NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Slagle-Byers House (CARR-821)

other names

2. Location

street & number 1624 Littlestown Pike ☐ not for publication

city or town Westminster ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Carroll code 013 zip code 21158-3016

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 5-7-07

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:
- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

Slagle-Byers House (CARR-821)
Name of Property

Carroll County, Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK
roof METAL
other WOOD

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Description Summary:

The Slagle-Byers House is located at 1624 Littlestown Pike, approximately 3 miles north of Westminster, in central Carroll County, Maryland. The house, facing east toward the road, is a two-story, gable roof Flemish bond brick structure with a two-story ell. In addition to the house, the complex includes a frame summer kitchen, frame smokehouse, and a series of interconnected frame sheds.

General Description:

The house is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay Flemish bond brick structure that faces east toward the road. It has a gable roof with a north-south ridge, standing-seam metal, and an interior brick chimney on each gable end. There is a two-story, two-bay by one-bay ell attached to the west. It has a gable roof with an east-west ridge, and standing-seam metal. The east elevation has a center door with six panels that have sunken fields and ovolo panel moulds. The jambs have three panels each which are sunk and flat and have what appear to be ovolo and cavetto panel moulds, but they are heavily painted. The rails and stiles are mortised and tenoned and pinned. The transom bar has a cavetto and fillet below a Greek ovolo, with a narrow fascia and two Greek ovolos above that. This is also heavily painted and hard to read. The transom is glazed in a sunburst pattern and there is one panel on each jamb and two on the soffit. The door has a pedimented surround with plain pilasters set on blocks, an ogee above a cavetto, then a quirked ovolo and cavetto. There are two two-over-two double-hung sash on either side of the doorway. They have a bull nose frame, a wood sill, a splayed brick jack arch, and shutter hinges. The sills have been dropped about four courses and bricks have Roman numerals cut on them to designate where the shutters go. Roman numeral I is in the south bay, then Roman numeral II, the door, Roman numeral III, and Roman numeral IIII, in order running to the north. The north and south bays have windows in the basement, and the brick above these openings has been rebuilt. There are patches in the wall at the window lintel level and below the second-story sill indicating a five-bay porch was attached here once. There are also patches on each side of the doorway that are several courses lower, where a one-bay porch once was. The second story has five two-over-two sash with wood sills and splayed brick jack arches. The window frames have a small bull nose, not the large one of the first-story sash. There is a wood box cornice with returns.

The south elevation of the main block has five-to-one common bond brick. The first story has a two-over-two sash in the east bay with brick patched below the sill indicating this opening was once a door. It has a splayed brick jack arch and a large bull nose frame. The second story has a two-over-two sash in the east bay that matches the east elevation second-story sash. There is a

window opening in the gable end, east of center. The west elevation of the main block has a cellar bulkhead of concrete with a beaded-board door that covers an original opening. The first story has a bricked-in door opening to the north that is mostly hidden by the enclosed porch on the ell. There is also a nine-over-six sash with a small bull nose, a wood sill, and a splayed brick jack arch. This window is centered between the south-center and south bays. The second story has a six-over-six sash above the first story, with the same details as the first story sash. There is a wood box cornice with reveals.

The south elevation of the ell has a two-story brick pantry to the west that has been repointed and has a four-over-four sash on both the first and second stories. This sash has a beaded-interior-edge frame, a splayed brick jack arch, and a wood sill. To the east of the pantry is an enclosed two-story porch. The first story has beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards with a modern six-light sash, a modern fifteen-light door, and a modern bow window. The second story has German siding and a one-over-one sash. There is a wood box cornice. The west elevation of the ell is mostly seven-to-one common bond. The summer kitchen is attached to the ell and covers half of it. The porch roof on the summer kitchen cuts through the first-story window. This window is a six-over-six sash with a beaded frame and wood sill, and the brickwork below the sill is patched, indicating there was once a door here. Where the brick wall of the ell is covered, penciling survives. The second story of the ell has a six-over-six sash like the first story, set just south of center, and it has a splayed brick jack arch. The gable end has a six-over-three sash with a small bull nose on the frame. There is an interior brick chimney on the gable end. The north elevation of the main block and the ell are in the same plane. They are constructed of five-to-one common bond and there is a clear break at the second-story of the ell indicating that it was added. This addition has seven-to-one common bond. The first story has two nine-over-six sash with small bull nose frames, wood sills, and splayed brick jack arches. The ell has a six-over-six sash with a jack arch that was raised three courses and a wood sill that was dropped about three courses. The sash has a beaded-interior-edge frame. The second story of the main block has two six-over-six sash like the first story. The second story of the ell has a six-over-six sash like the first story of the ell, but the opening has not been altered. The gable end of the main block has two four-light sashes.

The house has a center-passage, single-pile plan with one room in the ell. The passage has 2-inch-wide oak flooring that runs east-west. The baseboard has a bead on the top edge and there is the ghost of chair rail on the north, east of the door. The south wall has built-in bookshelves. The passage partition walls are frame. The architrave has a cavetto and bead backband, a broken field with an ogee at the break, and a raised bead on the inner edge. There is a dog leg stair on the north wall that ascends to a landing at the west end. It has oak treads, rectangular balusters, and a ¾ round handrail that is mortised and tenoned and pinned to a square newel post. The open-stringer stair has a bead at the bottom of the stringer, reeding in the center, and the ghost of

a backband or moulding applied above the reeding. There is no evidence that there were stair brackets here. There are six vertical panels below the stringer. They are sunk and flat, with steep ogee-and-bead panel moulds, and are hand-planed on the face and sash-sawn on the back side. There is a door to the cellar beneath the stairs. The architrave here has a typical backband but no break and a small bead that is not raised on the inner edge. The door has four panels with sunken fields and ovolo-and-cavetto moulds. There is a cast-iron Suffolk latch and the ghost of a wrought-iron Suffolk latch with a tear drop cusp. The rear door in the passage has typical panels and is mortised and tenoned and pinned. There is a cast-iron rim lock with a porcelain knob and the ghost of an earlier, larger lock. The door has cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and loose joints. The front door is modern and the interior doors are missing. The wall along the stairs has half-paneling that has sunk, flat wood panels that are not hand-planed, and ogee panel moulds. The rail shelf on top of this panel is set higher than the handrail level of the stairs.

The south room flooring matches the passage and the baseboard has an ovolo, cavetto, and bevel on top. There is the ghost of chair rail in this room and the architrave has a cavetto-and-bead backband, a broken field with two beads at the break, and a raised bead on the inner edge. The windows have splayed jambs on the east elevation only with straight jambs on the south and west. The splayed jambs are paneled, with one panel each on the soffit and jambs. The panels are sunk and flat, with a small bead, and with a second panel set inside the first which is also sunk and flat and has a small bead. There are plain boards patched in at the bottom of these paneled jambs and patches on the bottom of the architrave indicating that the sill was lowered. The sash has parting beads, check rail, and is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and at the center muntin. The moulding below the sill has a bevel and bead, with a large bead at the bottom. The trim beneath the sill matches the architrave but does not have the cavetto and has three small fillets run on the sill, then a field and a bead. The west sash has no parting bead or check rail. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned with two pegs in the top corners. There are ovolo muntins and 8-inch by 10-inch lights. There is a vertical patch line in the plaster on the west wall, north of the window, and this seems to line up with the break in the exterior. However, there is no corresponding break in the baseboard. The fireplace on the south elevation has been rebuilt. The wood mantel has symmetrical pilaster strips with a steep quirked ogee and bead on the inside and two lancet mouldings near the center. There is gouge work between the lancets consisting of fluting between flowers. The frieze has one panel that is sunk and flat, with a steep ogee-and-bead mould and a bead backband. The bed mould has reeds at the bottom with a Greek cavetto-and-bead above, and three lancets at the top. The mantel shelf edge has a lancet in the center with a bead on top and bottom. The pilasters are topped by a faux book set on its side, and this supports the frieze above. These faux books have a curved spine with grooves on it to imitate the sewn binding. There is a recess on the sides of each book, which would correspond to the top and bottom of the book, where the pages are.

