NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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 Carrollton Manor

other names/site number F-I-19

2. Location

street 5809 Manor Woods Road
not for publication n/a city or town Buckeystown vicinity x
state Maryland code MD county Frederick code 021 zip code 21701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide x locally. (__ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

9-24-97

Signature of certifying official Date

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

F-1-19

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 Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

_x_ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

_x_ building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	2	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in National Register 0
Name of related multiple property listing n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	agricultural outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	agricultural field

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: COMMERCE/TRADE Sub: business

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation LIMESTONE
roof ASPHALT
walls lIMESTONE
other WOOD

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

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 patterns of our history.

____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_x_ 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.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance ca. 1820-1947

Significant Dates n/a

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (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
_x_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _approximately 32 acres_
USGS quadrangle _Buckeystown, MD-VA_
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	287250	4355770	D	18	287000	4355730
B	18	287130	4355170	E	18	287140	4355800
C	18	286910	4355200				

___ 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 Paula S. Reed, Ph.D., Architectural Historian

organization Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. date April 1997

street & number 105 N. Potomac St. telephone (301) 739-2070

city or town Hagerstown state MD zip code 21740

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state ____ zip code ____

Paperwork Reduction Act 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.

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Description Summary:

Carrollton Manor, also known as Tuscarora, dates from ca. 1820 and displays a blend of regional vernacular traditions and high style features reflecting the influence of the Federal style. The building is constructed of native limestone laid in unusually narrow and uniform courses. It is a two and a half story, three bay dwelling with a central entrance enframed by sidelights and a transom. There is an entrance porch with a delicately proportioned temple-form front. Fenestration at the front elevation is symmetrical. An unusual feature is the location of windows centrally in the end walls. Also unusual is the pair of jib doors in the rear wall; these were intended to open onto a porch which apparently never was built. The interior is organized in a four-room plan around a short entry hall; this plan is seldom encountered in rural contexts in the period but is reminiscent of high-style urban houses in Baltimore or Annapolis. The interior is characterized by finely-executed decorative detailing reflecting the Neoclassical influence of the period, including stair, mantels, doors, architraves, chairrail, and baseboard trim. Also on the property are agricultural outbuildings reflecting the historic use of the property, including a bank barn with forebay and a drive-through wagon shed and corn crib. Non-contributing elements include a mid-20th century stone garage and equipment sheds.

General Description

The stone house on Carrollton Manor is located on the south side of Manor Woods Road, about 2 miles west of Buckeystown in Frederick County. The house is situated about 1/2 mile south of the road and faces northeast. Exhibiting architectural features of the Federal period, the house probably dates from ca. 1820.

Carrollton Manor house is constructed of native limestone laid in unusually narrow and uniform courses. It is a two and a half story, three bay building with a central entrance enframed by a pair of sidelights and a three light transom. The front door has six recessed panels, two of which have been removed and replaced with glass. Windows have six over six pane sash beneath brick headers which have been painted white. Fenestration at the front elevation is symmetrical. An unusual feature of the window pattern is the location of windows centrally in the end walls. More typically gable end windows are set toward the edges of the walls to accommodate fireplaces and flues. On Carrollton Manor, the chimneys are double, a characteristic of the Federal style. A pair of chimneys extends from each side of the roof peak on the west end, while on the east end there is just one chimney offset to the south side of the roof peak. Accordingly, there is no fireplace in the northeast room which is the location of the stairwell.

Another unusual feature of Carrollton Manor is the pair of jib doors in the first story south or rear wall. These are similar in size to the entrance door. Above a paneled dado which is hinged to allow the opening to become a door, is a six over six sash. The window is set between a pair of sidelights. These were intended to open onto a porch which apparently never was built, as there is no evidence of such a structure on the walls or in the ground adjacent to the building.

A one story addition, also built of local limestone, was constructed later in the 19th century at the east gable end to house a kitchen and breakfast room. A shed roof porch attached to the addition is partially enclosed. At the west gable end is a small gabled entrance to the cellar. There is additionally a gabled entrance porch, supported by four square

columns and enclosed by a balustrade. The porch has a temple form front but is more delicately proportioned than those of the Greek Revival style.

Carrollton Manor has an unusual floor plan, but one that is reminiscent of other Carroll Houses, such as Homewood in Baltimore and the Carroll House in Annapolis. The entrance opens into a large hall or foyer. Four doors open from the entrance hall into a room on each side, and a large double parlor with the pair of jib doors which define the south wall. The stair to the second floor and cellar is located in the northeast corner of the house, rather than being a prominent feature of the entrance hall.

The stair area features a narrow turned newel post, with square balusters, three per step, and a mahogany rounded hand rail with a sweeping "gooseneck" curve to the landing newel. The walls have chair rail with bolection molding at the top and multiple moldings beneath.

