Housing and German Folk Housing. English folk housing traditions introduced to the county by Tidewater settlers initially were more influential on the architectural development of the region. The Pennsylvania-German architectural tradition soon became a dominant design influence in the county, accompanying the influx of settlers of German stock.

Carroll County's early land use patterns focused on the development of small family farmsteads, as opposed to plantations. This pattern was influenced by the topography of the area, and by the absence of transportation. Farmhouses and buildings demonstrated this development through their architectural forms. Simple, utilitarian log and stone buildings with an emphasis on function rather than ornamentation typify the Carroll County farmstead.

By the early nineteenth century, a farmhouse typical of Carroll County had emerged. While heavily influenced by the continental form, the Carroll County farmhouse also contained English precedents. The house type has an L-shaped floor plan, symmetrical main facade, two-story or two and one-half story height, and gable roof. The structures were often three to four bays in width, and had stone-and-log construction.

Late nineteenth century examples of the Carroll County farmhouse expanded the form to include a five bay facade, greater emphasis on symmetry, and a central passage floor plan. Advances in construction technology and building materials contributed to these changes. Milled lumber was less expensive and more widely available; balloon framing made possible greater flexibility in scale and massing. The railroad introduced a wider selection of building materials and architectural ornamentation. Architectural designs available through pattern books and mail order catalogues of prefabricated architectural components

resulted in greater uniformity in design as well as design references to "high style" forms. The result of these influences was a middle class farmhouse design easily acquired by the average moderately successful Carroll County farmer (Getty 1987).

The principal dwelling of the Dehoff/Ebaugh Farmstead originally incorporated many of the design elements characteristic of late nineteenth century Carroll County farmhouse. These elements include a symmetrical form, a modified central hall plan, and the use of prefabricated architectural components such as balustrades and entrance ornamentation. In addition, the influence of Pennsylvania German forms and the use of prefabricated ornamentation also can be seen in the original design and ornamentation of the bank barn. This bank barn form is common in Carroll County (Getty 1987).

However, the original Dehoff/Ebaugh Farmstead buildings have been modified since their early twentieth century construction. Fire gutted the principal dwelling in 1990. The roof and windows also were destroyed at this time. The bank barn is in deteriorated condition and has been modified through the addition of cinder block foundations and extensions constructed ca. 1960. The shell of the spring house survives. All windows and interior finishes, including flooring, have been removed. The remaining buildings constructed ca. 1910 have been modified. The Dehoff/Ebaugh Farmstead does not retain its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, materials, or feeling from the early twentieth century.

### Agriculture

Agriculture has been the most important part of Carroll County's economy from early settlement to the present. In the eighteenth century, settlers to the northern section of the county immigrated from Pennsylvania and Germany and cultivated small family farms in wheat and corn. In contrast, farmers from the eastern shore produced tobacco in the southern half of the county.

What began as subsistence farming during the Early Settlement Period (1700-1770) quickly developed into commercial farming to supply the grain demands of foreign markets. Tobacco markets also remained open. Throughout the Rural Agrarian Intensification Period (1750-1837), this duality in agricultural practices divided the county.

Westward expansion and improved transportation brought changes in agricultural practices to the northern districts during the period of Agricultural and Industrial Specialization (1837-1900). Farmers experimented with new crops to supply growing Baltimore markets. Agricultural societies developed, encouraging improved farming practices such as crop rotation and fertilization. Wheat and tobacco crops declined, as vegetables and dairy products received more attention. During the early years of the twentieth century, mechanization increased and agricultural production centered on dairy, vegetables, and poultry.

Shifts in agricultural specialization and advancements in technology were reflected in the design of individual farm buildings and the overall plan of farm complexes. During the twentieth century, the mechanization of farm machinery had a dramatic effect upon individual farm yield, the amount of resident labor required, and the design of farmsteads. Vehicular access and maneuverability became a factor in the design of farmyards, barns, and agricultural outbuildings. Stalls for draft animals were replaced by garage bays. Open equipment shed were added for machinery storage and repair. Prefabricated building materials and farm implements replaced the need for an on-site forge.

Advancements in the processing and transportation of food stuffs were similarly reflected through building design. Spring Houses and ice houses were made obsolete by pasteurization, refrigeration, and sanitation requirements.