The north room flooring matches the passage, the baseboard matches the south room, and there is the ghost of chair rail. The door architrave has a cavetto and bead backband with a small bead on the inner edge. The north window architrave has a cavetto-and-bead backband with a large bead on the inner edge. There is a plain sill with a board below it that has a bead on the bottom edge. The north windows are nine-over-six sash like those in the south room. The east window architrave has a small ogee-and-bevel backband, a broken field, and a cavetto and bead on the inner edge. The west door architrave is plain, with a large bead on the inner edge, and is side cut. There is no evidence of a backband, but this is very old trim. The jamb boards are hand-planed, but the door is missing. There is a fireplace on the north elevation that is partially enclosed to the back with a radiator set in the fireplace. It has splayed, parged jambs, and the hearth is covered by the present flooring. There is a wood mantel with pilaster strips that match the south room, but have no gouge work between the lancets. There are capitals above the pilaster strips rather than faux books, and two projecting beads above. The impost blocks and frieze blocks have oval fans with a plain frieze between these blocks. The bed mould has a lancet, a Greek ogee and bead above it, and a large lancet at the top. The mantel shelf edge is moulded with a Greek ogee and bead.

The ell room floor is random-width pine that runs east-west and varies between 2 ¾ inches and 5 inches. The architrave in this room typically has a broken field with a bevel at the break. The east door architrave is plain, with a small bead on the inner edge, and is side cut. The east door, set to the south, leads to the stairway to the basement and has plain board architrave that is head cut. The door has a cast-iron Suffolk latch and butt hinges with five knuckles. The south door, set to the east, leads to the enclosed porch and has four lights over two lying panels. The panels have sunken fields and ovolo-and-cavetto panel moulds. There is a cast-iron rim lock with a metal knob and butt hinges with five knuckles and pins. These hinges are replacements but are original to the door, not to the opening, as the door is later. The opening has been pieced in at the top to make it smaller. The jamb boards are hand-planed. The south window is a four-over-four sash with 10-inch by 12-inch lights and ovolo muntins that are deeper than the muntins on the nine-over-six sash. The rails and stiles are mortised-and-tenoned-and-pinned but not the muntins. The south doorway, set to the west, leads to the pantry. The jamb boards are hand-planed and the door is missing. The west window has 8-inch by 10-inch lights and has deep ovolo muntins like the four-over-four sash on the south. Again, the rails and stiles are mortised-and-tenoned-and-pinned with one pin in the top corners, but the muntins are not pinned. The north window is identical to this west window. All of these windows have or had friction-plate sash levers. There is a fireplace centered on the west wall. It has square jambs but is too small to have been used for open hearth cooking and must have been designed for a stove. The brick here is whitewashed. There is a wood mantel with plain pilasters on bases, and with simple capitals. The mantel has a plain frieze, a large ovolo bed mould, and a wide, plain mantel shelf. There were doors hinged on both sides of the mantel to close off the opening. The hearth now

has concrete. There is a winder stair in the northwest corner with two steps below the door. This door has beaded-edge vertical boards, a cast-iron Suffolk latch, and cast-iron butt hinges. The top hinges have three knuckles and the bottom hinge has two, and both are heavily painted. There is also a vertical-board door to a closet beneath the stairway, and one of these boards has a bead on one side. The door has cast-iron butt hinges with three knuckles. The stair boards are sash-sawn and fastened with cut nails. The baseboard in the ell room has a bead on the top edge.

The second-story plan mirrors that of the first story, with a small room at the east end. The stair landing has a window opening set to the south of center in order to avoid the south wall of the ell. The architrave has an ogee-and-bead backband and a large bead on the inner edge. The opening is now in-filled with shelves. To the north of the window is a narrow doorway that has both jambs angled to the north, and has two short steps up into the ell chamber. The door has three panels with sunken fields and ovolo-and-cavetto panel moulds. There is a wrought-iron Suffolk latch with a tear-drop cusp and a catch that has a twisted rat tail. The cast-iron butt hinges have five knuckles and loose joints.

The second-story passage has the paneling carried up on the south wall from the first story. The flooring here matches the first story. The newel posts were originally grained and varnished. The original trim color appears to have been a sky blue, and was later painted a dark brown. The architrave has a backband that is one-half round on the outer edge, with a cavetto and bevel inside it, and a beaded interior edge. The north door trim has been stripped of paint and this indicates that the backband has been added to earlier trim. The north door has six panels with slightly sunken fields and ovolo-and-cavetto panel moulds. The door is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has stamped-plate butt hinges with five knuckles and loose joints. The Dutch elbow latch is original to the door. The back side of the panels are sunk and flat and are hand-planed. The east door has four panels with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. It has stamped-plate butt hinges with three knuckles and loose joints, and a plain cast-iron rim lock with a mineral knob. The architrave matches the north door but is all of one piece and was added to the door jambs. These door jambs were painted a dark brown before the architrave was added. The east wall has drywall over top of what may be vertical boards. The south door is identical to the north door, with the same lock and hinges. A ghost on the north wall indicates that the stair ascended here to the attic, and had chair rail.

The south chamber has typical flooring and baseboard that has a bead on the top edge. The architrave has a quirked cavetto-and-bead backband and a bead on the inner edge; the door architrave has a smaller bead than the window architrave. There is a ghost of chair rail in this room. The window openings have straight jambs but the sash have been temporarily removed. On the south elevation is a fireplace with a brick firebox and hearth that have been rebuilt. The wood mantel has elaborate gouge work. There are pilaster strips with a lancet moulding in the

center and reeding and drill holes to either side. The pilaster capital also has reeding and drill holes and this treatment is carried across the top of the fireplace opening. There is a plain frieze with impost blocks and a frieze block. These blocks have reeding and drill holes in the center and chevron-pattern reeding to either side. The bed mould has a fascia with reeding and drill holes at the bottom, a large bead above, and two lancet mouldings at the top. The edge of the mantel shelf has reeding and drill holes with a bead at both the top and bottom edges. Both ends of the mantel have been cut off where the shelf and two lancets projected beyond the edge of the mantel. West of the fireplace is a closet that has ogee-and-bead backband and the architrave is mitered at the corners. There is a four-panel door with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. It has a cast-iron Suffolk latch and stamped-plate butt hinges, and was clearly added. There is peg rail inside but no pegs survive, and it appears the pegs were metal ones screwed onto the rail. The east chamber is a modern bathroom with drywall added to the walls, and has head-cut trim.