There are three fireplaces on the first floor, two in the south parlors, and one in the northwest room. All of these first floor fireplaces are similar with a heavily molded mantel shelf, a paneled frieze and fluted oval colonettes. The bricks of the hearth appear to be original and the fireboxes are plastered as was typical. The two parlors are divided by an open archway which appears to be a modification of the original which might have had pairs of hinged doors or some mechanism to create two separate rooms. Chair rail similar to that described in the stair area encircles the room. Apparently chair rail has been fabricated to also cover the support columns for the archway as well. Molded trim added to the west wall also is not original.

A similar fireplace with fluted colonettes is located in the northwest room. Bookcases have been constructed into the recesses on either side of the fireplace.

Other features of the first floor include the large cast iron rim set lock with a brass knob and key on the front door, architraves with multiple moldings, six panel doors with molded panels, and original flooring.

The second floor has a passageway which runs east-west through the center of the house. Three rooms and a bath open off this corridor. The smallest room is in the northeast corner, adjacent to the stairwell. This room has been divided in two, to create a bathroom. The other rooms appear to be in fairly original condition. The two south rooms are separated by a full partition, with entrances into the passageway. The southwest room has a second door leading into the northwest room.

All doors have six low relief molded panels. Paneled dadoes are present beneath the windows. The three mantelpieces on the second floor reflect the ca. 1820 construction date, with a molded shelf above a paneled frieze and molded pilasters. Hearth bricks are original.

The attic is finished with a passage running east to west similar to that of the first and second floor. The area includes four rooms and an open stairwell.

The cellar is also finished with the same layout as that of the other floors, except that the passageway extends fully end to end, terminating with an exit at the west end. A fireplace in the northwest room has a simple mantelpiece reflecting vernacular practices of the period and region. A rounded architrave surrounds the fire box below plain pilasters and conservatively molded mantel shelf.

The present kitchen is located in the one story stone addition to the east gable end. The kitchen and adjoining breakfast room are finished with walnut paneling and cabinetry, added features to the house.

The house is in excellent condition and is maintained by the Eastalco Aluminum Company as a conference center and meeting facility.

The nominated area includes approximately 32 acres with the house, farm buildings and surrounding lands, part of the Carrolls' 12,000-acre tract. Farm buildings located about 500 feet southwest of the house include a vertical sided frame bank barn with forebay and attached sheds and a drive-through wagon shed and corn crib. The farm buildings appear to

date from the third quarter of the 19th century and reflect the property's continous agricultural use. Mid-20th century elements include a stone garage behind the house and an equipment shed, which are not considered to contribute to the significance of the resource.

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Significance Summary

Carrollton Manor, dating from ca. 1820, is significant under Criterion C for its architecture, reflecting a distinctive vernacular interpretation of the Neoclassical architecture of the Federal period. Specifically, the house is a hybrid blend of regional vernacular traditions typical of north-central Maryland in the period, with high-style characteristics of plan and detailing which reflect the urbane sophistication of the Carroll family. The house was built on the property of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, longest living signer of the Declaration of Independence, presumably for his granddaughter Mariana Caton and her husband Robert Patterson, and apparently served as a retreat from which Carroll could oversee the operation of his 12,000 acre estate in southern Frederick County. The property has been in agricultural use continuously since its construction.

The period of sigificance, ca. 1820-1947, encompasses the period between the construction of the house and a date fifty years in the past.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Maryland

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):
Agricultural/Industrial Transition: A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial-Urban Dominance: A.D. 1870-1930
Modern Period: A.D. 1930-Present

Historic Period Theme(s):
Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning
Agriculture

Resource Type:
Category: Building(s)
Historic Environment: Rural
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/animal facility
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

Known Design Source:
none

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RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Carroll family were preeminent during Maryland's colonial and early national periods. They held a position of prestige and economic dominance, easily ranking within the top one percent of wealth in Maryland throughout these periods. There were Protestant and Catholic branches of the family, both of which had sons with the name of Charles Carroll in succeeding generations. The Catholic Carrolls were descended from "Charles Carroll, The Settler," who came to Maryland from Ireland in 1688, and who died in 1720. His son was Charles Carroll of Annapolis. The next generation included another Charles Carroll, the one who was destined to hold Carrollton Manor. He was born in Annapolis on September 19, 1737, the only child of Charles Carroll of Annapolis and Elizabeth Brooke. Sent to England for schooling, the younger Charles Carroll was given Carrollton Manor as a gift by his father upon his return to America in 1765. The younger Charles Carroll adopted the name "Charles Carroll of Carollton" to distinguish himself from the numerous other Charles Carrolls in both his immediate family and the other branch of Carrolls. Charles Carroll of Carrollton never resided at Carrollton Manor, although he made frequent trips to the 12,000 acre holding. In 1821, in his 84th year, Charles Carroll of Carrollton began to break-up Carrollton Manor, dividing it into large lots of several hundred acres each and conveying them to his children. According to deed records, this manor house was located on lot #8 of the "Grand Division of Carrollton Manor."

Mariana Caton, who according to several sources, acquired this portion of Carrollton Manor, lived here for a brief time with her husband, Robert Patterson, before his death. Mariana Caton was the daughter of Richard Caton and Elizabeth Carroll, daughter of Charles of Carrollton. The Catons lived in what is now known as the Carroll Mansion in Baltimore where Charles Carroll of Carrollton also resided in the winter months from 1820 until his death in 1832 at the age of 95.

