NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

EASEMENT

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 Taylor-Manning-Leppo House

other names CARR-1711

2. Location

street & number 2600 Patapsco Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Finksburg ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Carroll code 013 zip code 21048

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 6-2-09

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

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		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
4	0	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Log and frame bank house

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Wood
roof Metal
other Brick

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 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

Ca. 1860-Ca. 1900

Significant Dates

Ca.1860
Ca.1885

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:

Taylor-Manning-Leppo House (CARR-1711)
Name of Property

Carroll County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.6 acres Westminster, MD quad

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	356	4378575	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 Paula S. Reed, Ph.D., architectural historian; Edie Wallace, historian

Organization Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. date January 2009

street & number 1 W. Franklin St., Suite 300 telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown state Maryland 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 SHPO or FPO)

name Cleveland W. and Grace A. Bateman

street & number 1508 33rd St. NW telephone

city or town Washington state D.C. zip code 20007-2722

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.

Description Summary:

The Taylor-Manning-Leppo House is located at 2600 Patapsco Road, on the north side of the winding country road, approximately one mile east of its intersection with Bethel Road, between Patapsco and Finksburg in Carroll County. The nominated property contains approximately 1.6 acres of sloping land on the north side of Patapsco Road, and is located within the Upper Patapsco Watershed Rural Legacy Area. A Rural Legacy Easement on the surrounding 58-acre farm was obtained by the State of Maryland in 2008, preserving the historic setting of the resource. The land slopes downward to the road which follows a narrow valley between two ridges on either side. Within the boundaries are the remaining buildings from the Taylor-Manning-Leppo Farmstead, including a log and frame bank house, a frame smokehouse, a stone root cellar with an above-ground story, and a frame garage/carriage shed. The original barn, which was located across the road from the house, no longer stands.

General Description:

House: The house was built in three sections. The original two-story log structure appears to date from the mid 19th century, with a third story frame addition to it and a two-bay frame addition to its west end, both additions dating from the late 19th century. The house is one room deep with the original section following the hall and parlor plan.

Exterior:

The house is a two-and-one-half story log and frame bank house resting on a stone foundation exposed a full story in height across the front of the building. The foundation walls have been parged with stucco. The house is five bays in width and one-room deep. It is constructed into the sloping ground so that the second floor opens onto ground level at the rear of the building. Above the stone foundation, the east three bays are of log construction at the second level. The upper story is a frame addition. The west two bays are also a frame addition. Both additions appear to date from the late 19th century. (Leppo family history indicates that Clarence Leppo was born in the third floor room of the west addition in 1890.) The building is covered with German siding at the front and west walls and lapped weatherboarding elsewhere. A two-story porch extends across the front elevation, with enclosed ends creating ground floor external storage areas. A stairway leads to the upper level of the porch from its east end. A one-story porch extends across the rear elevation, serving the second level, which is at ground level at the rear of the building. A portion of the west side of the porch has been enclosed to create a bath and closet. Chimneys are located inside the gable ends and the roofing material is standing seam sheet metal which covers an earlier roof of wood shingles.

Windows are generally six-over-one-light sash or six-over-six-light sash inside very narrow frames. Front windows at the second and third stories have louvered shutters. Other windows have no shutters. Some of the six-light sash have old, wavy glass. The six-over-one-light sash probably are updates installed in the early 20th century. There is one six-over-three-light sash in the west end cellar wall.

The house has six doors to the exterior, four at the front elevation and two at the rear. The four doors at the front or south elevation are arranged with two at the ground level and two at the second level, located in the second and fourth bays from the west end of the house. All of the doors have glass panes, either single or multiple over lower wood panels. The west doors open into the frame addition and the east doors open into the original log section of the building. At the rear of the building, the doors are newer and multi-paned glass in wood. One door opens onto the rear porch from the original log section, and the other from the enclosed section of the west part of the rear porch.

The porches are a major character defining feature of the vernacular bank house type. They are shed-roofed and supported by wooden posts. The lower level posts at the front elevation are slightly larger than the ones above and those at the upper level are deeply chamfered, and thus slightly smaller. The balustrade consists of three horizontal railings which continue in the same pattern along the stairway leading from the upper deck down to the ground. The rear porch has chamfered posts and a surviving section of railing along the east end of the porch with top and bottom rails and vertical balusters.

Interior:

The interior of the house at the ground floor level contains two rooms, a small room now serving as a kitchen at the west end and part of the late 19th century addition, and a larger room consisting of the older section of the house. The original section has two windows in the south wall, on either side of a door. There are no windows in the north wall which is constructed into the earthen bank. In the east wall is a large fireplace and a winder stair leading to the upper level. In the west wall is a doorway leading to the addition. The doorway was created by the present owners, because there was no way to get from the old part of the house to the addition without going outside. The walls are plastered except for the fireplace and the east wall in the stairway leading to the upper level, where the stones of the foundation wall have been exposed. The hewn joists for the floor above are exposed. The chimney wall includes the fireplace, staircase, and a small cupboard behind a tongue and groove batten door. The mantelpiece

consists of a shelf supported by brackets and is a period reproduction which replaced a more stylish ca. 1830s mantel that was removed from this location and installed in the room above.

The second ground level room is in the addition onto the west end of the original building. It has its own door to the outside in the south wall, and windows in the south and west walls. The west window is smaller with a six-over-three-light sash. In the northwest corner is a winder stair, encased within a tongue and groove paneled enclosure. A stove flue is constructed on the interior side of the west wall.

The second floor follows a similar plan to the ground level, with the old section containing one room and the addition another. In the original section, the room is laid out similarly to the one below with two windows, one on either side of a door in the south wall, a chimney and the winder stair in the east wall, and a doorway to the addition in the west wall. According to the current owner, this space was once divided into two rooms with a partition that ran front to back just west of the opposing front and rear doors. The north wall, unlike the lower level, has openings and includes two windows, one on either side of a door. They open out to ground level and onto the rear porch. The walls are plastered except for the north wall which has had the plaster removed to expose the log construction. There is no ceiling. The hewn joists and the third level flooring are exposed. Windows and doors have very plain trim consisting of vertical stiles of the architrave with the top rail extending slightly beyond to overhang the sides by approximately ½ inch. This trim is used throughout the second and third floors of the house in both the additions and the original section. In the east wall is the chimney extending up from the ground floor below. On this chimney wall is a fairly refined mantel piece from the ca 1830s, which formerly was attached to the ground floor fireplace. The mantel has pilasters with a convex curved front surface and a heavily molded mantel shelf over a frieze. It is not known whether this mantelpiece is original to this house or was added at some time in the past, but it is unusually stylish for a kitchen fireplace, which is where it was located prior to being moved to its present location. The mantel has tongue and grooved doors to close off the firebox. There is no fireplace behind the mantel, and there is no evidence to suggest that there ever was a fireplace on the second floor of the building.

The west room is part of the late 19th century addition and follows the same configuration as the first floor room below it. Floor joists have been exposed revealing dimensioned circular sawn material. A door in the north wall leads into an enclosed portion of the rear porch which contains a bath and a closet.

The third floor is a framed addition. Above the original section are two bedrooms and a bath. There is another bedroom in the third story of the west addition.

Support Buildings:

Smoke house: Just southeast of the house near the base of the steps leading to the upper level porch, is a small board and batten framed smoke house with a gabled roof covered with standing seam sheet metal. The sheet metal roof covers wood shingles. The roof structure is fabricated with sapling pole rafters. The foundation is of local field stone. This structure appears to date from the late 19th century.