The north chamber has typical flooring and beaded-edge baseboard. The south door architrave has a quirked ogee-and-bead backband and a beaded interior edge. The window architrave has a double bead and the openings have straight jambs. There is a ghost of chair rail in this room, as well. The north sash is a six-over-six with 8-inch by 10-inch lights and shallow ovolo muntins. It has a plain check rail, no parting beads, and has mortised-and-tenoned-and-pinned muntins, with two pegs in the top and bottom rails. There is a closet in the northwest corner and the door has four panels with sunken fields and beveled panel moulds. It has head-cut trim, cast-iron butt hinges with two knuckles, and a cast-iron rim lock with mineral knobs. The lock has two patent dates. The top date is not legible, but the bottom date reads "MAY 29 1865." There is also a door in the center of the west wall, leading to the ell chamber. It has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds, has head-cut trim, and is hung on cast-iron butt hinges with two knuckles. It has a cast-iron rim lock with porcelain knobs and is labeled "R&E MFG. CO. PAT. MAY 29 1866." The flooring is 5 ¼-inch pine that runs east-west. There is plain baseboard and head-cut trim. There are two steps up from this chamber to the north chamber and the doorway jambs have saw or chatter marks. The south elevation east bay has a four-over-four double-hung sash with no check rail or parting beads. The sash has deep, narrow ovolo muntins. The center bay has a four-panel door that has sunken fields and no panel moulds. The hinges are not original to the door, and the "R&E" cast-iron rim lock is also not original. The west bay has a four-panel door like the center bay, with butt hinges that have five knuckles and fast joints and a foliate cast-iron Suffolk latch. This doorway leads to a closet above the pantry. The center bay door leads to the enclosed porch, which is now a modern bathroom. The window and door have mitered frames with a beaded interior edge on the exterior, or porch, side. The west elevation has a six-over-six sash with 8-inch by 10-inch lights and deep ovolo muntins. There is an enclosed winder stair to the attic in the northwest corner of the chamber, with two steps beneath a beaded-edge vertical board door that has been flipped upside down. The door has a cast-iron Suffolk latch.

The ell attic has beaded-edge-and-center boards that are reused for flooring and are face-nailed with wire nails. The walls to the stairway have plaster on brick and on riven lath that is fastened with cut nails. The second story ell chamber ceiling has sawn lath. There is one joist visible, that is hewn, is 5 inches deep by 3 ¾ inches wide and runs north-south. The rest of the joists are sash-sawn 2 by 5s with new larger joists scabbed to the sides. The rafter feet have a bird's mouth cut and lap over a narrow 1-inch-thick board false plate. The rafters are sash-sawn, are 2 ¼ inches wide, and are slightly tapered from ¾-inch at the ridge to 4 inches at the foot. The rafters are mitered and have a ridge board. They are spaced 23 ½ inches to 24 inches on centers and support sash-sawn lath and circular-sawn shingles. Knee walls have been added to both sides of the attic and consist of dimensional 2 by 4s with wire nails on one side and reused material on the other side.

The rear cornice on the main block is now covered by the ell attic, and has three courses of corbelled brick. The brick is painted red and penciled. The second-story ceilings of the main block have riven lath. On top of the rear wall is a 1-inch-thick board that is 14 ¼ inches wide and is laid in a bed of mortar. The joists rest on top of this board and the ends of the joists are cut at an angle and notched to hold the bottom-most piece of shingle lath. The shingle lath is sash-sawn and is fastened with wrought nails. The rafter feet are miter cut and nailed to the end of the floor board with rose head nails. In most cases the rafter feet do not align with the joists, and the end floorboard functions as a false plate. The joists are hewn, run east-west, and are all of one piece. They are 3 ½ inches to 3 ¾ inches wide by 5 ½ inches to 6 inches deep and are spaced 24 inches to 25 inches on centers. There is random-width flooring that runs north-south, is tongue-and-grooved, and is face-nailed. Most of these nails are cut flooring nails with "L"-heads, while the end of one board has a rose head. The flooring varies from 7 ¾ inches to 17 ½ inches wide. The rafters are hewn and have an open-faced bridle and pin at the ridge. The rafters are 4 ½ inches to 5 inches wide and about 3 ½ inches deep. Some of these rafters may have a slight taper, but most of the variation is a result of being hewn. The rafters are spaced 33 inches to 38 inches on centers and support sash-sawn lath and circular-sawn shingles. They have sawn Roman numerals. Some original shingle nails survive, and are cut nails. One original shingle survives in situ, and is 3 ¼ inches wide by 16 ½ inches long. It is shaved and tapered from about 1/8 inch thick at the top to about 3/8-inch thick at the butt, and has a square butt. This shingle is not very weathered and has no evidence of any finish or preservative treatment. The northeast and southwest corners of the roof frame have a wind brace let into the top face of the rafters. These wind braces are the same size as the shingle lath. Part of the stairwell from the stairway from the second story to the attic in the main block survives and is accessible from the attic. This includes the stairwell from the landing up and the stringers. The baseboard here has a bead on the top and olive green paint. The plaster walls are whitewashed and the chair rail has

two small beads below the shelf and a bead on the bottom edge. Below the olive green paint is a sky blue paint. The joists have a center tenon and pin into the stair header.

The cellar has a concrete floor, parged walls, and brick hearth supports at each end with a round arch and cantilevered bricks to support shelf boards between the piers. The cellar is now divided in half by a wall with a four-panel door, but there is no evidence that it was originally divided. There is a hewn summer beam that runs north-south. It is 5 ¾ inches deep by 6 ¾ inches wide and has a half-lap scarf joint in the center, with a brick pier below the joint. The ends of the summer beam are set into the fireplace piers. The joists are hewn and run east-west. They are 5 ½ inches to 6 inches deep by 7 ½ inches to 8 inches wide and are spaced 21 inches to 23 inches on centers. The joists are set on a 1 ½-inch thick board on the stone foundation. The joists in the center, beneath the passage, run north-south and are mortised and tenoned and pinned to the end trimmers. The newel post is held in place with a wedge. The west elevation, to the south, has an original cellar opening that is wide and is now in-filled with a newer beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board door and a sidelight to the north of it. This doorway has architrave with a broken field and a beaded interior edge.

The summer kitchen is attached to the west end of the ell and is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay frame structure with German siding, a gable roof that has standing-seam metal and an east-west ridge, and an exterior brick chimney on the west end. On the south elevation the roof projects beyond the wall and is supported by three square posts that have chamfered corners and lambs-tongue stops. This porch was added, as the rafters are scabbed to the sides of the building rafters with wire nails. The rafters are sash sawn. The original rafter ends are tapered. The west bay has a six-over-six sash with a beaded-interior-edge frame and the east bay has a four-panel door with sunken fields and ovolo moulds. It has head-cut trim with a beaded interior edge. The west elevation has no openings and the north elevation has a six-over-six sash in the center with head-cut trim. The interior of the summer kitchen has a 5 ¼-inch pine floor that runs north-south. It is constructed with 4 by 4 corner posts and 2 by 4 studs, all of which are sash-sawn and wire-nailed. The brick fireplace on the west elevation has straight jambs and a crane on both the north and south sides. The brick jambs are further built out with brick piers that are about 8 inches square. The rafters are 2 by 4s that are mitered at the ridge and have beaded-edge-and-center board sheathing. The door has a plain cast-iron rim lock with a porcelain knob and stamped-plate butt hinges with three knuckles and loose joints. The hinges are face-mounted.