On Charles Varlé's 1808 Map of Frederick and Washington Counties, Carrollton Manor is identified as having 12,373 acres. No buildings are depicted on the map by Varlé. On Isaac Bond's 1858 Map of Frederick

County, several houses are identified as "Manor," including this property. Most of the development of the property appears to have occurred after Charles Carroll of Carrollton divested the property to his children.

Charles Carroll of Annapolis, Charles Carroll of Carrollton's father, signed over Carrollton Manor in Frederick County to his son, apparently to provide the younger Carroll with an income. The "Tuscarora Farm," this property, was Charles Carroll's base when he conducted business on the Manor, which usually occurred in the latter part of September each year. Livestock and wheat were grown on the Manor. By the 1840s most of Carrollton Manor was still in the hands of the Carroll family, particularly Catherine Harper, Carroll's daughter and the Marchioness of Wellesley, Carroll's granddaughter, Mariana Caton (Patterson) who married the Marquis of Wellesley after her first husband died. According to one source, Mrs. Harper earned $8,000.00 a year from the estate.[1]

Resource Analysis

The Carrollton Manor House with its unusual blend of high style and regional vernacular characteristics is significant for its architecture. The floor plan with the passageway running parallel to the front and rear walls is atypical in the area, but reminiscent of some high style Georgian and Federal residences, including several in Charles Carroll's family, e.g. the Carroll house in Annapolis and Homewood in Baltimore. The use of native limestone for construction is prominent in Frederick and Washington Counties in Maryland and adjoining counties in Pennsylvania where limestone is a prevalent geological feature. Carrollton Manor, however, utilizes expertly cut, narrow courses of limestone which make the house distinct from other limestone buildings of the early 19th century in Frederick County. The interior woodwork and trim while sophisticated, are not unusual for stylish early 19th century houses in central Maryland. What is unusual with Carrollton Manor is the quantity and consistency of the stylish woodwork. The use of fluted oval collonettes occurs on all three

[1]George Ely Russell, Moravian Families of Carroll's Manor, Frederick County, Maryland, New Market, MD: Catoctin Press, 1996. p.19.

first floor fireplaces, not just one prominent one. Another unusual feature is the large double parlor with jib doors which were intended to lead out onto a porch or veranda. Carrollton Manor, therefore, exhibits a notable blend of high style and vernacular features and is worthy of recognition for its contribution to the architectural heritage of Frederick County. According to most sources, the house was built or renovated for Mariana and Robert Patterson but he died before it was fully completed. This explains the lack of porches to accommodate the jib doors.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton took his name from this large estate in Frederick County. The house was built during his lifetime, by his granddaughter and is reminiscent in floor plan and some detailing to other Carroll homes. Several secondary sources claim that this manor house was built by Charles Carroll himself after he received the Manor farm by his father in the 1760s; however, there is not any physical or documentary evidence to support this claim. Nevertheless, the house is the only residence on the Carrollton Manor tract to be directly associated with the family of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The manor tract occupied an approximately 10 mile by four mile rectangle in southern Frederick County. This particular property was called "Tuscarora."

According to Frederick County Land Records, the Tuscarora farm is part of lot #8 in the Grand Division of Carrollton Manor. In deed liber JS12, folio 477, on October 8, 1822, Charles Carroll of Carrollton of Annapolis conveyed lot #8 and lot #6 to his daughter, Catherine Harper, wife of Robert Goodloe Harper of Baltimore. In a separate deed, Charles Carroll of Carrollton conveyed lot #9 of Carrollton Manor to Robert Patterson and Mary Anne Caton (Charles' granddaughter). This parcel consisted of 600 acres except 2 acres which was conveyed separately by Charles Carroll of Carrollton for use as a Catholic Chapel. Although the current deed for the property identifies it as part of lot #8, the Pattersons who are associated with the Carrollton Manor house, acquired lot #9. After Patterson's death, Mariana Caton Patterson married the Marquis of Wellesley and became Marchioness of Wellesley. Lot #8, remained in the Carroll (Harper) family until 1893.

At the time of his death in 1832, Charles Carroll of Carrollton was considered one of the wealthiest men in America. By 1800, his land holdings were estimated at 70,000 to 85,000 acres in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York. Charles Carroll of Carrollton was influential in Colonial and early American politics. Although he was a Catholic and was therefore barred from practicing his profession, law, he was respected and held positions of responsibility. In June of 1775, he became chairman of the Committee of Observation from Maryland; later that year, he was a member of the Committee of Correspondence. In February of 1776, Carroll was asked by Congress to go to Canada with Benjamin Franklin and Samuel Chase to persuade French Catholics to join the American's cause against England, or at least to persuade them to remain neutral. In July of 1776, he signed the Declaration of Independence, in the center of the document, just below the signature of John Hancock. Knowing that signing the Declaration was an act of treason, punishable by death if the war with Great Britain was lost, he made himself distinguishable from the several other Charles Carrolls in Maryland by adding "of Carrollton." "Historically, he placed Carrollton, a tiny place compared with the rest of the country, in the most historic document the world may ever see or know."[2]

Carroll also participated in Maryland's Constitutional Convention in August, 1776, and was among those chosen to draft a Declaration of Rights and a Constitution. Through his efforts, the new Maryland State Government removed all laws prohibiting Catholics from holding office.