Root Cellar: To the west of the house, constructed into the hillside is a bi-level stone building. The lower level with a door in its south elevation, the only elevation fully exposed, is a "cave" or root cellar, while the upper level with windows and a door in the east wall was used as a storage area. The building has a front-gable roof and is constructed of local fieldstone. The roofing material is standing seam sheet metal which covers earlier wood shingles. The roof structure is fabricated with sapling pole rafters. The root cellar appears to date from the mid-late 19th century.

Garage/Carriage Shed: Standing along the road's edge, east of the house is a frame gable roofed garage/carriage shed, dating from the late 19th century. It has reinforcing beams and braces on the exterior west gable end, where two hinged doors open outward from the interior. The roofing material is standing seam sheet metal over wood shingles. The roof is constructed with sapling pole rafters. The foundation is of local field stone. As part of the restoration, the current owners built a concrete foundation outside the original foundation on the south wall to provide additional support for the structure.

Evaluation of Integrity:

The complex retains a high level of visual integrity to the mid and late 19th century, with the buildings intact and in place. The setting is virtually unchanged, as well as the buildings' location. Materials and workmanship remain intact from the period of significance, reflecting for the most part the late 19th century alterations. Structural materials and workmanship from the original construction in the mid 19th century are likewise intact. The collective grouping with the domestic outbuildings retains feeling and association with the late 19th century rural character of the property, representing Carroll County's rural vernacular architecture.

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Taylor-Manning-Leppo House is locally significant under National Register Criterion C as a well-preserved example of a mid-19th century log bank house with integrated late 19th century frame additions. It is a well-preserved representative example of a regionally-identifiable building type that combines the Germanic-influenced "bank" construction form with the English hall and parlor plan. The period of significance spans from ca. 1860 when the Taylor-Manning-Leppo House was initially constructed, through ca. 1900, by which date the additions and outbuildings were completed.

Resource History and Historic Context:

The Taylor-Manning-Leppo House is located on part of a large tract of land surveyed in 1796 called *Mount Pleasant*, at that time still located in Baltimore County.[1] The tract of 1,665 acres was surveyed for Annie Ogle Gibson who lived in Anne Arundel County with her husband John Gibson. Though the tract was never officially patented, the Gibsons immediately began selling parcels of the tract, along with parts of another tract called *I Will and I Will Not* surveyed for John Gibson in 1796.[2] Among those was a sale of 298 acres to James Corrie (Curry) of Baltimore City, in October 1796.[3]

By the late 18th century Baltimore County had experienced significant growth with the increasing importance of the Baltimore City port. A lively trade of grain products, including flour and whiskey, spurred the growth as the farms of western Baltimore County, and Frederick and Washington Counties to the west, entered a period of intensified wheat production. By 1810, Baltimore City and County distilled 140,000 gallons of whiskey, while Frederick and Washington Counties distilled 350,000 gallons of whiskey a year.[4] The difficulties of transportation helped to promote the development of regional manufacturing. Transporting bulky whole grains was more expensive than shipping grain already processed into flour, meal or whiskey.[5]

Finished products were transported by wagon from mid-Maryland to Baltimore along notoriously rough roads, and from there they were shipped to the West Indies, other North American ports, or overseas. Road improvements began in earnest in 1806 when the Thomas Jefferson administration began the construction of a federal highway that would lead to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands. The "National Road" began in Cumberland, Maryland, but the main wagon road from Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of privately owned and operated turnpike segments, was eventually upgraded and consolidated to become part of the National Road system.

Turnpikes that became part of the National Road system passed from Baltimore through Westminster, Frederick, and Hagerstown before continuing on to Cumberland. The road created a bustling atmosphere in the towns with stage coach arrivals and departures several times a day from Washington, Georgetown, and from Baltimore through Frederick, Westminster, Taneytown and Emmittsburg.[6] Wagons laden with flour, cornmeal, whiskey, and other farm products on their way to the Baltimore markets made heavy use of the National Road system as well.

By the early 1830s many of the people living in the rural northwestern districts of Baltimore County, west of the Patapsco River, and in the northeast districts of Frederick County, began agitating for the creation of a new county. The earliest settlements and the towns in area that would become Carroll County were concentrated in the northeast corner, including Manchester, laid out in 1765. In the 1780s Hampstead and New Windsor were laid out. Uniontown on the Baltimore Hagerstown Road developed in 1805 along that road, which became a turnpike in 1808. The region around William Winchester's town of Westminster, founded in 1764, had grown significantly, although the National Road barely skimmed its southern edge. With the creation of Carroll County in 1836-37, and Westminster's designation as the county seat, the town grew rapidly. Other towns in Carroll County came with the railroads, such as Sykesville along the route of the B&O Railroad (1830s) and Union Bridge along the Western Maryland Railway (beginning 1852).[7]

The Western Maryland Railway (WMR) passed directly through the rural Woolery District of Carroll County by 1862 when S. J. Martenet's "Map of Carroll County" was drawn. By 1872, the railway had reached Cumberland, Maryland. In 1877, the Atlas of Carroll County presented a very different picture of rural development. Throughout the decade numerous small farms appeared along the county roads around the rail route. The fast and relatively cheap transportation provided by the railroad was initially a boon to farmers allowing whole grains to be transported to the larger mills around Baltimore. That would begin to change however, as the large mid-western farms, also spurred by rail transportation, would soon overtake the mid-Atlantic as the "breadbasket" for America in the last quarter of the 19th century.

Just west of the WMR Patapsco Station was the 298-acre tract purchased by John Taylor Sr. from James Corrie (Curry) around 1816. By the time the WMR had reached Westminster in 1858, the large farm was already subdivided into three smaller farms. John Taylor Sr.'s will of 1819 noted:

> Whereas I and my sons John & Sam purchased a parcel from James Curry I give the whole unto my three sons John, Sam, & Thomas.[8]

But the Corrie to Taylor deed was apparently never recorded. In order for Taylor's sons to divide the property after his death, Corrie's daughter Mary Dashiell recorded a deed for the 298 acres to John Jr., Sam, and Thomas Taylor in 1822 for the price of $1,192.[9] In 1833, the three Taylor sons divided the farm. Samuel received Lot 2 with 99 ¾ acres while John Jr. got the slightly larger Lot 1 consisting of 104 ¾ acres and Thomas got Lot 3 with 94 ¾ acres. There was no mention of improvements on any of the three parcels.[10] By 1850, the brothers Samuel and Thomas, and apparently John's widow, were living in District 4 (Woolery's).

Samuel Taylor was 72 years old in 1850, listed on the census as a farmer. His small farm of about 100 acres was valued at $2,000. Samuel's three grown sons John, Samuel Jr., and George were all working on the farm, none of them yet married. But by 1855 it appears son John Taylor had married and in 1857 Samuel Sr. divided his farm, conveying a 40-acre parcel, described as part of *Mt. Pleasant*, to John for $1,000.[11] Although there is no indication of a building at the subject location on the 1862 Martenet map (Figure 1), the relatively high sale price ($25 per acre) seems to imply improvements on the property by 1857.[12] It is likely the subject stone and log bank house was constructed by Samuel prior to the sale for the occupation of his son John and family. John, however, defaulted on a loan of $600 in 1859, and the house and 40-acre tract was sold in June of 1860 to Richard Manning for just $775.[13] In July 1860, when the census was taken, John and his wife Elizabeth and their two children were listed in the household of Samuel Taylor, by then listed as 84 years old.