There is a smokehouse about 6 feet west of the house and about 10 feet south of the summer kitchen. It is a one-story, one-bay square frame structure with beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board siding and a gable roof with inverted-V-seam metal and a north-south ridge. It has a door on the east elevation that matches the siding and is hung on butterfly hinges. There are no openings on the south, west, and north elevations. The smokehouse has 2 by 4 corner posts and

sills, girts, and plates, with 2 by 4 down braces and no studs. The rafters are also 2 by 4s, but it is not possible to view the ridge. In the center of the smokehouse is a pivoting meat tree that is chamfered, and has lambs tongue stops. The bottom of the tree sits on a beam that is about 4 feet off of the floor, leaving it clear below. This beam rests on posts on the north and south ends, and there is a similar beam to secure the top of the tree.

The garage/storage shed is a series of four attached buildings about 100 feet south of the house, at the south edge of the lot. The north and south buildings are one story, with a gable roof that has an east-west ridge and inverted-V-seam metal. The south-center building has a shed roof that slopes down to the north and the north-center building has a shed roof that slopes down to the west. All of the buildings have beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board siding. The east elevation has a roll-up garage door in the south building, a pair of doors on butterfly hinges in both center buildings and a small door on T-hinges in the north building. The north elevation has no openings. The west elevation of the north building has the same door as on the east elevation. The north-center building has a CMU foundation and deteriorated six-light sash with a two-light sash set behind it. This building has vertical-board siding fastened with wire nails. The south-center building also has vertical-board siding with wire nails, and has no openings. The south building has narrow weatherboards that are face-nailed with wire nails and has no openings. All of the buildings have concrete floors and are undergoing renovations to the walls and roof. The south building has pintels from the original doors on the east elevation. The north building is 2 by 4 construction that is wire-nailed. The north elevation of the south building has a six-light sash and beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board siding with wire nails. The rafter ends for this building are decoratively cut. This building was constructed with 6 by 6 sash-sawn corner posts and center posts on the north and south walls, 6 by 6 sills, and 4 by 4 plates. It has circular-sawn up braces. There are 2 by 4 studs on the west wall only. The north and south walls have one 3 by 4 horizontal beam in the center for nailing the siding to. The rafters are 2 by 4s, and have board sheathing.

Behind the summer kitchen is a small shed of all new construction that is made to look like a privy.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1819-1943

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Slagle-Byers house is locally significant under National Register Criterion C in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of early nineteenth century housing for craftsmen in Carroll County, Maryland, and is an intact example of the adaptation of the central Maryland regional vernacular house to popular national stylistic trends. It illustrates the changing nature of building fashion throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as well as the uses put to such a building over time due to changing economic, technological, and social conditions. The period of significance begins with the presumed construction date of the house, c. 1819, and ends in 1943, by which time the various elements of the property had substantially achieved their current form and appearance.

Resource History and Historic Context:

The Slagle-Byers house sits on a 1 ¼-acre lot in the middle of what was originally part of the farm of Gabriel Boyer (Byer). His father, Casper, had owned the farm and Boyer purchased the 51 ½-acre tract from his mother and siblings in 1795. Gabriel Boyer's daughter, Catherine (1795-1826), married Peter Slagle (1781-1863) c. 1819 and in June of that year Boyer sold this lot to Slagle, by Bond of Conveyance, for $100. It seems likely that either Boyer built the house as a wedding present for his daughter, or Slagle built it for the same reason, and that construction must have occurred primarily in 1819, regardless of when it was started and completed; it shows up in the 1825 tax assessments. Whoever was responsible, the house was a rather grand building for its time; Gabriel Boyer still owned a log house and barn on his farm, though he was expanding his land holdings (by 1825 he had added a 252 acre farm). Peter Slagle was a blacksmith who had no need of much land for farming, and the location of the Slagle house, right on the turnpike from Westminster to Littlestown, was an ideal one for a business such as his. Most tradesmen held parcels larger than one or two acres, though, because they still farmed part time to raise sufficient food for their family. That Slagle only had a small tract may reflect the fact that Boyer only had a small farm himself (it is not known when he purchased the large one) and suggests that he probably spent some time working on his father-in-law's farm in exchange for some of the food raised.[1]

Slagle's house, which has not changed a great deal since its construction, was rather grand for its time and place, especially for a tradesman, as the grandest houses being constructed outside of towns in the first quarter of the nineteenth century were generally for well-to-do farmers such as William Biggs (CARR-1644), Moses Brown (CARR-653), Joseph Englar (CARR-1552), and Jacob Englar (CARR-389). Slagle's house is a refined center-passage plan, which was becoming very popular for elite housing in Carroll County, but is only a single-pile, where many were slightly larger, with one room on one side, and two on the other. It had a one-story kitchen ell on the rear, a corbelled brick cornice (it

survives on the rear, covered by the ell addition, but its configuration on the front is unknown, since it is now covered by a later cornice), and a one-bay, one-story porch on the front (wood nailers and ghosts of the porch indicate its former presence). Flemish bond was used on the front, and at an early date, if not originally, the house was painted red and penciled with white mortar lines (traces of which can be found where the ell addition now covers the second story rear of the main block). The interior details were also rather refined for its time and place. Several of the mantels use lancet-profile mouldings, which are generally not seen until the 1840s and 1850s, and one mantel (in the south room) uses symmetrical moulding, which was just coming into fashion and is rarely found in Carroll County before 1835. The south room mantel also has some gouge work and has faux books set on their sides between the architrave and the frieze, used much like a column capital. This detail has been observed on three other houses in Carroll County, dating from 1825 to c. 1845, and there is enough variety in them to suggest that the same hand did not execute them. On the Slagle example, the sewn spine is imitated by small grooves cut parallel to each other, while another example made the sewn bindings actually raised by attaching something here. This feature can be seen in the John Greenholtz house near Warfieldsburg (CARR-1682), a brick hall-parlor plan dwelling built c. 1825 by a shoemaker on a small lot acquired from off his father's farm. The other two examples appear to be farmhouses. There seems to be no connection between the use of books for decoration and occupations that are connected with books, such as the law, medicine, or the clergy. The rooms in which these details were used do not seem to have been offices, though with little information on what offices may have looked like (if indeed many farmers and tradesmen had them) it is difficult to be conclusive on this point. Perhaps the owners were merely trying to indicate their enlightened attitudes and refined, educated nature. In the end, the use of decorative books seems significant, even if we do not know exactly what it signifies. The south chamber also has a significant mantel, of an entirely different character than those on the first story, because of its elaborate use of gouge work, reeding, and drill holes. It also uses some lancet mouldings, which ties it to the first story mantels, and the south room mantel had some gouge work, too, but in a much more sedate quantity. This handwork is a tour-de-force that is only second to the mantels at the Michael Koutz Mill Farm (CARR-921), of the same period.

The builder was either not too familiar with false plate construction, which was common by the second decade of the nineteenth century, or was so familiar with it that he was willing to experiment with simplifying it even further. Typically, the rafter feet were cut with a bird's mouth notch to engage the thin board false plate that was nailed to the ends of the attic floor joists. In this case, the rafter feet were simply mitered and nailed down to the board false plate, leaving only the nails, and no wood in the rafter, to resist the loads on the rafters. It worked, as the roof has resisted having any rafters kick out due to loading, but it was a gamble that builders of the time were reluctant to take. He used wrought nails to hold together the structure, and cut nails to fasten all the wood shingles. The former was old technology that one would not expect by 1819, except among old builders who preferred the tried and true, rather than take chances with new technology. Where they had little structural stress, such as with lath and shingles, and a great many were needed, the new and cheaper cut nails would have been

acceptable. One would expect double-struck nails (machine cut with a handmade head) or completely machine-made cut nails throughout in most houses by this time.