In addition, Carroll was a member of the Potomac Company which promoted the idea of a canal along the Potomac River. This idea was eventually developed as the C & O Canal. He was a director of the B & O Railroad, America's first regularly scheduled passenger carrier, and he laid its cornerstone. He served in both the U.S. Senate and the Maryland State Senate. Carroll was a supporter of the National Colonization Society, formed in 1816, and in 1831 he became the Society's President.

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[2]"Carrollton, What's in a Name," vertical file from History of Carrollton Manor, Western Maryland Room, Washington County Free Library.

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This organization was concerned with freeing slaves and "re-colonizing" an area of western Africa with freed American slaves. The colony became the Republic of Liberia.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton's direct association with this property apparently was limited to occasional visits to oversee operations of his estate, and other properties with more direct associations to this individual survive elsewhere in Maryland; therefore, it is not considered eligible under Criterion B. However, elements of the house's architecture which are unusual in such a rural context, specifically the non-traditional floor plan and refined detailing, may be explained as reflections of the urbanity and sophistication of the Carroll family for whom the house was built; arguably, therefore, the Carroll association is embodied in the property's architectural character and contributes to its significance under Criterion C.

Under Criterion C, the house is important for its Federal period intact interior and plan within the regionally characteristic use of limestone. Features such as the jib doors are very rare in rural Frederick County making this house an unusual example, blending high style and traditional features. The farm buildings, a frame bank barn and drive-through wagon shed and corn crib, are considered contributing as reflecting the property's historic agricultural use.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Blades, Dorothy C. "A Biographical Sketch of Charles Carroll of Carrollton," History paper, University of Maryland, n.d.

Bodmer, Nancy. Buckeystown and Other Historical Sites. n.p., n.d.

Hanley, Thomas O'Brien. Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Washington, D.C.: Catholic University of America Press, 1970.

Leef, Pamela Ann. "The Carroll Family of Maryland and Their Extensive Estate." History paper, (University of Maryland?), January 1964.

Maryland: A Guide to the Old Line State. New York: Oxford University Press, 1940.

Rowland, Kate Mason. Life of Charles of Carrollton, Vol. 2. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1898.

Russell, George Ely. Moravian Families of Carroll's Manor, Frederick County, Maryland. New Market, MD: Catoctin Press, 1996.

Russo, Jean B. Unlocking the Secrets of Time: Maryland's Hidden Heritage. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1991.

Scharf, Thomas J. History of Western Maryland. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1967.

Smith, Ellen Hart. Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1945.

Swann, Don. Colonial and Historic Homes of Maryland. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975.

Walsh, Richard, and William Lloyd Fox, eds. Maryland, A History: 1632-1974. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974.