Richard Manning was a "broker" living in Westminster (1860 & 1870 census). He probably leased out the small farm during the disruptive years of the Civil War. In 1866, Manning sold the former Taylor tract to Daniel Ebaugh for $1,350, nearly double the price he paid six years earlier.[14] Daniel Ebaugh was a stone mason by trade and perhaps built the stone cold cellar. He added 12 acres to the property prior to his sale in 1875 to Richard T. Rutter.[15] Rutter lived in Baltimore City at the time, and, although his name shows on the property on the 1877 map (Figure 2) of Carroll County, he may never have actually lived there. By 1878 Rutter had defaulted on his mortgage, and, after passing through several trustees, the 52-acre farm was finally sold to Jacob M. Leppo in March 1880 for a mere $800.[16]

The Leppo family's tenure in the log house was the start of a continuous family occupation that endures today (2009). Current owner and descendant Cleveland W. Bateman wrote that Jacob M. Leppo's grandfather "was French, possibly arrived with Lafayette during the Revolutionary War, and remained in America after the war was over."[17] Jacob M. Leppo was a 46-year old farmer in June 1880, listed on the census apparently living on his newly purchased farm. Living with him were: his wife, Martha Ann (Taylor), his oldest daughter Sarah 25 years old; son Reuben, age 18, who was listed as a laborer; son Columbus, 15, and another daughter, 11 years

old. Another daughter, Frances Elmira, had married John Allgire and was living elsewhere. In 1888, Jacob M. Leppo added a 1 ½-acre parcel to the tract.[18]

Jacob M. Leppo's son Columbus married Sadie Irene Sprinkle in 1889. According to family history, Columbus Leppo's son Clarence (Corky) was born in the third floor room of the three-story frame addition to the west end of the house in 1890. The frame three-floor addition was attached the west end of the house and a frame third floor was added above the log house as well. It appears that all of the interior molding was changed at this time. Since there was no passage between the old log house and the new frame addition, it appears the addition was built as the home of Columbus Leppo and his wife Sadie sometime before 1890.

In 1912, Jacob M. Leppo sold the house and farm to his daughter, Frances Elmira Allgire, and her husband John Allgire.[19] The family history continues:

> The elder Leppos transferred ownership of the property to their daughter, Frances Elmira (1857-1922) and her husband, John Allgire (1851-1919) in 1912. Her mother, Martha Ann (Taylor), who died in 1925, outlived them both. We assume she continued to live in the house along with John and Frances's daughter, Nettie, and her husband Vernon Spencer, who bought the property in 1922 after Frances' death and lived there the rest of their lives. Nettie died in 1955, and Vernon died in 1959.
>
> History repeated itself in 1960 when one of their daughters, Rheda Elmira, and her husband Worthington C. Bateman bought the property after her father's death. In the late 1930's, shortly after they were married, they had also lived in the west-end addition to the house. Their son, Cleveland W., was born in the bedroom of that addition in 1938—the same room in which Clarence Leppo had been born in 1890. After buying the property, the elder Batemans rented it to others for many years, but in 1989, Cleveland W., and his wife Grace, began using the property as a weekend retreat and in the early 1990's began a complete restoration of the house. Rheda died in 1980, and Cleveland W. inherited the property when his father died in 2003. Cleveland W. is the fifth successive generation of his family to own and live on the property.[20]

Architectural Context

In his book Carroll's Heritage, Joe Getty described the log constructions found in Carroll County:

> While numerous variations appear in the log architecture of Carroll County, it is useful to describe in general terms the characteristics of a typical log house. It was a two story structure with a rectangular plan. The preferred logs were chestnut, because the trees were straight and the wood was durable. White oak, poplar and white pine were also used in log construction. Usually, the logs were hewn only on the two sides forming a seven-to-eight inch thick member with a rounded top and bottom....
>
> The ends of the logs were then shaped for the notching technique, which in most instances in Carroll County was V-notching...Gaps that are called chinks were left between the logs and these were filled in with chinking. In Carroll County stones and wood slats wedged into the chinks are the most common form of chinking. The chinking was then covered on the exterior and interior with lime mortar. The finished wall was completed with a cladding of weatherboard on the exterior and lath and plaster on the interior.
>
> Other features of the typical log house would be a brick fireplace and chimney located at the interior-end of one gable end. A corner staircase is located either at the same gable end as the chimney or on the opposite wall. In Carroll County, such structures universally had a common rafter roof with wood shingles. The rafters consisted of unfinished, riven, or hewn members pegged together at the peak.[21]

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) records several buildings in Carroll County of log construction that are comparable to the Taylor-Manning-Leppo House in construction date and building technique. The Aquilla McGee Tenant Farm house (MIHP #CARR-1397) is a three bay log bank house built into a hillside on Carrollton Road just northeast of the Taylor-Manning-Leppo House. Like the Taylor-Manning-Leppo House, the Aquilla McGee Tenant House is log over a partially exposed stone foundation and only one room deep. Built ca.1850, the bank side fronts onto the road but the back of the house has a two-story full length porch (now enclosed). The Lewis Snyder House (MIHP #CARR-1308), near Lineboro, was built in two phases. The two bay log bank house was built probably before 1850 and had a Germanic three-room floor plan with a central chimney. The house was enlarged ca.1860 with two additional bays and encased in brick. Typical of the bank house style, the full length porch is two stories in height. The National Register listed Isaac Hoffman House (MIHP #CARR-903), constructed of stone, is also representative of the bank house form built around 1850. This house has a three-room floor plan with the side-by-side front doors commonly associated with Pennsylvania German vernacular housing. Again, this bank house has a full-length two-story porch across the front.

(Note: the following is taken from the 2003 draft report by Paula S. Reed & Associates, "Mid Maryland: An Agricultural History and Historic Context," produced for the Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Chapter 5, "Agricultural Resources in Mid Maryland.")

Throughout central Maryland the farmhouse form followed several traditional paths. Among the earliest buildings were Germanic central chimney dwellings with one or two stories and three or four rooms clustered around a massive group of fireplaces. British settlers more frequently constructed one- or one-and-a-half-story buildings with a hall and parlor plan, one room deep with inside or exterior end fireplaces. Generally farmhouses spanned three to five bays, sat on cellars and had side gables. By the second quarter of the 19th century porches begin to appear with frequency, either across the entire front or recessed in an inset containing two or three bays along the front elevation at the kitchen wall. Another variation is an L-extension to the rear of the main part of the house, almost always with a recessed double porch along one side. This L configuration accommodates a kitchen wing, and these rear wings were consistently referenced in 18th and 19th century records as "back buildings," even though they were attached to the main part of the dwelling.

Typical floor plans consisted of center passages with one or two rooms on either side, or a two- or four-room plan where the main entrance opened directly into a room. A common arrangement attributed to Germanic traditions exhibits two central front doors, side by side, which open directly into two front rooms. Houses were almost universally roofed with wooden shingles, often long and double-lapped, top to bottom and side to side. This shingle type seems to be associated with German traditions. Otherwise, top-lapped thin wooden shingles prevailed with staggered joints, and there is evidence that thatch was used, along with "cabbin" or clapboard roofs. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries roofs of slate or standing seam metal appear.