Catherine Boyer Slagle died young, in 1826, and Peter must have remarried, and perhaps rather quickly, since in 1850 he had a son age 23 (possibly by Catherine) and three younger children, ages 13 to 21. His second wife had also apparently died by this time, as she is not listed in the census. This growing family may have led to the first change to the house, adding a second story to the kitchen ell. At that time, the windows on the first story of the ell were replaced with slightly larger sash. The kitchen fireplace was likely altered at this time, too, as it is small and appears to have been built for a range, while the original fireplace must have been a large, open hearth. The roof framing on this addition uses a more typical false plate, with birds mouth notches on the rafter feet in order to better engage the false plate. There is also a ridge board used, a feature rarely seen before 1860. While the second story ceiling of the ell uses sawn lath, the stairway has some riven lath, which is rarely seen after 1850. These inconsistencies, along with some reused material and the possibility of other material to have been salvaged and reused from the earlier roof, make it difficult to date the addition with confidence. The death of his wife, and his remarriage, may also have prompted Slagle to purchase a tract of land of over 18 acres near his house, on which he could farm enough to feed his family (he did not own it in 1825, but had added it by 1835). While the 1850 census still listed Slagle as a blacksmith, the 1860 census described the octogenarian as a farmer. While he had undoubtedly given up his trade, he was still raising food to feed his family (three of his children continued to live with him).[2]

Peter Slagle died in 1863, leaving his estate to his children. His inventory notes that he had grain in the field, but does not list any blacksmith tools, suggesting that he had already sold them. His only livestock was two cows, typical for a tradesman. That he did not own a horse probably reflects his advanced age. Also listed was a cooking stove, as would be expected, given the current arrangement of the kitchen fireplace. In addition to a Bible, he owned at least six books, but his possessions are not detailed enough to tell us a great deal about him, or how his house was furnished. Much of what he owned was typical for the period, though the value of his estate (the personal property was appraised at $418.70 and sold for $407.32) was significantly lower than that for most farmers, as seems to be typical for most tradesmen in nineteenth-century Carroll County. The property was advertised for sale, but unfortunately the newspaper does not survive to provide a description of the buildings.[3]

Josephus Henry Hoppe, a farmer who lived just north of Slagle, purchased the property for $3,011, and in January 1866 he sold the house and lot for $1600. No doubt he was only interested in the farmland for himself. Joseph Greenwood purchased the house, and was assessed for $1800 in merchandise in 1866. Greenwood was probably a merchant elsewhere, and apparently purchased the house for his son, Daniel, who was selling dry goods and groceries there in 1867. Both father and son owned the stock in the store. At that time the property was known as Hoppe's Store, suggesting that Hoppe had set up a store there to make money off the property, either until he could sell it, or perhaps the business did not

flourish and he decided to give it up. It was probably at this time that the south window in the south room was converted to a door, to provide access to the store without bringing customers through the house. In any case, the Greenwoods did not have luck there, and the building and merchandise was turned over to a trustee for sale in 1867. It was described as having "an elegant and comfortable two story brick dwelling house, with back building; good stabling and all necessary out-buildings . . . ." No mention was made of a blacksmith shop, suggesting that the structure had already disappeared. Small parcels such as this were usually advertised as an eligible situation for a "mechanic," especially when on a busy road, but in this case it was suggested that the property "presents rare inducements to any person wishing to purchase a home near town." The house was 2 ½ miles outside of Westminster, as the advertisement noted, yet this was apparently not too far to be considered the suburbs of the town in 1867. A tenant, Francis Burgoon, occupied the house. Apparently, the property no longer functioned as a store.[4]

Frederick W. Byers (1837-1902) paid $1640 for the property, not because he wanted a house near town, or to operate a store, but because he was a tradesman like Slagle. Though the 1870 census does not list him, the 1877 Lake, Griffing, & Stevenson *Atlas of Carroll County* notes that Byers had a shoemaker's shop just south of the house. The tax assessments record a new barn under Byers name in 1871, before he had even been assessed for the house and lot that he had been deeded three years earlier. The barn was only valued at $150, so it was more likely a stable or small ground barn to shelter a horse and cow or two, all that a tradesman with an acre or so of land would need. In 1872 Byers was assessed for a new shop building, worth $75. Byers did not remain a shoemaker for long. Perhaps the rise of the ready-made shoe market squeezed his business, but for whatever reason, he was listed as a carpenter in the 1880 census. In addition to being a carpenter, Byers was a member of the Westminster and Mt, Pleasant bands, the latter of which he led. He moved to Union Bridge, where his two sons lived, c. 1900, when he took a job in the shops of the Western Maryland Railroad. Byers died two years later of blood poisoning; one report blamed it on a dog bite, while another claimed it was the result of a carbuncle under his arm. Since he was no longer living in the house on Littlestown Pike (his daughter, Mrs. Harry Strevig, was living there), the brief inventory of his estate is of interest for the light it sheds on his trades. Byers still owned a shoemaker's bench and tools, plus "one hand circular saw," a turning lathe and chisels, and a "mortice machine" and chisels. It would seem that he was still building using traditional construction techniques, such as mortise and tenon joints, however, he did not own any other hand tools. Perhaps he sold those that were still of use once he took the job with the railroad, while he could not sell those that had been outmoded by balloon frame construction and ready-made building supplies.[5]

Byer's house was offered for sale by his executor (his son, George W.), and was described as being "improved by a 2-story 8 room brick dwelling house, 2-story carpenter shop, stable and other outbuildings. . . ."[6] None of the outbuildings apparently survive. The house currently has three rooms and a pantry on the first story and four rooms and a closet above the pantry on the second story. It does

not appear to have had any walls removed. Pantries and closets generally were not counted as rooms, and since the executor must have known the house well, and thus did not likely make an error, the description suggests that there was another room in the house that no longer exists. The west window in the kitchen ell had once been a door, and could have led to an addition before the existing summer kitchen was added. The former doors on the south and west sides of the south room might have also led to an addition, though there seems to be no clear evidence of such at this time. Thus, whether there were eight rooms in the house, and just where the eighth one was, must remain as a question that may never be answered.

Much less is known about the property in the twentieth century. William and Sarah Starner purchased the house from the Byers family in 1903 and sold it to Susan Essich four years later. Essich married John Miller, and they continued to own the property until 1922. The following year it passed to Murray and Emma Miller of Hanover, Pennsylvania, though it is not known whether they were related to John and Susan Miller. Murray and Emma Miller presumably moved to the house, as they were residents in Carroll County when they sold the property in 1935. Kenoley and Martha Harrison owned it briefly, until 1943, and Ernest and Elvira Stewart became long-term residents, holding onto the property until 1980.[7] The occupation of all of these owners is not known, but presumably at some point no one continued to conduct a business on the site. This almost certainly had occurred during the Stewart's ownership, if not sooner. The house was renovated again at some time in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The windows on the east elevation, facing the road, were replaced with two-over-two sash, and the first story windowsills were dropped. This necessitated some changes on the interior. The window trim and jambs on these windows in the north room were replaced, while the trim on the east windows in the south room was copied and added below the original trim. The chair rail was probably removed at this time, since it originally aligned with the sill, and the sill was now lowered. Also on the front of the house, the one-bay porch was removed and replaced with a five-bay porch, though this does not survive. A new, wood box cornice was added over the brick cornice, too. The doorway on the south elevation was converted back to a window. Enlarging and replacing the window sash, usually only on the front of the house, was perhaps the most common change made to Carroll County houses, and occurred frequently in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. It is tempting to conclude that Frederick Byers made these changes, since he was a carpenter and builder, and though it is likely, there is nothing about the improvements that can be dated that definitely.