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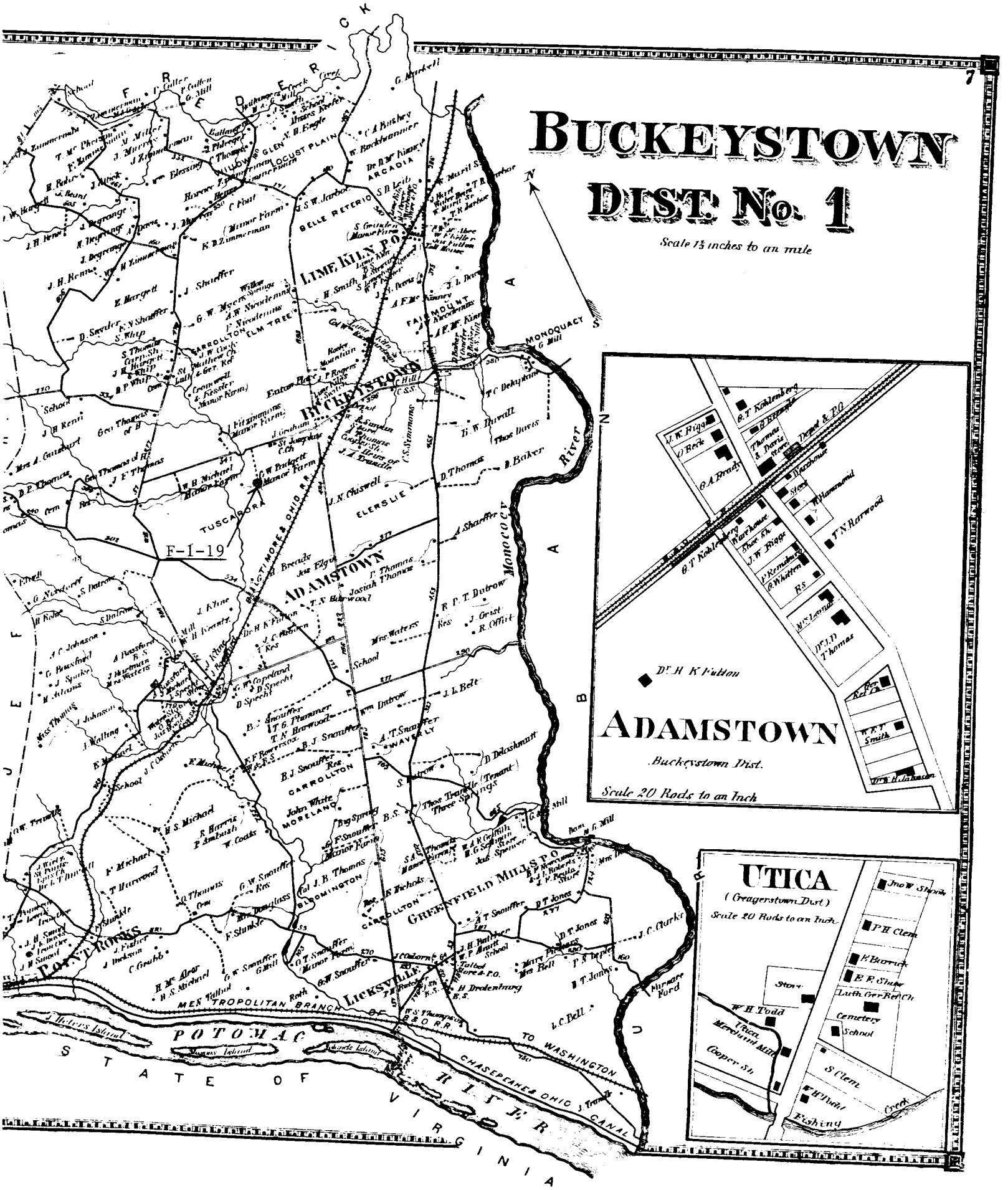
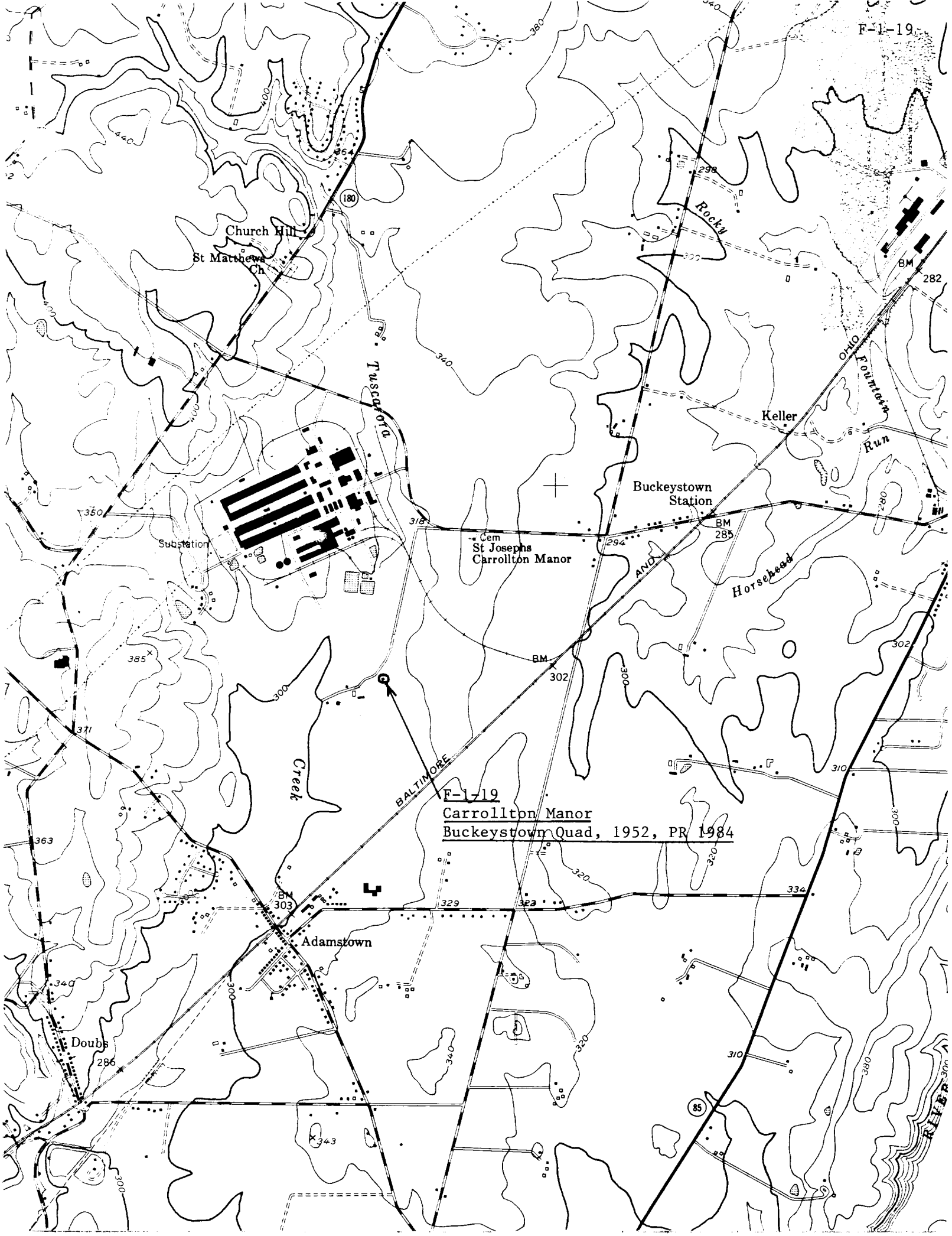
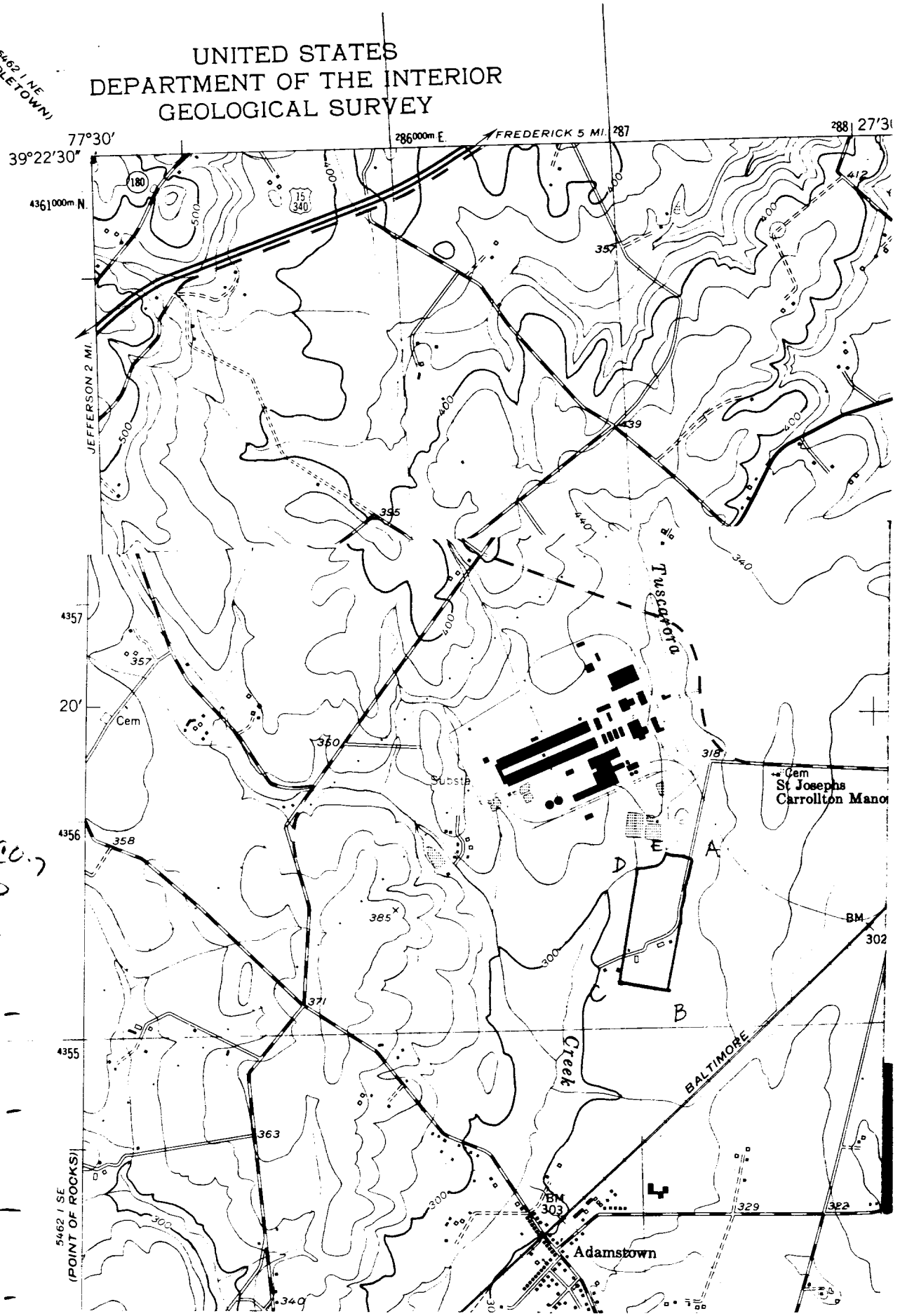
GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Verbal Boundary Description: The nominated area includes approximately 32 acres beginning at the outlet of a man-made pond on Tuscarora Creek and following Tuscarora Creek southwesterly approximately 600 feet to the point where a small tributary enters Tuscarora Creek from the north; then turning 90 degrees and extending southerly approximately 1760 feet to a point south of the barn; then turning 90 degrees and extending easterly approximately 800 feet to a point; then turning 90 degrees and extending northerly approximately 1000 feet to a point on the eastern edge of the entrance drive of Carrollton Manor; then continuing by and with the eastern edge of the entrance drive approximately 1000 feet to a point opposite the beginning point; then turning 90 degrees and extending westerly by and with the southern edge of the man-made pond approximately 400 feet to the beginning point. These boundaries are depicted on the USGS quad which accompanies this nomination.

