

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

Property/District Name: Miles Long House Survey Number: CARR-1372

Project: Westminster Bypass (MD 140) Agency: SHA

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

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

Criteria: x A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G \_\_\_ None

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

This property was determined eligible for the NR by MHT letter dated 4/27/1994.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Review and Compliance Files

Prepared by: Rita Suffness, Cultural Resources Group Leader, SHA, June 1993

Beth Hannold \_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: X yes \_\_\_ no \_\_\_ not applicable  
Bzk \_\_\_\_\_ 5/23/97  
Reviewer, NR program Date

*mg*

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. 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)

II. 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 Adaptation

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: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic/Single dwelling; Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility/barn

Known Design Source: \_\_\_\_\_

Miles Long House  
Tannery, Westminster  
Carroll County

CARR-1372

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

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

Chronological/Development Period:  
Agricultural-Industrial Transition 1815-1870 A.D.  
Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870-1930 A.D.

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:  
Agriculture  
Architecture

Resource Type:  
Category: Buildings

Environment: Rural

Function & Use:  
Domestic/Single dwelling/residence

Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility/barn

Known Design Source: None

**Maryland Historical Trust  
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic Miles Long House

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number 143 N. Gorsuch Road \_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Westminster \_\_\_ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Carroll

**3. Classification**

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

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

name Lewis Hood

street & number 143 N. Gorsuch Road telephone no.:

city, town Westminster state and zip code Maryland

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. liber

street & number folio

city, town state

**6. Representation in Existing** Historical Surveys

title

ate \_\_\_ federal \_\_\_ state \_\_\_ county \_\_\_ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

# 7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1372

**Condition**

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

**Check one**

unaltered  
 altered

**Check one**

original site  
 moved      date of move \_\_\_\_\_

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

SEE CONTINUATION 7.1

# 8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1372

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/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** ca. 1800-1930 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria:  A  B  C  D  
and/or  
Applicable Exception:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Level of Significance:  national  state  local

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

SEE CONTINUATION 8.1



Miles Long House  
Continuation Sheet 7.1

Description

This farmstead is located on a portion of a land grant known as Sarah's Pleasure, which was purchased by Sarah Hays in 1792, and possibly re-surveyed as Sarah's Purchase for Peter Long in 1797, plus portions of Rochester, Lovell's Prospect, Long Branch and Vineyard. The four extant buildings are a modest, vinyl sided frame dwelling, built sometime after 1868 by Miles Long, according to a descendent, John Long, a ruinous log domestic outbuilding, a bank barn, possibly dating to the early nineteenth century, and a twentieth century corncrib.

The barn dates to one of the earliest occupations of the site by the Long family, and may be related to a dwelling built by a Long descendent approximately 75 yards southeast of the present structure. This structure, possibly the second on the property, is no longer extant. The existing house replaced this original log dwelling, which in turn had been built to supplement the one other log building on the parcel (possible dating to the eighteenth century) which, also no longer extant, was located near the spring adjacent to the new dwelling of the present owner, Mr. Hood. The existing frame structure is probably the fourth dwelling on the site, as there was also a sandstone dwelling located south of the existing structure near the river. It has been clad with vinyl siding, and has had some unfortunate alterations in the form of narrow slit windows on the east side of the ell, enclosure of porch and covering of fenestration on the rear (on north) elevation, and replacement of porch posts with wrought iron. The principal, or south facing elevation of the dwelling, which parallels the standing seam, gable roof, is composed of four bays, with dual entrances, a round headed window is located in the cross gable which is centered over the replacement doors. A two-tiered drying porch in the rear, on north elevation, has been partially enclosed. A very small ruinous log structure, located north of the dwelling, could not be inspected, and remains unidentified as to specific use.

The most significant structure on the site is a probable early nineteenth century bank barn with log framing, which may date to the second domestic dwelling site to be established on the property by Conrad Long (the second).