The bank house construction, like the bank barn, is built into a hillside and is most often associated with a Germanic-influenced building tradition. The bank construction allows the foundation level, typically a cellar in non-bank constructions, to be used as a living space lighted by windows in the exposed walls.

Smokehouses: Associated with domestic groupings, smokehouses, essential components of the domestic assemblage, stand small and windowless behind or beside the farmhouse. The predominant type in mid Maryland have hipped roofs over square buildings made of log, stone, brick or framed construction. Even 20th century examples exist made of concrete block. Less frequently these important support buildings are rectangular with gabled roofs. The smokehouse door opens into a small room, usually with a large post extending from the ground to the peak of the roof. The post had "arms" extending outward from it upon which hams and sides of bacon

hung on hooks. The post pivoted so that smoked meats swung into the hands of someone standing just inside the entrance. Some smokehouses, particularly those with gable roofs, did not have the pivoting post. Rather, meats were hung from the bottom cord of the roof truss or from rafters. Smokehouses did not have chimneys. Their function was to provide an enclosed spaced where a small fire would provide smoke to permeate meats hung within. The smoke both flavored and preserved the meat previously cured with salt, sugar and saltpeter.

Root Cellars: Similar to ice houses in that they were underground, root cellars were often constructed within the cellar of the main dwelling. Sometimes they stood separately accessed by steps leading down into an underground bunker-like structure. Usually built of stone or brick, with ceilings arched to form a barrel vault, these buildings housed potatoes, apples, turnips, cabbages, and other vegetables preserved over winter. Brick or flag stone paved the root cellar's floors, and wooden bins held the produce ready for use.

Carriage houses: Predecessors of garages, carriage houses were sheds or substantial buildings devoted to storage of horse-drawn passenger vehicles. Some included horse stables and feed storage as well as carriage parking space. The majority of these buildings in mid Maryland are of framed construction.

---

[1] Baltimore County Unpatented Certificate #1068, Plats.net, www.msa.md.gov.
[2] Baltimore County Patented Certificate #2521, Plats.net, www.msa.md.gov.
[3] Baltimore Co. Deed Book YY, p. 305.
[4] James S. Van Ness, "Economic Development, Social and Cultural Changes: 1800-1850," Walsh and Fox, p. 175.
[5] Mid Maryland agricultural contextual information from the 2003 draft report by Paula S. Reed & Associates, "Mid Maryland: An Agricultural History and Historic Context," produced for the Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick, MD.
[6] Robert J. Brugger, Maryland, A Middle Temperament, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins U. Press, 1985), p.1061.
[7] Kenneth Short, "Historic Architectural Resources of Carroll County Maryland" draft Multiple Property Listing, Maryland Historical Trust, Section F, pp. 6-9.
[8] As cited in Baltimore Co. Deed Book TK 226, p. 40.
[9] Baltimore Co. Deed Book WG 162, p. 738.
[10] Baltimore Co. Deed Book TK 226, pp. 40-44.
[11] Carroll Co. Deed Book JBB 22, p. 479.
[12] It is not known whether the Martenet map actually shows all of the houses in place in Carroll Co. in 1862. Other houses documented in Carroll Co. thought to be standing by 1862 also do not appear on the map or the owners names appear at other locations. Some early mappers only included property owners who paid to have their property listed on the map.
[13] Carroll Co. Deed Book GEW 27, p. 187.
[14] Carroll Co. Deed Book MAMcK 33, p. 408.
[15] Carroll Co. Deed Book FTC 45, p. 525.
[16] Carroll Co. Deed Books FTS 11, p. 261; FTS 51, p. 533; FTS 53, p. 69.
[17] "2600 Patapsco Road, Finksburg, Maryland," manuscript by Cleveland W. Bateman, (as amended, 1/2009) n.d.
[18] Carroll Co. Deed Book WNM 68, p. 407.

[19] Carroll Co. Deed Book ODG 120, p. 411 (1912).
[20] "2600 Patapsco Road, Finksburg, Maryland," manuscript by Cleveland W. Bateman, (as amended, 1/2009) n.d.; Carroll Co. Deed Books EMM 140, p. 305 (1922); 775, p. 838 (1980); 3889, p. 319 (2004).
[21] Joe Getty, Carroll's Heritage, (Westminster, MD: Co. Commissioners of Carroll Co. & Carroll Co. Hist. Soc., 1987), p. 54.

Major Bibliographical References:

Baltimore County Land Records, www.MDLandRec.Net.

Bateman, Cleveland W. "2600 Patapsco Road, Finksburg, Maryland," manuscript, n.d.

Brugger, Robert J. Maryland, A Middle Temperament. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1985.

Carroll County Land Records, www.MDLandRec.Net.

Getty, Joe. Carroll's Heritage. Westminster, MD: Co. Commissioners of Carroll Co. and Carroll Co. Historical Society, 1987.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Maryland Historical Trust (MD SHPO), Crownsville, Maryland.

Reed, Paula S. & Associates, "Mid Maryland: An Agricultural History and Historic Context," produced for the Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick, MD, 2003. Manuscript on file at Catoctin Center.

Short, Kenneth. "Historic Architectural Resources of Carroll County, Maryland" draft Multiple Property Documentation Form, Maryland Historical Trust.

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

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated boundary is defined by the 1.6-acre Deed of Easement (Preservation Easement) for 2600 Patapsco Road between Cleveland W. and Grace A. Bateman and the Maryland Historical Trust, prepared December 2008 (draft document on file with MHT; see attached copy).

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the historic complex on the north side of Patapsco Road.