Boundary Justification: The nominated property, approximately 32 acres, includes the house and outbuildings within a setting which reflects the agricultural character of the resource. The boundary excludes: additional open fields on the east, south, and west which do not contribute directly to the significance of the resource; a large aluminum refinery located to the north; and agricultural buildings of recent date which are located outside the boundary to the west.


BUCKEYSTOWN
DIST. No. 1
Scale 1½ inches to an mile
7
N
F-1-19
ADAMSTOWN
Buckeystown Dist.
Scale 20 Rods to an Inch
UTICA
(Creagerstown Dist.)
Scale 20 Rods to an Inch
POTOMAC
RIVER
STATE OF VIRGINIA
Monocacy River
MONOQUACY
LIME KILN P.O.
BUCKEYSTOWN
ADAMSTOWN
TUSCARORA
ELERSLIE
CARROLLTON
MORELAND
WAVERLY
GREENFIELD MILLS P.O.
LICKSVILLE
POTOMAC
TO WASHINGTON
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL


Church Hill
St Matthews Ch
Tuscarora
Rocky
Ohio
Fountain
Run
Keller
Buckeystown Station
BM 285
Cem
St Josephs
Carrollton Manor
Substation
Horsehead
BM 302
Creek
BALTIMORE
AND
BM 303
Adamstown
Doubs
286
180
85
F-1-19
Carrollton Manor
Buckeystown Quad, 1952, PR 1984



F-1-19.
CARROLLTON
MANOR
FREDERICK CO.,
MARYLAND

A: 18-287250-
4355770

B: 18-287130-
4355170

C: 18-286910-
4355200

D: 18-287000-
4355730

E: 18-287140-

Carrollton Manor - F-1-19
Manor Woods Road
Frederick County, MD
photo by P. Reed
10/96
neg. loc. P. Reed + Assoc. Inc. Hagerstown, MD

View: SW

2

CARROLLTON MANOR F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
photo by P. REED
10/96
neg. loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD
VIEW: SW
#1

CARROLLTON MANOR F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
photo by P. REED
10/96
neg loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD
VIEW: NE
3

CARROLLTON MANOR, F-1-19

MANOR WOODS ROAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

photo by P. REED

10/96

neg loc. P. REED and ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD

VIEW: NE

1

CARROLLTON MANOR, F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK Co, MD
photo by P. REED
10/96
neg loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD
VIEW: Barns, W
5

CARROLLTON MANOR, F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
photo by P. REED
10/96
neg loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD
VIEW: Entrance Hall, Main Floor, front door
#6

CARROLLTON MANOR, F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
photo by P. REED
10/96
neg loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD
VIEW: Entrance Hall, Main floor
#7

CARROLLTON MANOR, F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
photo by P. REED
10/96
neg. loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD
VIEW: Entrance Hall, Main Floor, front door detail
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CARROLLTON MANOR, F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
photo by P. REED
10/96
neg. loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC
VIEW: Entrance Hall, main floor, architrave detail
#9

CARROLLTON MANOR, F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK Co, MD
Photo by P. REED
10/96
neg. loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD
VIEW: Passageway, E view, Main floor

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CARROLLTON MANOR, F-1-19

MANOR WOODS ROAD

FREDERICK Co, MD

photo by P. REED

10/96

neg loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD

VIEW: Stair area, first floor

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CARROLLTON MANOR, F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
photo by P. REED
10/96
Neg. loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD
VIEW: Double parlor, main floor
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CARROLLTON MANOR, F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK Co, MD
photo by P. REED
10/96
neg. loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD
VIEW: Double Parlor, main floor, w. mantel

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CARROLLTON MANOR F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
photo by P. REED
10/96
neg. loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD
VIEW: Double Parlor, main floor, E. mantel
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CARROLLTON MANOR - F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
photo by P. REED
10/96
neg loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC. HAGERSTOWN, MD