The summer kitchen was added to the back of the kitchen ell in the early twentieth century, based on its construction techniques. These include four by four posts with two by four studs, and wire nails. The wood framing was cut with a sash saw, not a circular saw. While the circular saw was a later technology, the use of sash saws continued at water-powered mills well into the twentieth century. This technique also suggests that Byers was not responsible for the construction of the summer kitchen, since he owned a circular saw (though it is not known whether this was large enough for him to have cut out dimensional lumber, since it was

described as a "hand" circular saw; it may have been more suited to cutting shingles and lath). The smokehouse was probably constructed at the same time, since the construction techniques are the same.

Endnotes:

[1] Frederick County Land Records, WR 13-521. Krider's Cemetery records. I am indebted to George Horvath for the research into these and some other records, and to the Josephs for making them available to me. Frederick County Commissioners of the Tax, 1825, Maryland State Archives. The money was actually not paid until after the death of Gabriel Boyer, so the deed was not executed until 1839. Carroll County Land Records, WW4-122. The earliest records give the name Boyer, while later records drop the "o," spelling the name Byer. It would seem as though the name was Anglicized, then later reverted to its German spelling. Such a reversion has also been noted for Jacob Oates/Utz (d. 1826), in Westminster.

[2] Frederick County Commissioners of the Tax, 1825, Maryland State Archives. Frederick County Commissioners of the Tax, 1835, Maryland State Archives. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Carroll County, Maryland, Seventh District, 1850, Maryland State Archives. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Carroll County, Maryland, Seventh District, 1860, Maryland State Archives. The census of manufactures does not list blacksmiths in District 7 in 1850, and the district is completely missing for 1860.

[3] Peter Slagle Estate, Will JMP 3-215; Inventory JMP 7-10; Sales of Personal Property JMP 6-296; Sales of Real Estate JMP 2-151, Carroll County Register of Wills.

[4] Carroll County Land Records, WAMcK 31-56; WAMcK 33-192; WAMcK 35-64. Tax, 1866. *Westminster (Maryland) Democratic Advocate*, 5 December 1867, p. 1, col. 3. Only one equity case could be found, Joseph Greenwood v. Peter Greenwood, no. 897, 3 September 1866. It was not recorded.

[5] Carroll County Land Records, JBB 36-297. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Carroll County, Maryland, Seventh District, 1870, Maryland State Archives. Lake, Griffing, & Stevenson *Atlas of Carroll County, Maryland*, (Philadelphia, 1877. Reprint, Westminster, MD: Historical Society of Carroll County, 1993), p. 14. Bettie Kelchner, "Leister and Byers family genealogy," typescript, 2004. At this point, it is not known where Byers came from, or whether he had a familial connection with Gabriel Byers, though he was not Gabriel's son. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax,, 1866-76, Maryland State Archives. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Carroll County, Maryland, Seventh District, 1880, Maryland State Archives. *Westminster*

(Maryland) Democratic Advocate, 29 March 1902, p. 3, col. 4. *Westminster (Maryland) American Sentinel*, 29 March 1902, p. 3, col. 3. Frederick W. Byers Estate, Will JDB 9-99; Inventory JDB 18-282, Carroll County Register of Wills.

[6] *Westminster (Maryland) American Sentinel*, 6 September 1902, p. 2, col. 5.

[7] Carroll County Land Records, DPS 107-298; EMM 140-74; EMM 141-443; EMM 163-67; EMM 164-594; EAS 181-160; LWS 779-379.

Major Bibliographical References:

See Endnotes in Section 8, page 6.

Slagle-Byers House (CARR-821)
Name of Property

Carroll County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.24 AC

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	328555	4387425	3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short
Organization _____ date January 2005
street & number 610 Regester Avenue telephone 410-377-4953
city or town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21212

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name Sherri Hosfeld & Jonathan Joseph
street & number 1624 Littlestown Pike telephone 410-857-5140
city or town Westminster state Maryland zip code 21158-3016

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries include the entire parcel, designated as map 31, parcel 113, and comprising 1.24 acres.

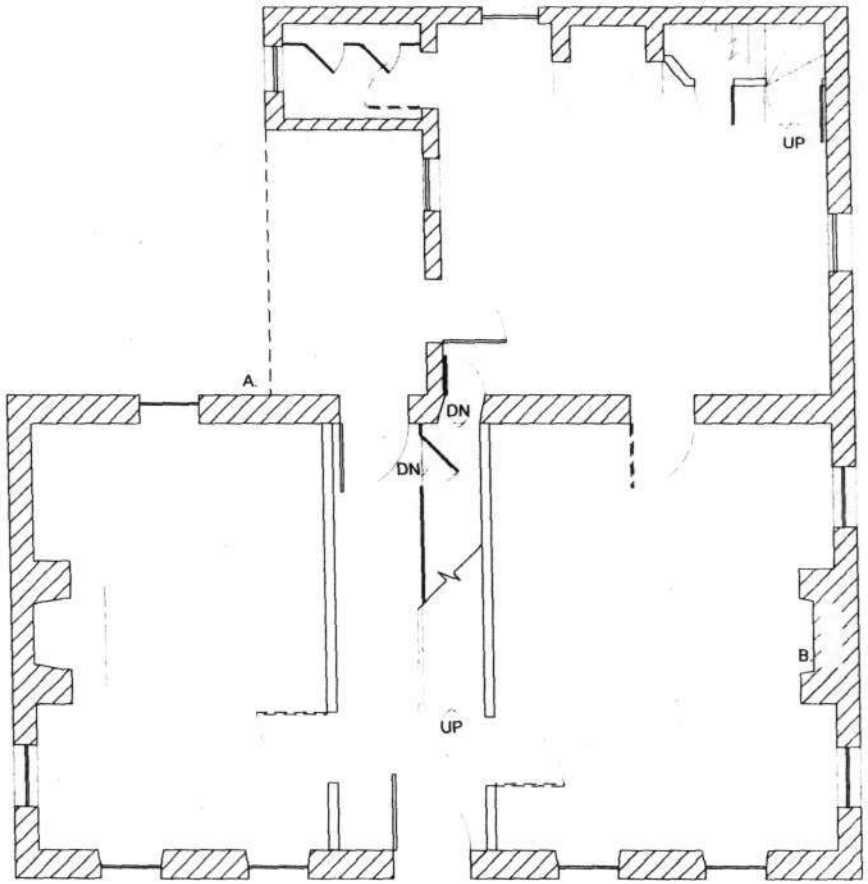
Boundary Justification:

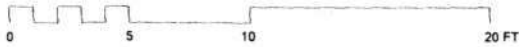
The existing boundaries are also the historic boundaries of the property, incorporating all of the surviving historic structures associated with the house.