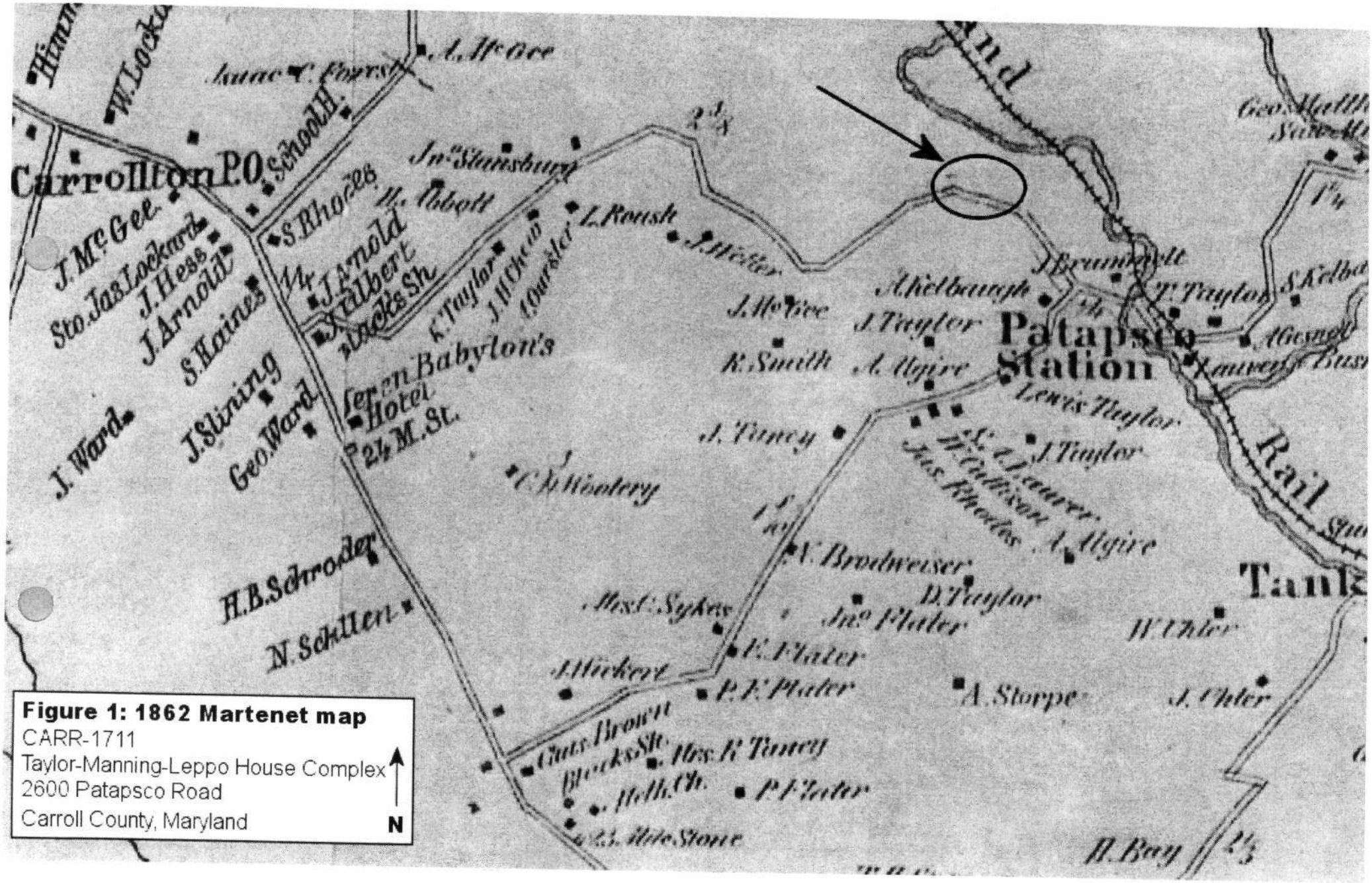
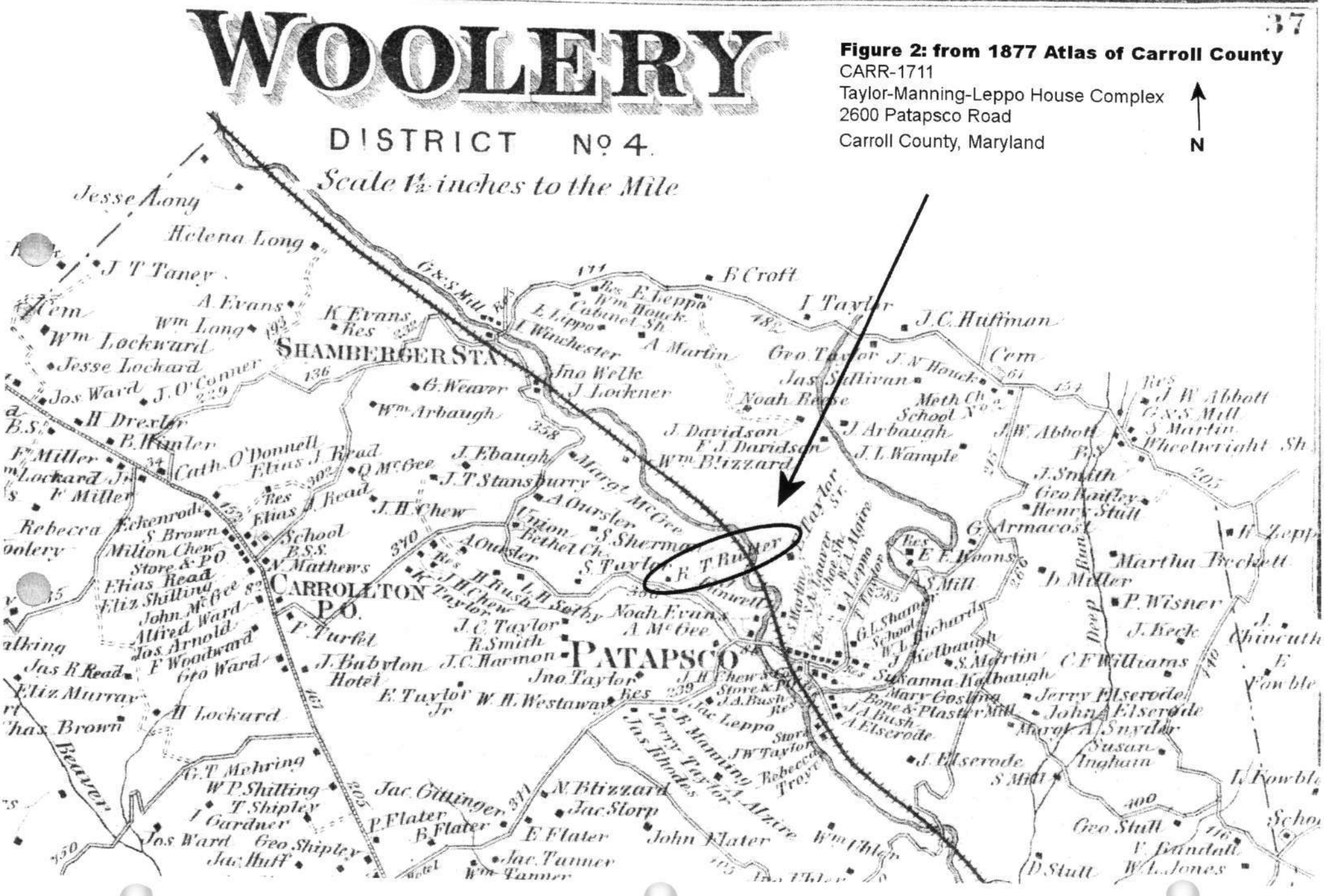


Figure 1: 1862 Martenet map
CARR-1711
Taylor-Manning-Leppo House Complex
2600 Patapsco Road
Carroll County, Maryland
N