This barn is built of morticed, tenoned and pegged chestnut logs, on a stone foundation, with rafters overlapped and pegged at the apex of the gable roof. It is clad with vertical boards. In its current configuration it is a large, five crib bank barn most recently used for horses, oriented in an east-west direction, with an unsupported forebay extending south toward an enclosed paddock, and the upper level on the north side accessed by means of an artificially created bank. According to a direct descendent of the original Long family which owned the property and family historian, John Long, the original barn was the easternmost section of the present structure and may have been a

7.2 Description Con't

single or double crib structure. It was constructed on level ground, and was not used for grain or hay storage initially, as it was the custom at the time it was constructed to store hay in the fields. According to family tradition, Conrad Long (the second) born 1786, may have extended the barn to the west with the addition of three or four additional bays. He may have also been responsible for raising the level of the earth on the north side to create easy access to the second level, as well as building the forebay on the south side. The three internal mows were either constructed at this time, or an original one supplemented by two others. At some point they were altered by having center sections of logs above waist level removed for easier storage of the hay. The chestnut logs are both V-notched and saddle notched. The etching of "C.L., 1814" and "J.P., 1819" in the stone foundation of the south aide may refer to Conrad Long the elder, born 1750, or, more likely, his son. A family descendent, John Long, believes that "J.P." refers to the brother-in-law of Conrad's brother Ludwick, John Plowman. Ludwick (or Ludwig) married Ellen Plowman in 1816. He may have inherited the property from Henry Long but evidently never lived there, according to family tradition.

Henry Long is noted on the 1837 Tax List as owning "Addition to Lovealls Prospect", with 125 acres valued at \$20.00. Christian Long probably owned a contiguous property, unnamed in the assessment, which was valued at \$300.00 for 120 acres. Christian, Henry Ludwick and Conrad (the second) were all sons of Conrad Long. In the same assessment, ("Alphabetical List of Assessed Persons-Bonds of County Officials"), Christian is noted as having an estate worth \$1,405 (p. 86) and Luderick \$1,166 (p. 43).

8.1 Continuation Sheet  
Miles Long House

Significance

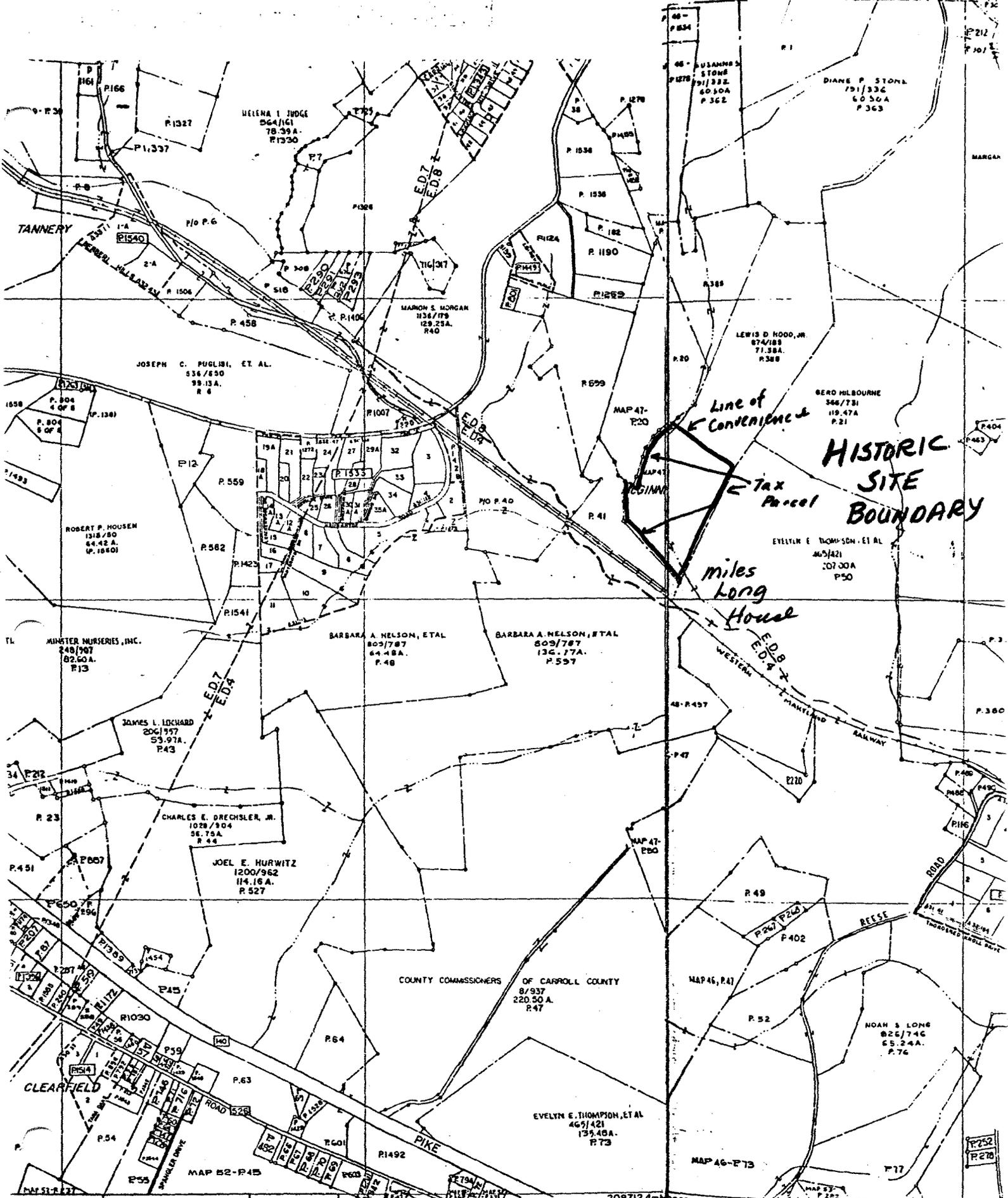
This site is significant as the location of one of the earliest Long farmsteads within Carrollton Valley in the vicinity of the Tannery Village. It has one agricultural outbuilding extant from the early nineteenth century occupation--the bank barn which illustrates, in its modification by Conrad Long (the second), the evolution of farm practices of the time. In addition to the remnants of two dwelling sites which pre-date the current house, it was also the location of the McGinnis Distillery Company, which was built south of the dwelling near the north bank of the Patapsco River in the early 1900's, and which was closed during Prohibition.