VIEW: Double parlor, E mantel detail, main floor
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CARROLLTON MANOR, F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
photo by P. REED
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neg. loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD
VIEW: Main floor, nw room
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CARROLLTON MANOR, F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
photo by P. REED
10/96
neg loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD
VIEW: Main floor, stone addition
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CARROLLTON MANOR, F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
photo by P. REED
10/96
neg. loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD
VIEW: Chair rail detail, 2nd floor stair area
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CARROLLTON MANOR F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
photo by P. REED
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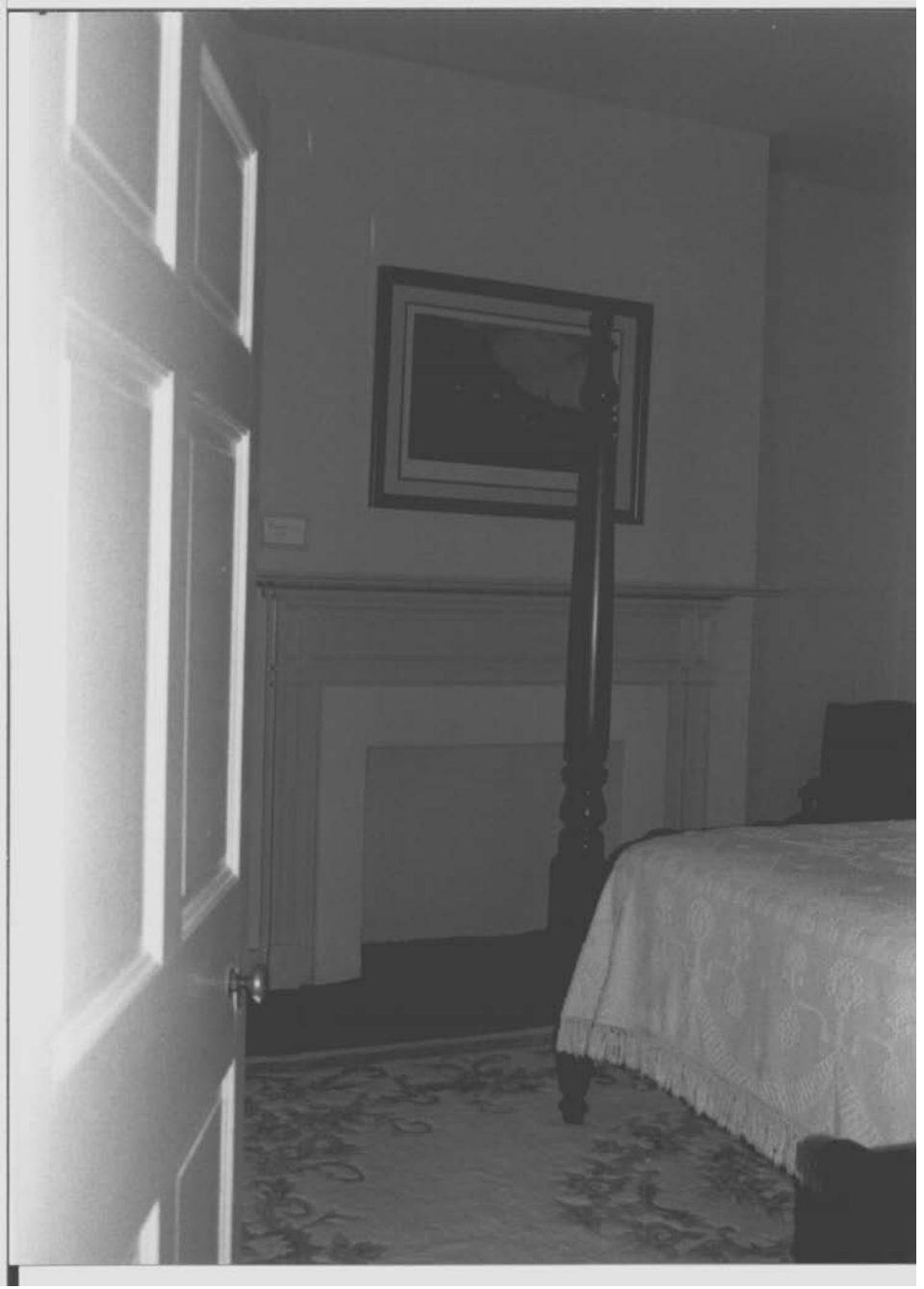
neg. loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD
VIEW: 2nd floor, SW room
#19



CARROLLTON MANOR, F-1-19

MANOR WOODS ROAD

FREDERICK CO, MD

photo by P. REED

10/96

neg. loc. P. REED AND ASSOC INC HAGERSTOWN MD

VIEW: 2nd floor, NW room

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CARROLLTON MANOR F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
Photo by P. REED

10/96

neg loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD

VIEW: Attic passageway, W. view

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CARROLLTON MANOR, F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
photo by P. REED
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neg loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD
VIEW: Cellar passageway, W. view
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CARROLLTON MANOR, F-1-19
MANOR WOODS ROAD
FREDERICK CO, MD
photo by P. REED
10/96
neg. loc. P. REED AND ASSOC, INC HAGERSTOWN, MD
VIEW: Cellar fireplace, NW room
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CARROLLTON MANOR
S/S NEW DESIGN RD
SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

CEW 5/28

F-1-19

CARROLLTON MANOR
S/S NEW DESIGN RD
NORTH ELEVATION

CEN 5/78
F-1-19

CARROLLTON MANOR
S/S NEW DESIGN RD
SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

CEN 5/78
F-1-19