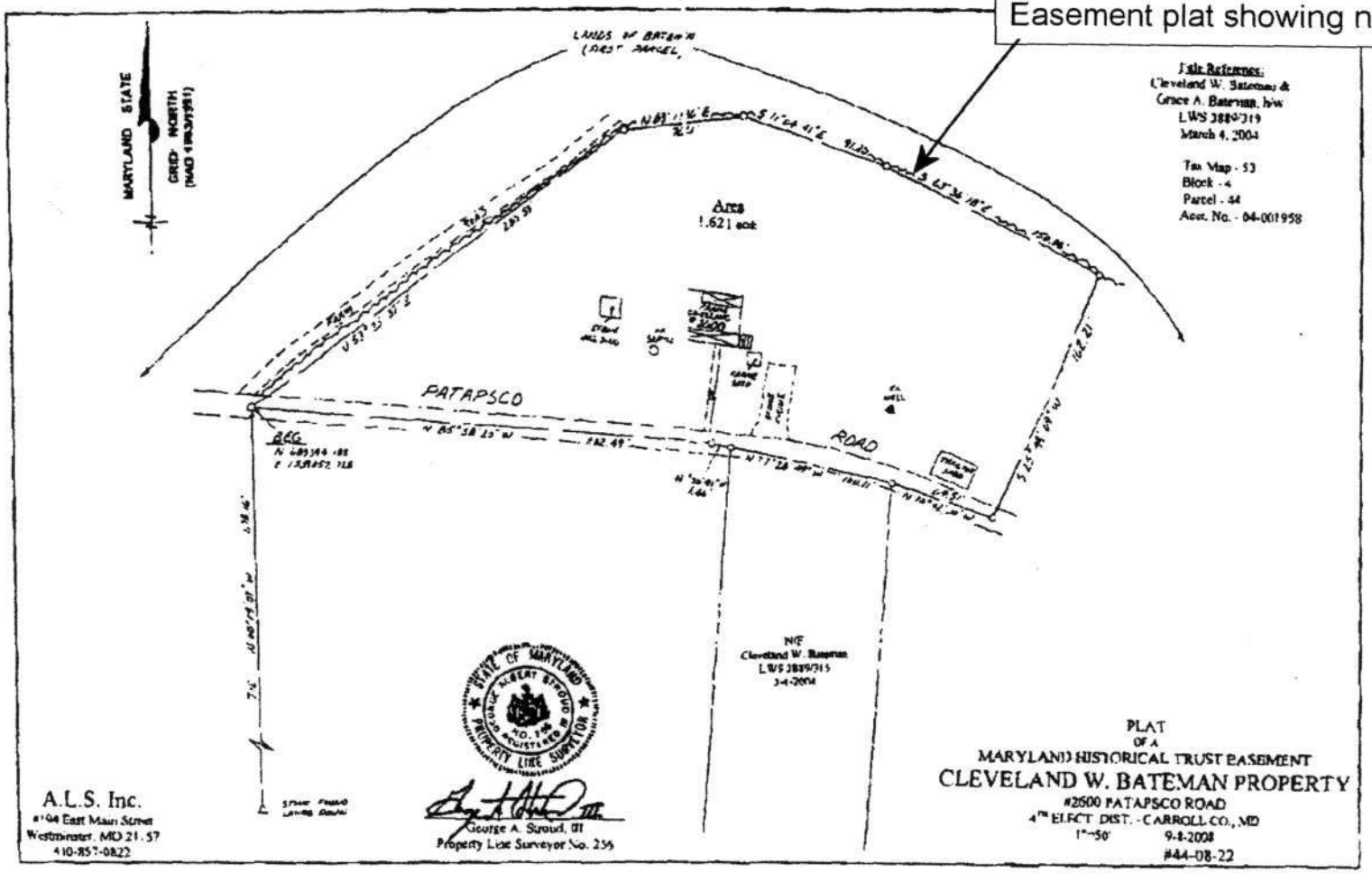
Figure 2: from 1877 Atlas of Carroll County
CARR-1711
Taylor-Manning-Leppo House Complex
2600 Patapsco Road
Carroll County, Maryland

N


WOOLERY
DISTRICT No. 4.
Scale 1½ inches to the Mile
SHAMBERGER STA.
CARROLLTON P.O.
PATAPSCO
Jesse Long
Helena Long
J. T. Taney
A. Evans
Wm. Lockwood
Jesse Lockard
Jos. Ward
J. O'Conner
H. Drexler
B. Winter
F. Miller
Rebecca Eckenrode
S. Brown
Milton Chew
Store & P.O.
Elias Read
Eliz. Shilling
John McGee
Alfred Ward
Jos. Arnold
F. Woodward
Geo. Ward
Jas. R. Read
Eliz. Murray
H. Lockard
Chas. Brown
Beaver
G. T. Mehring
W. P. Shilling
T. Shipley
I. Gardner
Jos. Ward
Geo. Shipley
Jac. Huff
Jac. Ottinger
P. Flater
B. Flater
E. Flater
Jac. Tanner
Wm. Tanner
N. Blizzard
Jac. Storp
John Flater
Wm. Thler
Jas. Thler
Jac. Leppo
J. W. Taylor
Rebecca Troy
Jas. Rhodes
Jerry Taylor
A. Alzire
B. Manning
Noah Evans
A. McGee
J. C. Taylor
R. Smith
J. C. Harmon
Jno. Taylor
W. H. Westawan
E. Taylor Jr.
J. Babylon
Hotel
F. Turfel
N. Mathews
School
B.S.S.
Elias Read
Cath. O'Donnell
Q. McGee
J. T. Stansburry
J. H. Chew
J. Ebaugh
A. Ousler
S. Sherman
S. Taylor
R. T. Butler
Union
Bethel Ch.
L. H. Seth
H. Rush
K. Taylor
J. H. Chew
G. Weaver
Wm. Arbaugh
Jno. Welk
J. Lockner
Margt. McGee
K. Evans
Res.
Wm. Long
Wm. Lockwood
G. S. Mill
E. Leppo
Wm. Houck
Cabinet Sh.
L. Leppo
I. Winchester
A. Martin
B. Croft
I. Taylor
J. C. Huffman
Geo. Taylor
Jas. Sullivan
Noah Reese
J. Davidson
F. J. Davidson
Wm. Blizzard
J. Arbaugh
J. L. Wample
J. N. Houck
Meth. Ch.
School No. 2
Cem.
J. W. Abbott
G. S. Mill
S. Martin
Wheelwright Sh.
J. Smith
Geo. Ruffley
Henry Stull
G. Armacost
E. F. Evans
S. Mill
Martha Beckett
D. Miller
P. Wisner
J. Beck
C. F. Williams
Jerry Elserode
John A. Elserode
Margt. A. Snyder
Susan Ingham
J. Elserode
S. Mill
Geo. Stull
V. Randall
W. L. Jones
D. Stull
Deep Run
Martin
Mary Gosling
Bone & Plaster Mill
Susanna Kalbaugh
J. A. Bush
A. Elserode
J. W. Taylor
Store
Sheet Sh.
W. A. Alzire
A. Leppo
T. Taylor
G. L. Shamer
School
W. L. Richards
J. Kielbaugh
S. Martin
Noah Evans
J. H. Chew
Store & P.O.
J. A. Bush
Res.
Jac. Leppo
B. Manning
Jas. Rhodes
Jerry Taylor
A. Alzire
Jac. Storp
N. Blizzard
Jac. Ottinger
P. Flater
B. Flater
E. Flater
John Flater
Jac. Tanner
Wm. Tanner
Hotel
Jac. Huff
Jas. Thler
Wm. Thler
Jac. Leppo
Jas. Rhodes
Jerry Taylor
A. Alzire
B. Manning
Rebecca Troy
Store
J. W. Taylor
Deep Run
Martin
Mary Gosling
Bone & Plaster Mill
Susanna Kalbaugh
J. A. Bush
A. Elserode
J. Elserode
S. Mill
Geo. Stull
V. Randall
W. L. Jones
D. Stull
Jerry Elserode
John A. Elserode
Margt. A. Snyder
Susan Ingham
C. F. Williams
J. Beck
P. Wisner
D. Miller
Martha Beckett
G. Armacost
E. F. Evans
S. Mill
Henry Stull
Geo. Ruffley
J. Smith
Wheelwright Sh.
S. Martin
J. W. Abbott
G. S. Mill
J. W. Abbott
J. L. Wample
J. Arbaugh
Meth. Ch.
School No. 2
Cem.
J. N. Houck
Jas. Sullivan
Geo. Taylor
J. C. Huffman
I. Taylor
B. Croft
E. Leppo
Wm. Houck
Cabinet Sh.
L. Leppo
I. Winchester
A. Martin
Jno. Welk
J. Lockner
G. Weaver
Wm. Arbaugh
K. Evans
Res.
Wm. Long
Wm. Lockwood
Jesse Lockard
Jos. Ward
J. O'Conner
H. Drexler
B. Winter
F. Miller
Cath. O'Donnell
Elias J. Read
Q. McGee
J. T. Stansburry
J. H. Chew
J. Ebaugh
A. Ousler
S. Sherman
S. Taylor
R. T. Butler
Union
Bethel Ch.
L. H. Seth
H. Rush
K. Taylor
J. H. Chew
Elias Read
School
B.S.S.
N. Mathews
F. Turfel
J. C. Taylor
R. Smith
J. C. Harmon
Jno. Taylor
W. H. Westawan
E. Taylor Jr.
J. Babylon
Hotel
Noah Evans
A. McGee
Jas. R. Read
Eliz. Murray
H. Lockard
Chas. Brown
Beaver
G. T. Mehring
W. P. Shilling
T. Shipley
I. Gardner
Jos. Ward
Geo. Shipley
Jac. Huff
Jac. Ottinger
P. Flater
B. Flater
E. Flater
Jac. Tanner
Wm. Tanner
N. Blizzard
Jac. Storp
John Flater
Wm. Thler
Jas. Thler
Jac. Leppo
Jas. Rhodes
Jerry Taylor
A. Alzire
B. Manning
Rebecca Troy
J. W. Taylor
Store