Thus this site is extremely rich in its associations with the agrarian history of Carrollton Valley, as it was one of the earliest dwelling sites of the Long family, whose presence for almost two hundred years have contributed to the history of the valley, and whose residences and farmsteads, although abandoned or passed from family ownership, line both the north and south sides of the Patapsco River. By the 1930's the descendants owned seven farms.

The site is also associated with the industrial history of the Tannery area of Carrollton Valley, which, because of its abundant access to water and railroad access after the Baltimore, Carroll and Frederick Railroad began building the line that later became the Western Maryland Railroad in 1852, enjoyed ample access to the insatiable Baltimore markets. The area is even designated "McGinnis" on current tax maps. Of the extant buildings, including a deteriorated log domestic outbuilding, a twentieth century corncrib, and a probable late nineteenth dwelling, much altered and lacking integrity, only the barn, constructed of hewn chestnut logs, is particularly significant. Although once widely represented within Carroll County, barns with hewn log framing which are intact from the early nineteenth century, are a rarity, given the depredations of time, danger from lightening storms, etc. Even as early as the 1798 the fragility of these agricultural buildings were recognized, for the assessor of real estate for District 3 (of what would become Carroll County) describes the 218 barns, most of which were made of logs, as being "poor" or worse.

CARR-1372

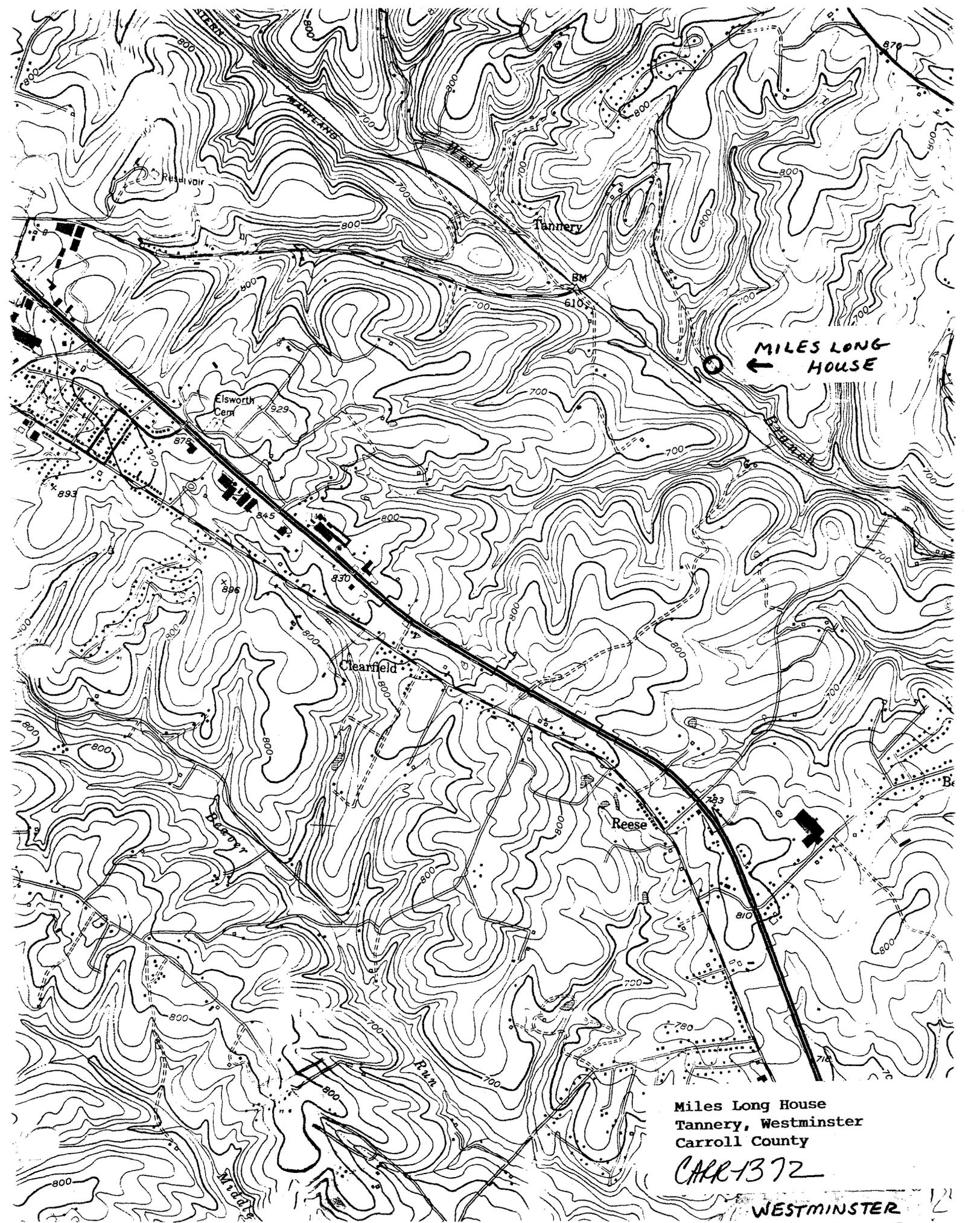
212370 Om N  
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Y LINE  
 SON BOUNDARY  
 ING OWNERSHIP

SCALE IN FEET # 416 # 47

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 405512 Om E



MILES LONG HOUSE  
←

Miles Long House  
Tannery, Westminister  
Carroll County

CARR-1372

WESTMINSTER  
QUADRANGLE



CARR-1372

3/93





CARR-1372

MAR 1993



MAR 1993





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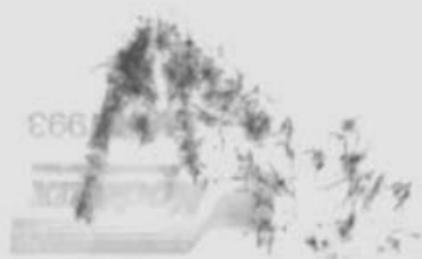
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CARR-1372



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MAY 1993

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



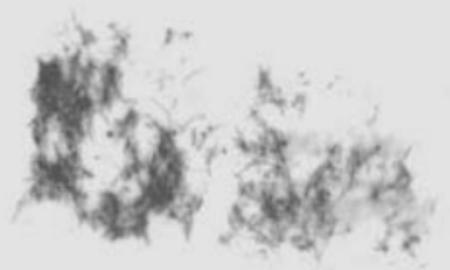
MAY 1993

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



CARR-1372

5/93



MAY 1993

POSTNET  
MAIL SERVICE



CARR-1372



MAY 1993

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF  
MOUNTAIN BIODIVERSITY