The Dehoff/Ebaugh Farmstead reflects several of these twentieth century design trends. The Spring House, constructed ca. 1910, was abandon and survives as a standing shell. Alterations to the bank barn, ca. 1960, provided vehicular access to the byre. The cinder block addition to the bank barn, constructed ca. 1960, allowed for hay unloading and storage through both lateral elevations. Several of the earlier frame out buildings also were altered to accommodate vehicles and provide clearance for machinery.

The original Dehoff/Ebaugh Farmstead buildings have been modified since their early twentieth century construction. Fire gutted the principal dwelling in 1990. The roof and windows also were destroyed at this time. The bank barn is in deteriorated condition and has been modified through the addition of cinder block foundations and extensions constructed ca. 1960. The shell of the spring house survives. All windows and interior finishes, including flooring, have been removed. The remaining buildings constructed ca. 1910 have been modified.

The Dehoff/Ebaugh Farmstead does not retain its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, materials, or feeling from the early twentieth century. Modifications to the original buildings and the addition of new structures to the complex, ca. 1960, reflect the functional requirements of a mid-twentieth century farm through their design, construction, and use of materials. These later modifications and additions to the complex have been completed within the last fifty years.

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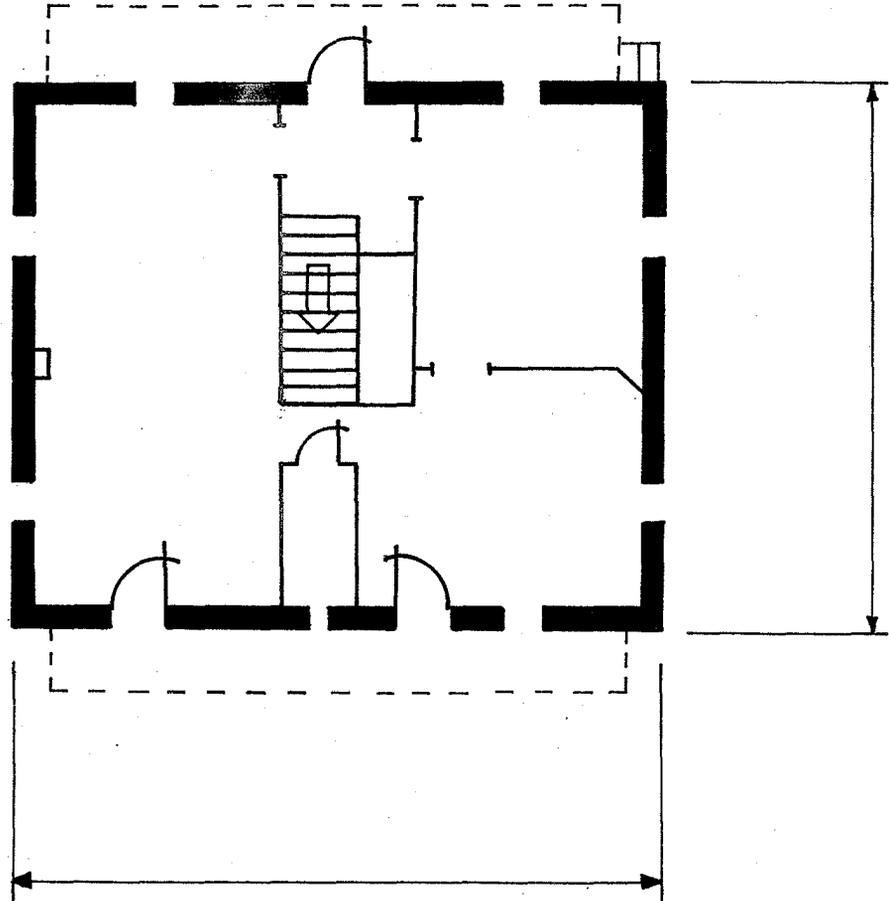
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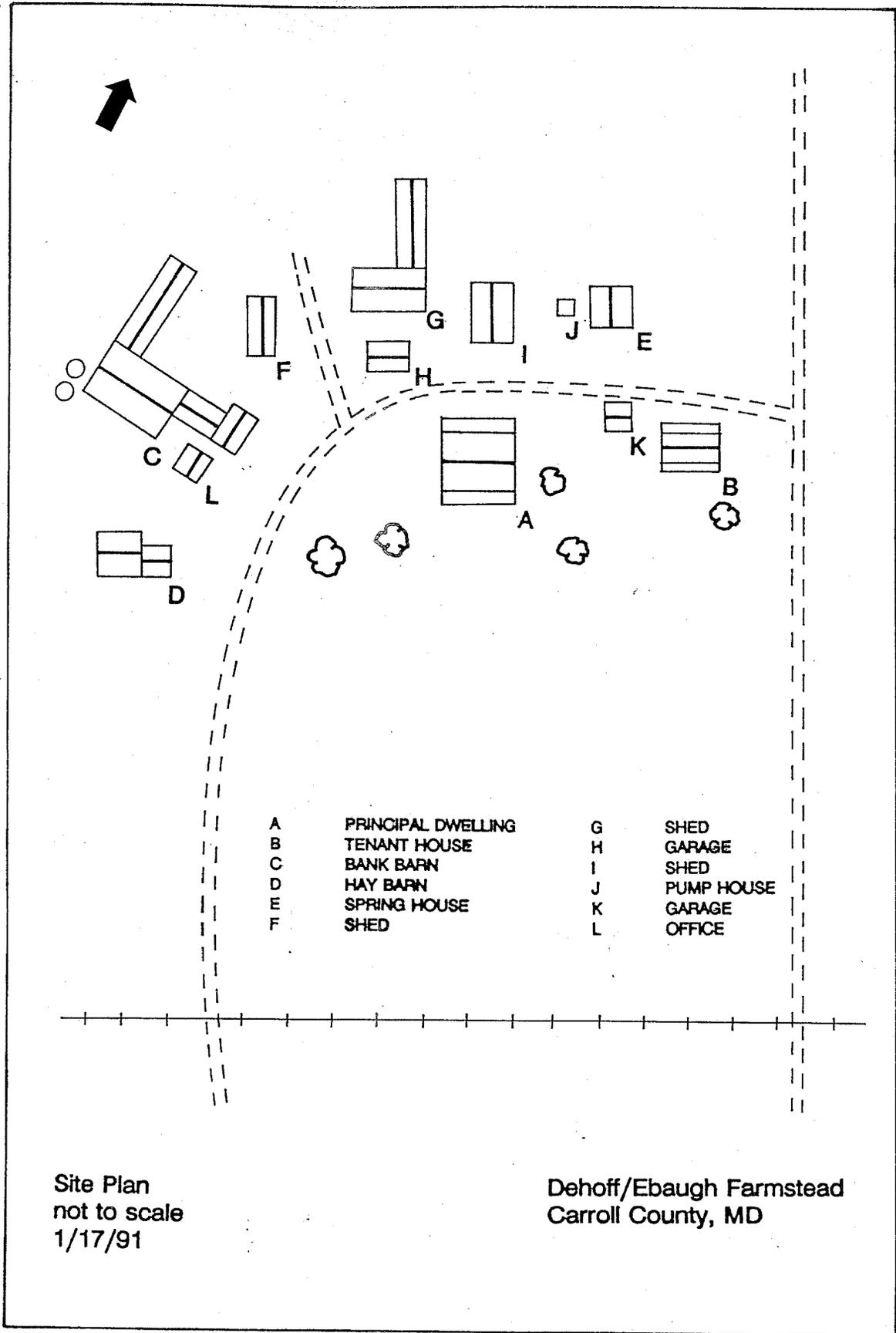
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First Floor Plan  
not to scale  
1/17/91