NOTES:

A. MODERN WALL ENCLOSING PORCH NOT SHOWN.

B. FIREPLACE PARTIALLY CLOSED OFF FOR MODERN FURNACE FLUE.



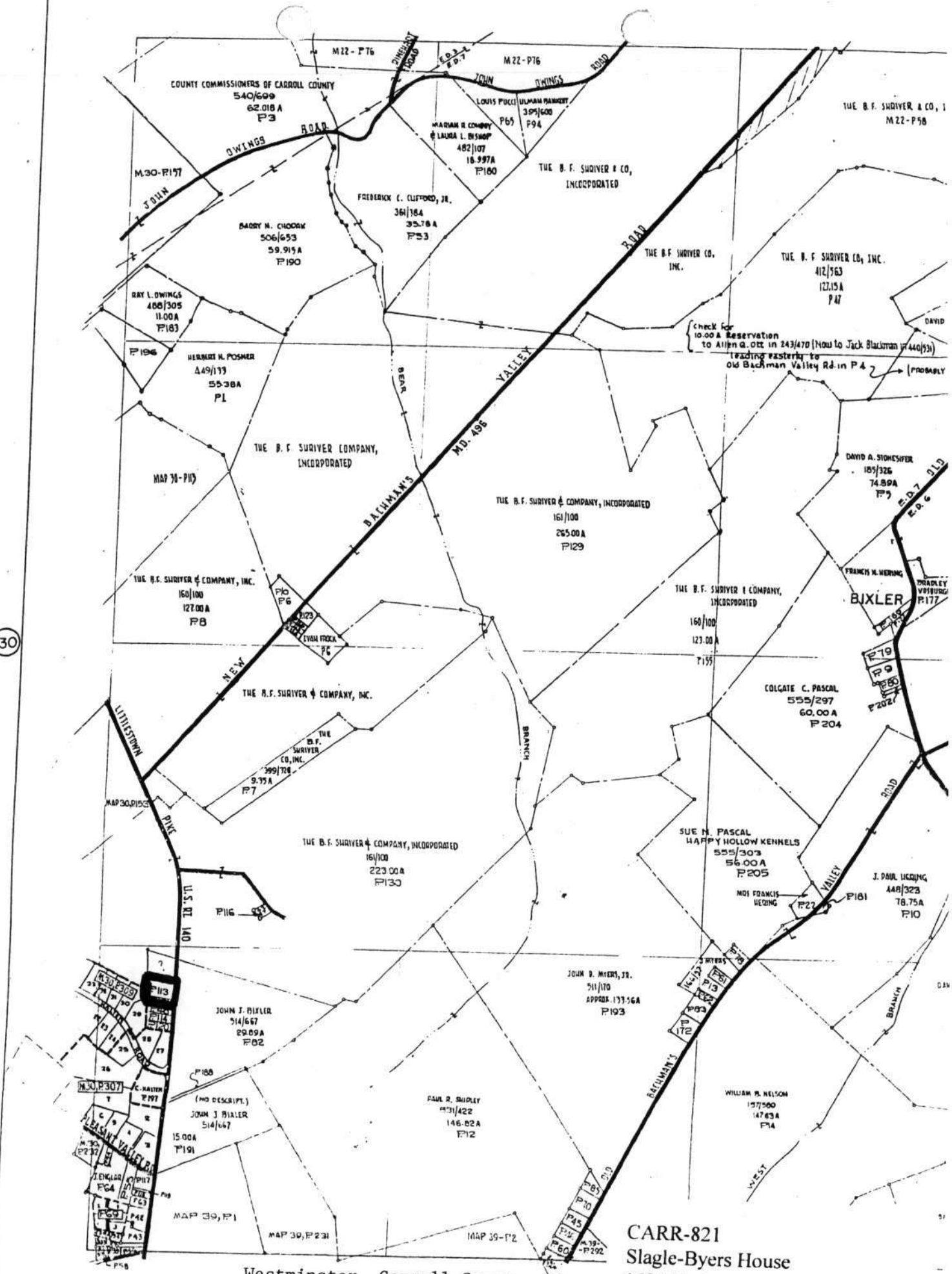


CARR-821

CARR-821 SLAGLE-BYERS HOUSE 1624 LITTLESTOWN PIKE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND LAURA DORSEY - DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - SEPTEMBER 2004

Westminster, Carroll County, MD



30

Westminster, Carroll County, MD

CARR-821
Slagle-Byers House
1624 Littlestown Pike

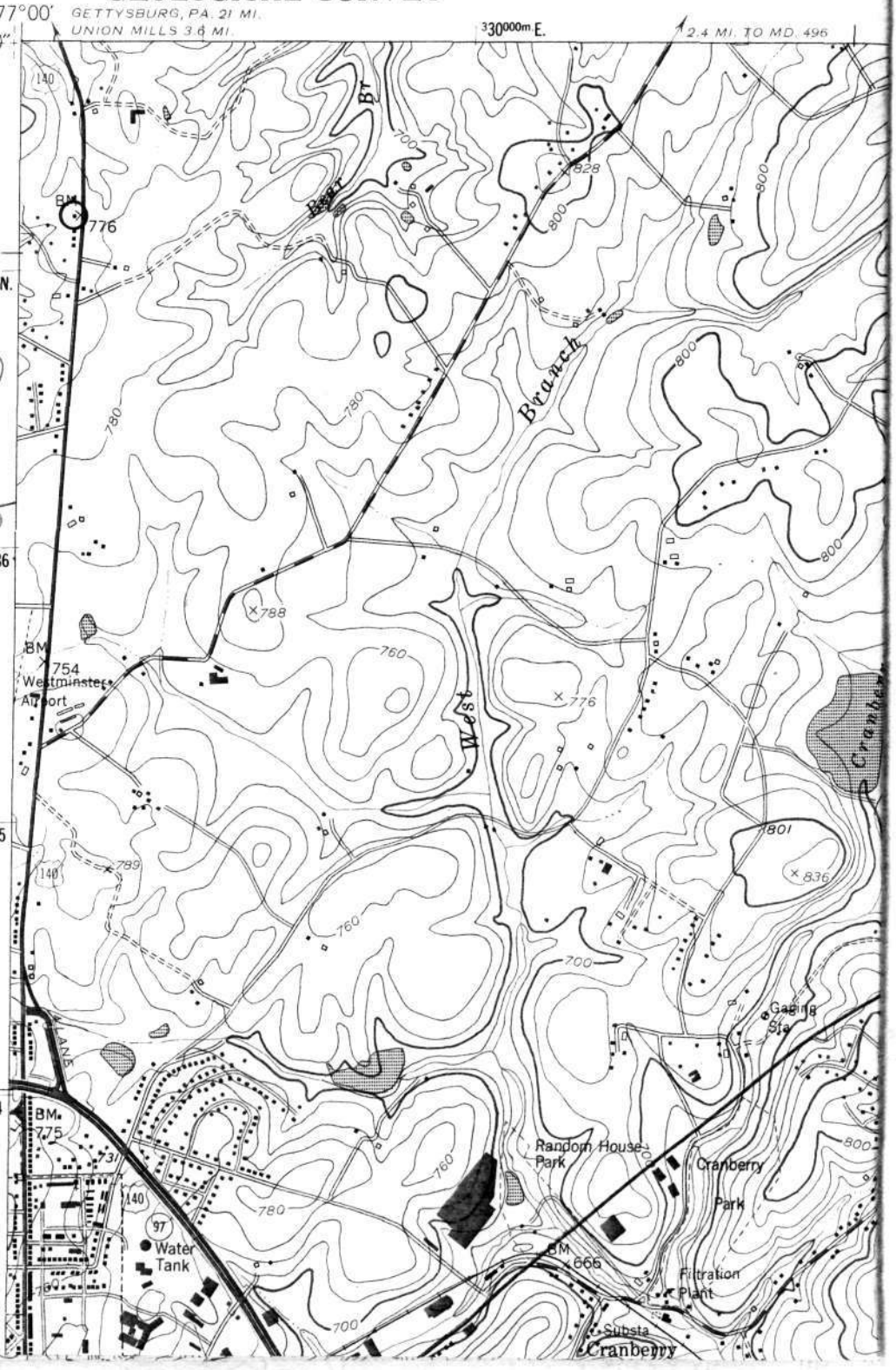
CARR-821

CARR-821
Slagle-Byers House
Westminster
Carroll County, MD

UTM Reference:
18/328555/4387425

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

5563 II NE (LITTLESTOWN)



CARR-821
Slagle-Byers House
1624 Littlestown Pike
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Sept. 2004
MD SHPO
House-E. elev.
1/13