Bateman Property – 2600 Patapsco Road, Finksburg, Carroll County, MD
DOE (Gift Easement)
PJD/mhd(12222008)(4)

CARR-1711
Taylor-Manning-Leppo House Complex
2600 Patapsco Road
Carroll County, Maryland
Easement plat showing nominated boundary



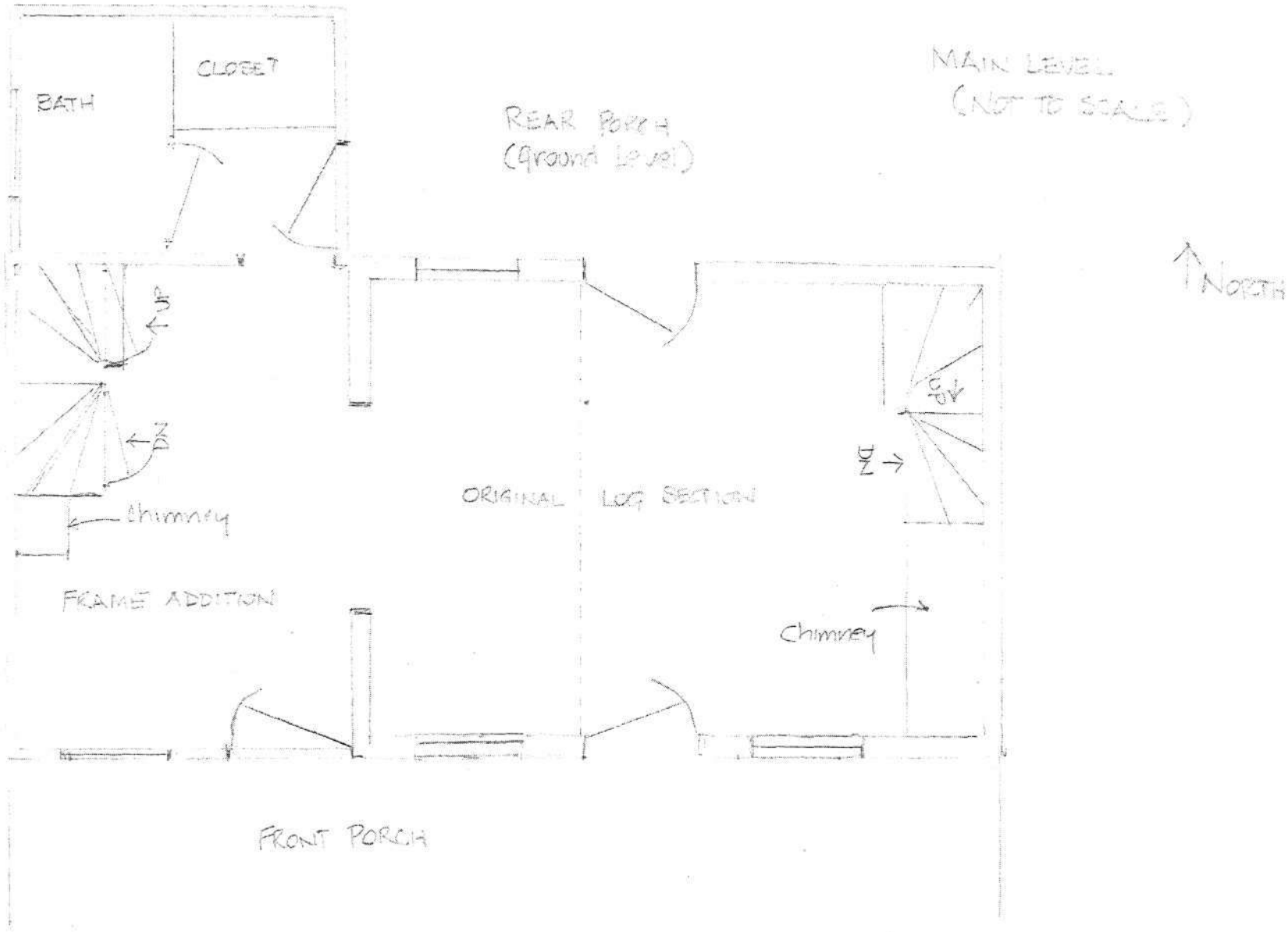
2600 Patapsco Road Finksburg, Carroll County EASEMENT EXHIBIT NO. A, Page 2 of 28	Schedule PREPARED: ESS 12/2008 MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