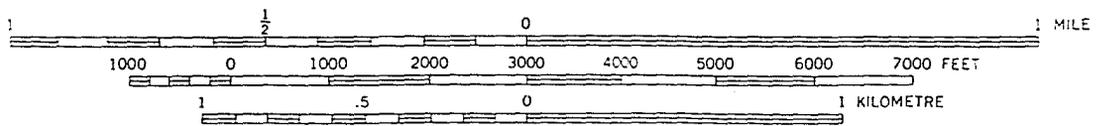
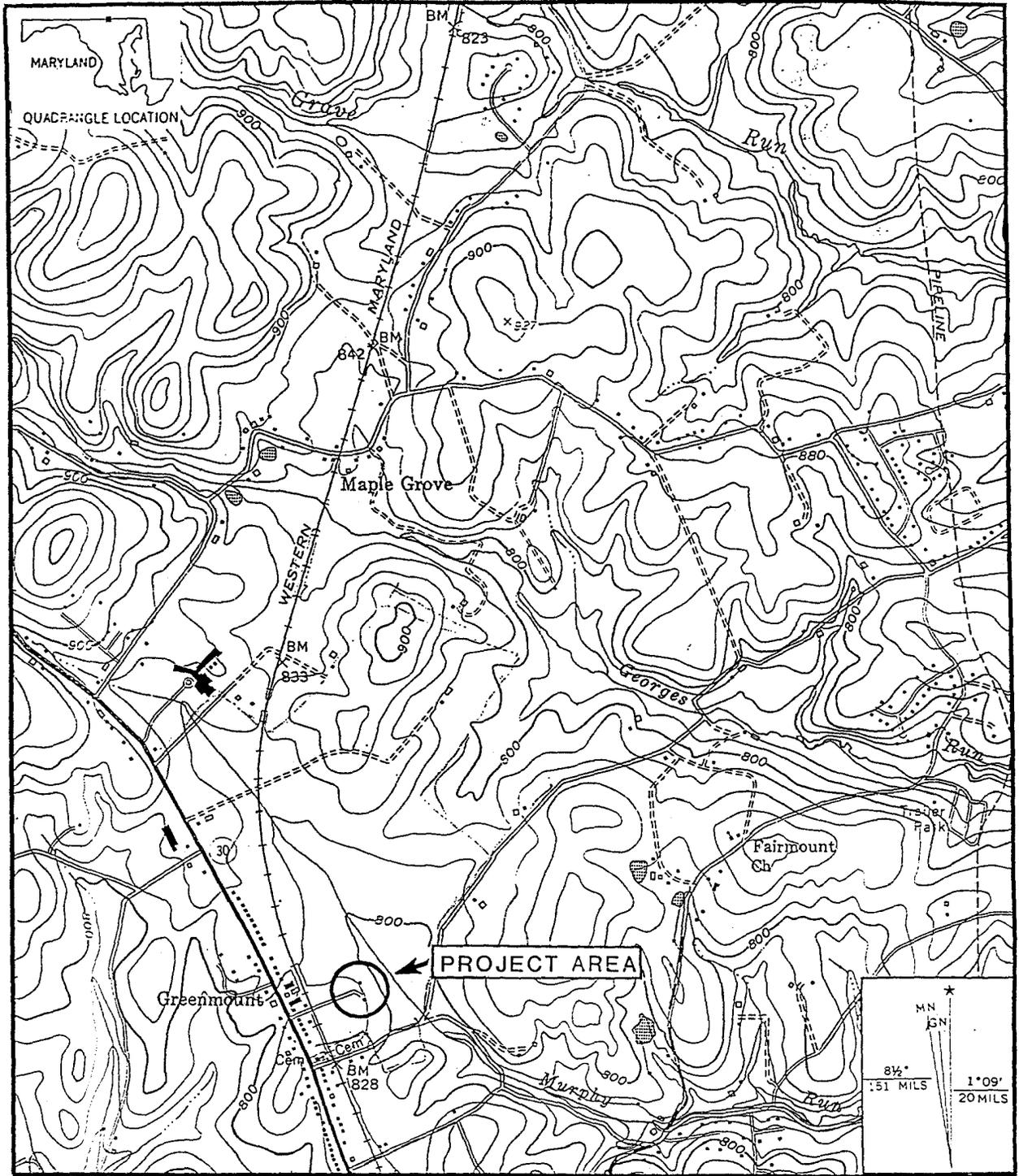
Principal Dwelling  
Dehoff/Ebaugh Farmstead  
Carroll County, MD



Site Plan  
not to scale  
1/17/91

Dehoff/Ebaugh Farmstead  
Carroll County, MD

LINER 3020



\*see vertical file for additional photographs.



DEHOFF/EBAUGH FARMSTEAD

CARROLL COUNTY, MD

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VIEW SOUTHEAST LOOKING AT THE TENANT HOUSE GARAGE (K),

SPRINGHOUSE (E), AND PRINCIPAL DWELLING

4 OF 28



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VIEW NORTHWEST OF PRINCIPAL DWELLING (A)

PHOTO 7 OF 28

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VIEW SOUTH OF PRINCIPAL DWELLING (A)

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VIEW SOUTHWEST OF TENANT HOUSE (B) AND GARAGE (K)

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VIEW NORTH OF GARAGE (K) AND TENANT HOUSE (B)

PHOTO 10 OF 28



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VIEW SOUTHWEST LOOKING AT SHED (F). PRINCIPAL DWELLING (A),  
AND BANK BARN (C)

5 OF 28



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VIEW SOUTH OF BANK BARN (C)

PHOTO 14 OF 28