ART-2611 <No.22 >044
926 17** -1 N N-5 20 <044>©

1624

CARR-821
Slagle-Byers House
1624 Littlestown Pike

Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Sept. 2004
MD SHPO

House- E. elev. door pediment

2/13

ART-2611 <NO.23 >020
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CARR-821
Slagle-Byers House
1624 Littlestown Pike
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Sept. 2004
MD SHPO
House-S. elev.
3/13

ART-2611 <No.24 >023
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CARR-821
Slagle-Byers House
1624 Littlestown Pike
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Sept. 2004
MD SHPO
House - N. & W. elevs

4/13

ART-2611 <No.34 >067
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CARR-821

Slagle-Byers House

1624 Littlestown Pike

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Short

Sept. 2004

ART 251 <NO.27 >025
927 1717 -1 N N-3 30 <044>©

MD SHPO

House- Passage, vw. W.

5/13

CARR-821
Slagle-Byers House
1624 Littlestown Pike
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Sept. 2004
MD SHPO
House- S. Rm mantel detail
6/13

ART-2611 <No.30 >030
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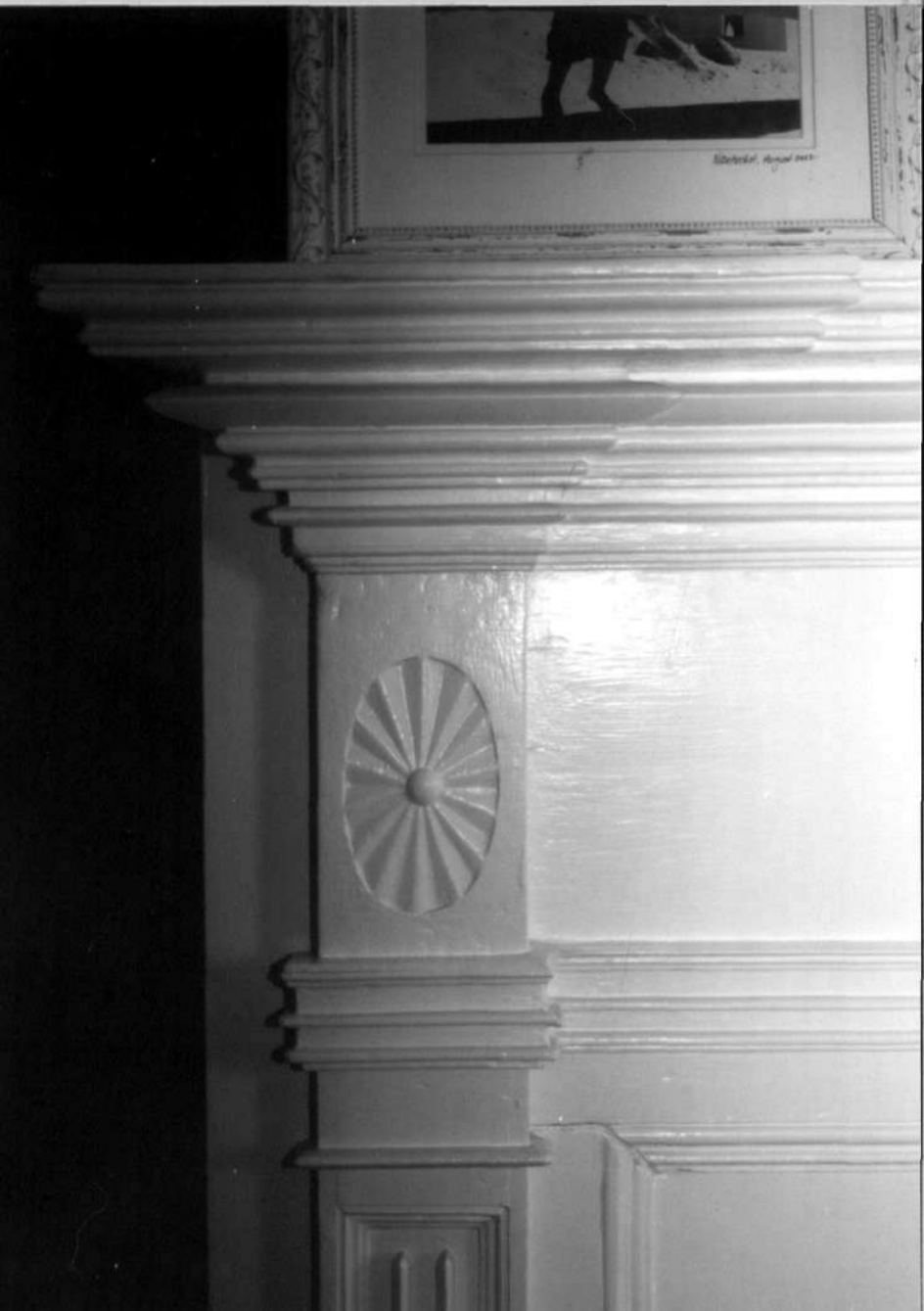
CARR-821
Slagle-Byers House
1624 Littlestown Pike
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Sept. 2004
MD SHPO
House-N. Rm, vw. NE.
7/13

ART-2611 <No.28 >026
927 1717 -1 N N-7 51 (044)®



CARR-821
Slagle-Byers House
1624 Littlestown Pike
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Sept. 2004
MD SHPO
House - N. Rm mantel detail
8/13

ART-2611 <No.29 >028
927 1717 -1 N N-4 30 <044>©

CARR-821
Slagle-Byers House
1624 Littlestown Pike
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Sept. 2004
MD SHPO
House - Ell room - vw W.
9/13

ART-2611 <NO.31 >032
927 1717 -1 N N-4 34 <044>©

CARR-821
Slagle-Byers House
1624 Littlestown Pike
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Sept. 2004
MD SHPO
House- S. Chamber mantel detail
10/13

ART-2611 <No.32 >034
927 1717 -1 N N-4 19 <044>®

CARR-821
Slagle-Byers House
1624 Littlestown Pike
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Sept. 2004
MD SHPO
House-main block w. cornice & roof frame
11/13

ART-2611 <NO.33 >065
926 17** -1 N N-3 30 (044)@

CARR-821
Slagle-Byers House
1624 Littlestown Pike
Carroll Co, MD
Ken Short
Sept. 2004
MD SHPO
Smokehouse-E. elev.
12/13

ART-2611 <No.25 >050
926 17** -1 N N-4-10 (044)©

CARR-821
Slagle-Byers House
1624 Littlestown Pike
Carroll Co, MD
Ren Short
Sept. 2004
MD SHPO
Garage & Sheds - S & E elevs.
13/13

ART-2611 <No.26 >051
926 17** -1 N N-5 42 <044>©