SIGNED ORIGINAL ON FILE WITH THE M.H.T.
GRANTEE GRANTOR

CARR-1711

TAYLOR-MANNING-LEPPO
HOUSE COMPLEX
2600 PATAPSCO RD
ELLICOTT CITY, MD

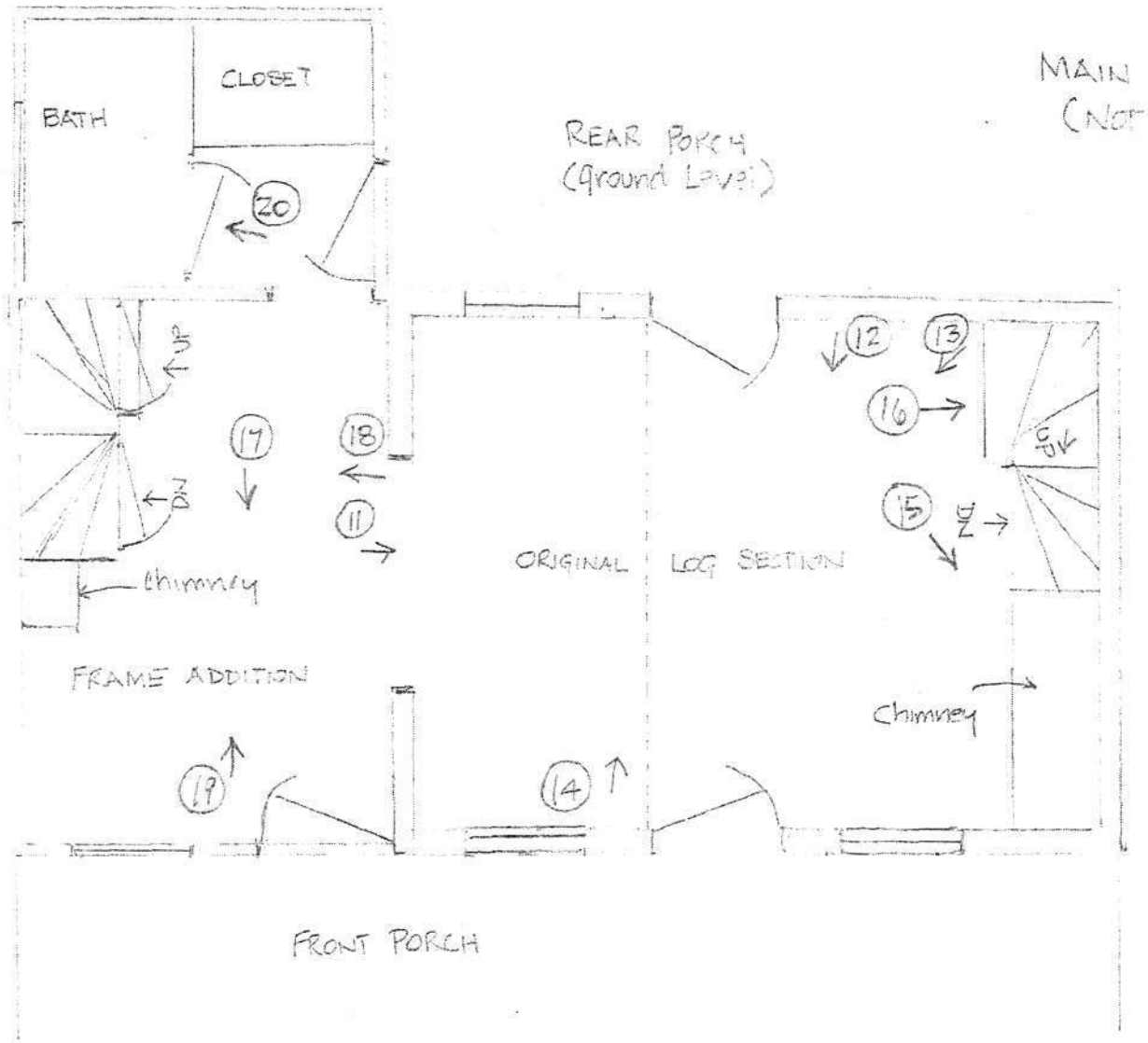
MAIN LEVEL
(NOT TO SCALE)



CARR-1711

TAYLOR-MANNING-LEPPO
HOUSE COMPLEX
2600 PATAPSCO RD
FINKSBURG, MD

MAIN LEVEL
(NOT TO SCALE)



NORTH

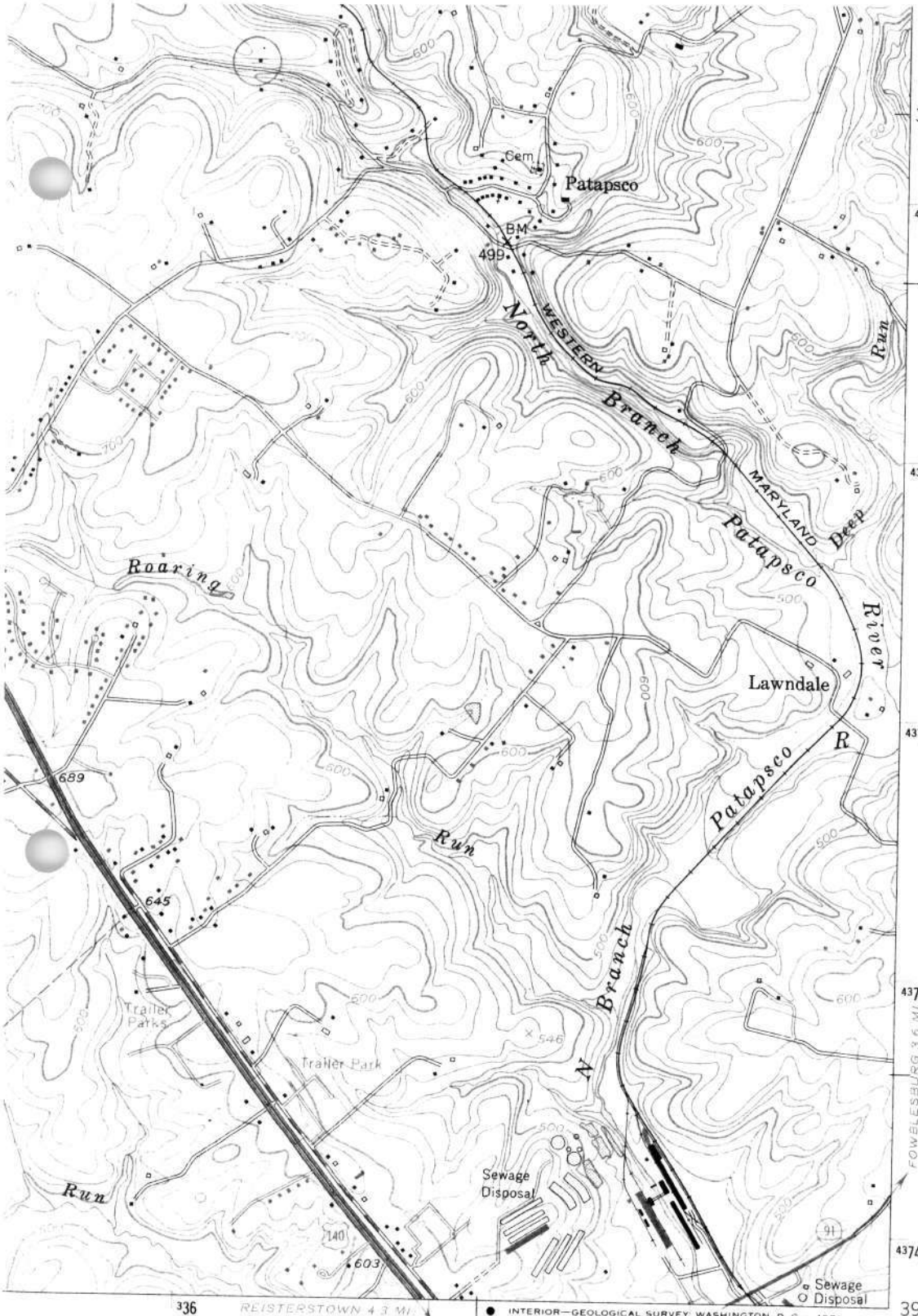
PHOTO VIEW AND NUMBER

(MAIN LEVEL - SECOND FLOOR - ONLY)

1711
CARR - ~~HSI~~
TAYLOR-
MANNING-
LEPPO
HOUSE

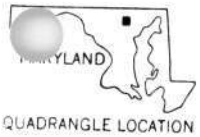
CARROLL
COUNTY,
MARYLAND

18-336356-
4378575



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty — 4 LANE 6 LANE
Light-duty
Medium-duty — 4 LANE 6 LANE
Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route
State Route



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

WESTMINSTER, MD.

N3930—W7652.5/7.5

1953

PHOTOREVISED 1971

AMS 5663 III SW—SERIES V833